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A N N A L S

OF THE

COINAGE OF BRITAIN

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD OF AUTHENTICK HISTORY

TO THE END OF THE

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS PRESENT

MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley,
Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

ANNALS
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MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

BY THE
REV. ROGERS RUDING, B.D.

VICAR OF MALDON IN SURREY,
F. S. A. AND H. M. A. S. OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

**It is time to gibe off Coining if the Value of Standard
Silver be lessened by it. LOCKE.**

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED, ENLARGED, AND
CONTINUED TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1818.
IN FIVE VOLUMES, AND A SEPARATE VOLUME OF PLATES.

VOL. IV.

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ANNALS OF THE COINAGE OF BRITAIN.

GEORGE II.

succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father. No alteration was made in the species or value of the Money in his time (excepting the omission of the Quarter Guinea which was thought to be too diminutive for use, though it was coined again in the next reign) and but few legal provisions were made relating to the Coins.

1728. At the commencement of this reign, the scarcity of Silver Coins in Ireland obliged those who employed workmen, of any kind, to continue to employ them until their wages amounted to a Double Pistole or a Moidore (for there was hardly any Gold of lower value in that Kingdom) which the workmen were to divide among themselves as they could; and this was generally done at an alehouse or brandy shop; where, besides the cost of getting drunk (as was usually the case) they must pay ten Pence or a Shilling for changing their piece into Silver^a.

^a This account is taken from the *Intelligencer*, No XIX. which was written by Swift, and must, I conceive, be taken with some grains of allowance, for Swift was not very scrupulous as to the truth of his assertions on political subjects, and especially upon that of Money. He is extremely indignant, in this paper, because the Irish were not permitted to have a Mint of their own.

The want of smaller change also, which Swift^b, and others of his party, denied the existence of during their opposition to Wood's Patent, began now to be so extreme, that several persons in the North, and other parts of that Kingdom, were under the necessity of making Copper and Silver Tokens, which they passed as promissory notes amongst their workmen, customers, and neighbours; those of Copper for two Pence, and those of Silver for three Pence. On them were struck the name of the person who issued them, with the place of his abode, and a promise to pay the sum for which they were issued. They were struck at Armagh, Belfast, Dromore, Lurgan, and Porta-down, and probably in other places^c.

1729. The convenience which was experienced from the circulation of these Tokens, probably suggested to Mr. James Maculla, a brazier in Dublin, a plan, which he published, for issuing, in his own name, a sufficient number for the service of the whole Kingdom^d.

^b Yet Swift, afterward, in his Letter on Maculla's project, admitted that next to the scarcity of Silver, their greatest distress, in point of Coin, was the want of small change. [Works, vol. XV. p. 261.]

^c Simon, page 72.

^d Swift mentions his publication, [Works, vol. XV. p. 260,] but I have never yet met with it, nor is it noticed by Simon. Maculla had previously issued a Copper Token in 1728 with this inscription, PROMISSARY NOTES, VALUE RECEIVED DUBLIN 1728, JAMES MACULLA. [Snelling's Supplement to Simon's Irish Coins, page 7,] the specimens which remain of his projected Tokens are a very neat Copper Penny and Halfpenny, having on one side this inscription, I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND TWENTY PENCE A POUND FOR THESE, and on the Reverse, CASH NOTES VALUE RECEIVED, DUBLIN, 1729, JAMES MACULLA, 1d. or ½d. [Simon, page 73.]

His proposal was this, to give pieces of Copper for a Halfpenny or Penny, stamped with a promissory note to pay twenty Pence for every pound of Copper notes, whenever they should be returned.

Eight and forty of the Halfpenny Pieces were to weigh a pound, which he consequently was to sell at two Shillings, and thus would secure to himself little more than 16 *per cent.* provided the Tokens should be immediately returned to him; and provided the expense of stamping should amount to six Pence each pound, at which he reckoned it.

This project he communicated to Swift, who was now the absolute monarch over all those who were likely to be much affected by the circulation of the Tokens. He disapproved of the scheme, chiefly on this ground, that the publick could have but little security that the Tokens should always be made of the intrinsic value which was proposed in the project; and in a letter upon the subject, published in this year, he stated his objections at considerable length, and concluded with a proposal of his own for the issuing of Tokens, of greater intrinsic value than Maculla's, by a society of ten gentlemen, of which he himself was to be one^e.

Swift's project came to nothing; nor did the publication of his letter prevent Maculla from continuing to strike and utter his Tokens; but, to what extent he carried the circulation of them, I have no means of ascertaining.

1729. The first Coinage of English Halfpence and Farthings in this reign was by virtue of a war-

^e Letter on Maculla's Project. Swift's Works, 8vo. vol. XV. page 260.

rant under the sign manual of Queen Caroline, when guardian of the realm, dated July 21, in this year, which was afterwards confirmed and continued by another warrant of August the 17th, 1738.

By these warrants there were to be 46 Halfpence or 92 Farthings cut out of one pound avoirdupois, the Copper at such a rate, and in such quantities as should be directed by the Commissioners of the Treasury. Four Pence Halfpenny per pound were allowed for bearing and sustaining all manner of waste, &c. ; the Master and Worker to account annually before the Auditor, and to be answerable to his Majesty for the profits thereof above the charges; the Auditor to have the same power as in auditing the accounts of the Gold and Silver; the King's Clerk to be appointed by his Majesty, or the Treasury, to make out a roll, upon oath, of the weight and price of every parcel of new Money coined and delivered, from time to time, from the Moniers to the Master; also to examine and sign all bills of charges, repairs, &c. and all sums of Money paid for Copper imported; for which service he was to receive twenty Shillings per ton of all the Money coined.

The Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of the authority given to them by those warrants, empowered the Master of the Mint to enter into contract with the Governor and Company of the Copper Mines of England for Copper. The first quantity agreed for was 100 tons, the succeeding ones for 200 tons each. The Copper to be melted and refined, with pit coal, from ore the produce of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations; and to be delivered in bars or fillets, nealed, of such a fineness as to spread thin

under the hammer, when heated red hot, without cracking, and of such a width and thickness, that 46 Halfpence or 92 Farthings (without erring in excess or defect above the 40th part of a pound weight) were to make one pound avoirdupois. The cutters to be supplied by the Mint; and the quantity of fillets to be sufficient to coin 180 tons of Halfpence and 20 tons of Farthings. The Master to pay half the value at each delivery, at the rate of 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound; the other half, after the blanks were cut out, in Money, scissell, and brokage, reckoning the scissell and brokage at the same price as the Copper imported into the Mint^f.

1731. In this year the Act for encouragement of the Coinage was continued for seven years from the 1st of March 1730, with the like provisions as in the 9th year of George I^g.

1732-3. Together with the Guineas and Half Guineas (which were almost the only species of Gold Money coined in the Mint since the establishment of the mill) a great deal of old hammered Coins of James I. Charles I. and Charles II. had been hitherto current, by the name of Broad Pieces, with their Halves and Quarters. Some of the smaller pieces were diminished by wearing, others by clipping or filing, and were frequently refused. Whereupon a Petition of several Merchants, and others, was presented to the House of Commons, and upon their address, his Majesty issued a Proclamation, bearing date the 21st of February, by which all persons were forbidden to receive or utter, by tale, after the publishing of the Proclamation, any of the Gold Coins

^f Snelling's Copper Coinage, page 43.

^g Statute 4 Geo. II. chap. 12.

of 25 or 23 Shillings, commonly called Broad Pieces, or their Half or Quarter. And all Collectors and Receivers of his Majesty's Revenue were authorized to receive them by weight, for the space of one year, at the rate of £.4. 1s. per ounce troy ; and the Officers of the Mint were to allow the same price, during that time, for all brought to the Mint, and to coin the same into other current Money^b. The deficiency which would be occasioned by taking the said Coins into the Mint, at that rate, and all expenses of Coinage, &c. relating to them, were, by a Statute of 1733, enacted to be supplied out of the Monies arising from the Coinage Dutyⁱ.

^b Proclamation in the Royal Library. The Officers of the Mint did not, however, receive their authority until the 28th of February, when it was given to them by warrant, under the King's sign manual, dated on that day, in consequence of an address of the Commons presented upon the 19th of that month. [Statute 6 Geo. II. chap. 25. § 19.] The Coins, thus prohibited, consisted properly of the sceptered Units of Crown Gold of King James I. which weighing originally almost 154 grains, had been for a great while current at 25 Shillings each ; of the Laureat twenty Shilling pieces of the same King, and of those of his son and grandson, Charles I. and II. which having formerly weighed above 140 grains, had also been long current at 23 Shillings each ; and of such as remained of the Commonwealth pieces, called the Cross and Harp Gold, which were of the same weight and value as the last. But as several Coins of King Edward VI. some of Queen Elizabeth, and of the first sceptered Sovereigns of King James I. were, though of different weights, yet of the same allay, they were also taken in by weight with the rest ; whereas all the Coins of Angel Gold, which were worth more by the ounce than the price allowed, were again returned to the importers, by the Gentlemen of the Mint, who had the inspection of them, when any such, as it sometimes happened, were by mistake brought in. [Folkes, p. 133. note *.]

ⁱ Statute 6 Geo. II. chap. 25. § 19.

By these Statutes a complete stop was put to the currency of all hammered Money whatever, the Act of the 9th of William III. having already prohibited the Silver Coins formed in that manner.

The terms upon which the Broad Pieces were to be received at the Mint, were so advantageous to those who brought them in, that it was necessary to prevent the counterfeiting of them for the express purpose of selling them in that manner. It was therefore declared, by Statute, that if any person or persons should, before the 21st day of February 1733, counterfeit or coin the said Broad Pieces, or any Halves or Quarters thereof, or should utter or vend them, knowing them to be counterfeit, &c. then all and every such offender and offenders, their counsellors, procurers, aiders, and abettors, in that behalf, should be adjudged to be guilty of high treason, and, upon conviction, suffer death as in cases of high treason; but the attainder was not to extend to corruption of blood; and no prosecution to be allowed unless it commenced within six months after the fact^k.

About this time a Coinage was projected for the American Colonies, but whether carried into effect is not known. A specimen of it, the only one that Snelling had ever seen, was in Mr. Hollis's cabinet. It differed from those of George I. (the largest of which it equalled in size) chiefly in the impression on the Reverse, which was a rose upon its stalk, crowned^l.

^k Statute 6 Geo. II. chap. 26. According to a MS note by Browne Willis, in his copy of Leake, the amount of the Broad Gold was nearly £.800,000.

^l Snelling's Coins for the West India Colonies, page 40. See Supplement, Part II.

1736. In order to remedy the many inconveniences which affected the trade, particularly the linen manufacture, of Ireland, and his Majesty's Revenue there, occasioned by the want of good Copper Money, his Majesty was graciously pleased, at the humble request of the Lords Justices and Council to direct, in the year 1736, that a proper agent should be appointed to contract for fifty tons of Copper, to be delivered to the Master of the Mint in the Tower of London, and also to authorize and command the said Master of the Mint to receive from such person or persons as the Lord Lieutenant, or the Lords Justices, or any of them, should contract with for that purpose, fine Copper, which, when heated red hot, would spread thin under the hammer without cracking, and out of the same to coin fifty tons, or such greater quantity as should be necessary for that Kingdom, one sixth part in Farthings, and five sixths in Halfpence; of such size, as that fifty-two Halfpence, or one hundred and four Farthings, might make a pound avoirdupois, except only such errors by accident, not by design, as might happen by the unequal size of the bars, not exceeding the thirtieth part of a pound weight. And that his Majesty's effigies, with the inscription *GEORGIUS II. REX^m*, should be stamped on one side of each piece,

^m The omission of *DEI GRATIA*, on these Coins, did not pass unnoticed.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1737 the following epigram is preserved:

“ On the words *DEI GRATIA* being left out of the new Irish Halfpence coined at the Tower:

“ No Christian Kings that I can find,
 However match'd or odd,
 Excepting ours, have ever coin'd
 Without the *grace of God*.

and the Irish Harp crowned on the other side, and over it the inscription HIBERNIA, with the date of the year under it. And the Moniers of the Mint were directed not to distribute any of the said Money, before it had been duly assayed.

His Majesty was also graciously pleased to direct, that all the expenses attending the coinage of the said fifty tons of Copper, and the transmitting the said Halfpence and Farthings, when coined, into his Kingdom of Ireland, should be paid by his Majesty's Vice Treasurer, &c. and that whatever profit should arise (after all necessary expenses were defrayed) should go into the publick revenue at large of that Kingdomⁿ.

By this acknowledgement they shew
The mighty King of Kings,
As him from whom their riches flow,
From whom their grandeur springs.

Come then, Urania, aid my pen,
The latent cause assign,—
All other Kings are mortal men,
But GEORGE, 'tis plain, 's divine."

The next month produced this address "To the Author of the Epigram on the new Irish Halfpence.

"While you behold th' imperfect Coin,
Receiv'd without the *grace of God*,
All honest men with you must join,
And even Britons think it odd.

The *Grace of God* was well left out,
And I applaud the politician ;
For when an evil's done, no doubt,
"Tis not by *God's grace*, but permission."

ⁿ Simon, page 73. The circumstance of this Coinage may be considered as a remarkable instance of his Majesty's indulgence to the Irish, after what had passed in relation to Wood's Money. [Leake's Historical Account of English Money, page 425.]

At the same time the Copper Money which had heretofore been coined, by the Patentees, for the use of Ireland, was commanded to be current, together with the Money to be coined in his Majesty's Mint for the service of that Kingdom. And the Collectors of his Majesty's Revenue were ordered to receive such Monies indifferently, provided that no more should be received, in any one payment, than twelve of those Halfpence.

And in case the said Collectors should have a redundancy of those Halfpence, then they should and might pay to the respective Officers of his Majesty's army in Ireland, or to such person as should tender an Exchequer Acquittance to the said Collectors for payment of his Majesty's army, any sum of the said Halfpence, not exceeding five Pounds in every hundred Pounds, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum; and the like quantity to the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue, who should receive their salaries from the said respective Collectors.

Orders were also given for the issuing out of his Majesty's Treasury in Ireland, such new coined Copper or old Copper Money, as they should receive, to such as were willing to take the same.

1737. A certain quantity of this Money was sent over to Ireland, and after it had been duly assayed before his Majesty's Council, by the Assay Master of Ireland, the Lords Justices and Council issued a Proclamation, on the 6th of May, declaring his Majesty's most gracious intentions; and (in order to prevent further imposition upon the publick by the uttering of false and base Money, commonly called Raps) prohibiting the making, or uttering, any

Halfpence, &c. of Brass, Copper, &c. except the Copper Money coined by the Patentees, or such as was, or should be, coined in his Majesty's Tower of London, for the service of Ireland, and forbidding the counterfeiting any such Copper Money, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law P.

In the same year, a representation was made to his Majesty by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, that there was a great scarcity of Silver Coin in that Kingdom, occasioned by persons being tempted to export it to make an advantage thereof; and that the greatest part of the Gold Coin current there was in the two larger pieces of Portugal Gold, one of which passing for four Pounds, and the other for forty Shillings, great inconveniences and difficulties daily arose in obtaining change for the same^q; and that there being a disproportion between the value of the said large pieces, and the lesser pieces of foreign Gold Coin, to the advantage of the larger, the same had occasioned likewise a scarcity of the lesser pieces of Gold Coin, by means whereof great distress had been brought upon the trade of that Kingdom, and particularly the linen manufacture; and also upon his Majesty's forces there; and therefore it was humbly prayed, that the Gold Coins, both English and foreign, current there, might be rated at the quantity of English Silver they usually passed for in England, with the allowance of some small advantage to the lesser pieces.

His Majesty referred the consideration of this representation to the Lords Commissioners of his Trea-

P Simon, Appendix, No CVII.

Q Five Pence were given to change a Guinea, and eight Pence a Moidore. [Gentleman's Magazine, November 1736, page 683.]

sury, who reported that they had taken the opinion of the late Master Worker; and the rest of the principal Officers of his Majesty's Mint; thereupon; who proposed that a reduction should be made in the value of the Gold Coins current in Ireland, at least as low as they were then in Great Britain; and that the disproportion between the larger and lesser pieces should be rectified.

This proposal being agreed to by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and approved of by his Majesty in Council, a Proclamation was issued, in pursuance of his command, by the Lords Justices and Council, on the 10th of September, declaring that, from and after that day, the several pieces of Gold Coin should be current at the following rates :

	Weight.		Value.		
	dwt.	gr.	£.	s.	d.
The Guinea - - - - -			1	2	9
The Half Guinea - - - - -			0	11	4½
The Moidore - - - - -	6	22	1	9	3
The Half and Quarter in proportion.					
The Quadruple Pistole - - -	17	8	3	13	0
The Spanish or French Double Pistole - - - - -	8	16	1	16	6
The Single Pistole, the Half, and Quarter, in proportion.					
The French Louis d'Or of the new species - - - - -	5	5	1	2	0
The Half and Quarter in proportion.					
The Piece of new Gold Coin of Portugal - - - - -	18	10½	3	17	8
The Half, Quarter, Half-Quarter, and Sixteenth, in proportion.					

Two Pence to be allowed for every grain deficient in any of the above Coins, one Penny for half a grain, and one Halfpenny for a quarter of a grain; and, with such allowance, the said Coins to be received as if of full weight, which, by the Proclamation, was declared to be standing weight^r.

The introduction of the mill into the Mint, and the great attention which was paid to the regular sizing of the Money, had entirely defeated the old practice of culling out the larger pieces for the purpose of clipping. But the ingenuity of needy and unprincipled men soon discovered, that some of the Coins were, (on account of the distance at which the letters were placed from the edge) capable of being filed to the amount of from nine to twelve grains, without much danger of discovery, as the milling on the edge could be accurately imitated.

1738. This was accordingly practised, until the number diminished at length gave an alarm to Government, and in the months of July, August, and September, this year, a considerable reward was offered for discovering and apprehending any of the offenders. The publick notice for this purpose happening to be read by the Rev. Peter Wallis, Vicar of Monkton, in the Isle of Thanet, suggested to him ideas which, though extremely obvious, seem to have escaped the attention of Government, which was at that time, in appearance, solely intent upon the punishment of the criminals.

“Sure, I thought,” says he, “if a man deserved reward for bringing one offender to punishment, he would deserve more who could shew how to prevent

^r Simon, page 74, and Appendix, No CVI.

the evil, by removing the cause of offence, and taking away the temptation to offend, and the very power of offending." He accordingly communicated his ideas of an effectual means for preventing the practice of filing, for the future, at the latter end of this year, to Lord Harrington, then Secretary of State, and to the Hon. Richard Arundel, Master of the Mint, by whose directions he presented a Memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Their Lordships directed the Master, &c. of the Mint to examine into the discovery, which he conceived he had made.

1739. They delivered in their Report on the 10th of December in this year, in which they stated that they had ordered trial to be made by the Workmen of the Mint of the methods proposed by him; and that in their opinion they would, in a great measure, hinder the filing of Guineas, though longer experience must be required to know the certain effects.

His proposal was, to place the letters as near as possible to the edge of the piece, whereby he apprehended it could not be filed without taking off a part of them, which would be obvious to every eye; and to edge the Coin in a new form^a, to prevent thereby the repairing the filed edges with a common tool or file.

In the latter part of his pamphlet on this subject he described the state of the Silver Coins. The Shillings were deficient from 6 to above 11 *per cent.* the Sixpences from 11 to more than 22 *per cent.* They were likewise very scarce, and their deficiency

^a With angular strokes, [Leake, page 424.]

and scarcity were become a great inconvenience, which was daily growing worse and worse, and would in a few years occasion great confusion in every branch of trade and commerce. He concludes with the following words: "And now I will beg leave to say, that I believe I can propose a certain remedy for all these evils, and that by one natural, safe, and easy method, which will entirely put a stop to all manner of diminishing, both of Gold and Silver Coin, restore the Money to its weight and purity, and shew how it may be kept in that condition to future ages."^t

In this belief, I presume, he deceived himself, for I have not found that any part of his proposal was adopted, except that relating to the position of the letters (which was by no means new, as it had appeared, according to his own statement, on the Reverse of the Guineas struck in 1719^u), and the angular milling, which are not certain remedies.

In this year the Act for the Encouragement of the Coinage of Money was continued, upon the same terms as before^x.

And in the same Sessions a Statute was made for the better preventing frauds and abuses in Gold and Silver Wares.

This Act first recited the following Statutes: 28 Edward I. cap. 28, 2 Henry VI. cap. 14, 18 Elizabeth, cap. 15, 12 William III. cap. 4; and then enacted, that, from and after the 28th of May, 1739,

^t Vallavine's Observations on the current Coin of this Kingdom, 8vo, London, 1742.

^u Idem, p. 20. Vallavine received £.100 for his invention, trouble, &c.

^x Statute 12 George II. chap. 5.

all Gold Wares should not be less in fineness than twenty-two carats of fine Gold, and all Silver Wares not less than eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine Silver, in every pound weight troy; but this not to extend to jewellers work, that is, to any Gold or Silver wherein any jewels or other stones should be set, or any other small works of that kind. The penalty ten pounds for every offence ^y.

“In this year there was a new Die for every species of Coin, somewhat better than the former, and the graining, which had hitherto been diagonal strokes, was now made angular, upon occasion of a gang of Guinea Filers, who had taken more liberty than usual with the Guineas, and for the discovery of whom a reward was publickly offered. This alteration in the graining is certainly an improvement, not being so easily imitated as the straight strokes; and, if it were made yet more difficult to counterfeit, it would be a further security for the Money.” ^z

1741. In this year the following Notice was given from the Mint Office in the Tower:

“Whereas several evil-disposed persons have practised the making of Shillings and Sixpences to resemble Guineas and Half-Guineas, by putting sceptres upon the Reverse, and gilding them over, to the great prejudice of his Majesty’s subjects: To prevent that evil practice, and the publick from being imposed upon for the future, the above impressions are published^a, that all persons may know the difference between the Gold and Silver Coins,

^y Statute 12 George II. chap. 26.

^z Leake, p. 424.

^a The impressions were representations of a Shilling and a Guinea of King George I.

which is the same in every King's Coin as the above, *viz.* the neck of the head on, the Guinea is without any robe or drapery on the shoulders. As to the Gold Coin of His present Majesty, there are no sceptres on them, but the arms of Great Britain in a shield. The difference between the Gold and Silver Coin of Queen Anne is more difficult to be discovered, after being altered as above mentioned; the lock of hair, which proceeds from the nape of the neck over the right shoulder, and lies on the right breast, on the Guinea, being the only mark by which persons not well acquainted with Gold and Silver can distinguish the Guinea from the Shilling, which has not that lock of hair.

“Any person or persons that shall be detected in uttering the counterfeit Money before mentioned, or any other counterfeit Money, upon notice given to the Solicitor of the Mint, such offenders will be prosecuted at the Government's expense.”^b

1742. This Notice having failed to check the practice, and Halfpence and Farthings having been coloured so as to resemble Shillings and Sixpences^c, an Act was passed in the next year, which made such offences high treason.

And as the uttering of false Money, knowing it to be false, was a crime frequently committed all over the Kingdom, and the offenders were not deterred, because it was only a misdemeanor, and the punish-

^b Gentleman's Magazine, February 1741, p. 108. These counterfeit Guineas were sold at eight Shillings, and the Half-Guineas at five Shillings each. [Id. March 1748, p. 137.]

^c The Britannia side was filed down, and then the pieces were silvered over. [Id. September 1738, p. 489.]

ment very often but small, though there was great reason to believe that the common utterers of such Money were either themselves the Coiners, or in confederacy with the Coiners thereof, it was therefore enacted, by the same Statute, that, from and after the 29th day of September, all persons so offending should suffer six months imprisonment for the first offence, and also find security for good behaviour for six months more, to be computed from the end of the said first six months; and for the second offence should suffer two years imprisonment, and give security for two years; and for the third offence should be adjudged to be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

And it was further enacted, that if any person should utter or tender any counterfeit Money, knowing it to be so, and should, within ten days after, utter or tender any more counterfeit Money, knowing it to be so, either to the same person or to any other, or should, at the time of uttering or tendering, have about him or her one or more pieces of counterfeit Money, then such person should be deemed a common utterer of false Money, and, upon conviction, suffer one year's imprisonment and find sureties for good behaviour for two years more; and if again convicted of uttering or tendering counterfeit Money, knowing it to be so, then he or she should be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

But nothing in that Act was to be considered as extending to corruption of blood; nor was any prosecution to be allowed, unless it were commenced within six months after the offence.

And as, the coining or counterfeiting the Copper

Money of the Kingdom was then only a misdemeanor, and the punishment very small, it was enacted by the same Statute, that if any person should make, coin, or counterfeit any Brass or Copper Money, commonly called a Halfpenny or a Farthing, such person, together with the aiders, abettors, and procurers, should, upon conviction, be imprisoned for two years, and find sureties for good behaviour for two years more.

And it was further enacted, that a reward of forty pounds should be paid for the apprehension or prosecution to conviction of any person guilty of the aforesaid treason or felony, and ten pounds upon the conviction of any person for counterfeiting the Copper Money; and a free pardon was offered to any offender, out of prison, who should discover two or more persons guilty of the said offences, so that they might be convicted.

And whereas, by the 9th of Queen Anne, four hundred pounds a year were allowed out of the Coinage Duty for the expense of prosecuting offenders against the Laws relating to the Coin, which sum, for several years last past, had proved greatly deficient, it was further enacted that the Lord High Treasurer, &c. should be authorized to allow, out of the Money arising from the Coinage Duty, such further sums of Money as the expenses had amounted to over and above the said four hundred pounds a year, and also so much as he, &c. should see fit, for defraying the future expenses of the said prosecutions, provided the said expenses did not, in any one year, exceed the sum of six hundred pounds ^d.

^d Statute 15 George II. chap. 28.

1746. In this year an Act was passed to continue the Duties for the Encouragement of the Coinage of Money, in the usual form^e.

1748. On the 14th of July, in this year, Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. presented a Memorial to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq. &c.; in which he proposed, that, in order to preserve the dependency of the British Plantations in North America on Great Britain, the current Species of Great Britain should be made the current lawful Money of the said Plantations, as the proper measure of property in all Countries depending on the British Crown and Nation; and that £.200,000 sterling should be coined at the Tower for that purpose. Which sum was to be made the foundation of a Provincial Bank for all the British Plantations in America, in order to abolish the Paper Money in New England and Carolina, and to set aside the currency of clipt Spanish Money in Jamaica and elsewhere.

Cuming was an enthusiast, and his proposal was considered as visionary by Administration^f.

1750. In the month of September, this year, "the Bank and Excise Office notified that they would not take any Guineas that wanted six grains in weight^g." This notice appears not to have been sanctioned by Government, and was extremely injudicious, as it pointed out a ready and safe means of putting off Guineas when so reduced, and thus afforded encouragement to the operations of filing and sweating, which it was probably intended to check.

^e Statute 19 George II. chap. 14.

^f Lysons's Environs of London, vol. IV. p. 21.

^g Gentleman's Magazine, 1750, pages 427, 467.

1751. The practice of counterfeiting the Copper Money still continuing, a Proclamation was issued upon the 12th of July, 1751, to enforce the Act of the 15th year of the King^h.

It should seem that this practice was carried to a greater extent in Birmingham than in any other town, on which account those counterfeit Coins received a denomination, which continued (as will be seen hereafter) until that place became, by a strange revolution in the affairs of the Mint, the legitimate spot where the Coinage of Copper Money was appointed to be carried on.

The illegal Birmingham Mints attracted the notice of Government as early as the year 1744, when the Solicitor of the Mint was sent down, and many persons were convicted, and suffered two years imprisonment. The punishment of these, however, was not sufficient to deter others, for about this time the counterfeit Halfpence abounded more than ever in that town, insomuch that few payments were made without a large proportion of them. From thence they were circulated all over the Kingdom, insomuch that they became a publick nuisance, and meetings of tradesmen were held, and resolutions were made to take those Halfpence no moreⁱ.

1753. "These measures, however, did not stop

^h Snelling's View of the Copper Coinage, p. 44.

ⁱ Gentleman's Magazine, November 1752, p. 500. It is there calculated that a stamp for those Halfpence would coin fifty gross in a day, with two pair of hands. The cost under eight Pence a pound, which was circulated at three Shillings, provided they were put off as current Coins. They were chiefly uttered by unprincipled tradesmen, who forced their workmen to take them as wages.

the evil; for in the beginning of the year 1753 it was computed that nearly one half (or two-fifths) of the current Copper Money was counterfeit, and the same resolutions were repeated; and about a twelve-month afterwards a Petition and Representation were made to the Lords of the Treasury by several bakers, butchers, and other dealers in provision and the necessaries of life, praying a suspension of the Copper Coinage for a few years, and that some Laws might be enacted and enforced to prevent its being counterfeited; both of which were sent down to the Officers of the Mint, ordering likewise a stoppage to be put to the Coinage, which was accordingly done, and the Copper Company was ordered to send no more fillets after one month; nor were any more Halfpence made, but from those fillets, during this reign." ^k

In this year the Coinage Duties were continued for seven years, in the usual manner^l.

"A proposal was now sent over from Arthur Dobbs, esq. Governor of North Carolina, to coin Copper Money for that Colony, to consist of pieces of the value of two Pence, one Penny, and an Halfpenny of their currency, which was in proportion to that of England as four to three. The quantity to be coined to be determined by the Governor and Council, but not to exceed fifty tons. They to deliver the Copper into the Mint, to pay all expenses and fees attending the Coinage, and to have such a device upon the Coins as should be thought proper.

^k Snelling's Copper Coinage, p. 44.

^l Statute 27 George II. chap. 11.

“This proposal was sent down from the Treasury to the Officers of the Mint, for their consideration, who suggested, that one half of what should be coined should be in Halfpence of such a size, as that 61 pieces should make 1 lb. avoirdupoise; that one fourth should consist of Twopenny Pieces, and the other fourth of Penny Pieces, of a proportional weight to the Halfpence. The Remedy to be one forty-fifth part of a pound avoirdupoise, and that not by design but by accident. The Coinage to be performed at the same price as those for Ireland, *viz.* five Pence *per* pound for the Master, and twenty Shillings *per* hundred for the Controller. The proportion, as to the number of each sort, to be kept, as an increase of the Halfpence would increase the expense. One side to have the King's effigies, with GEORGIUS II. REX; on the Reverse the Arms of North Carolina, inscribed, SEPT. CAROLINA, and under it the date of the year.

“It is believed that this proposal was never carried into execution.”^m

1755. “In the following year a proposal was made to call in and re-coin all the Copper Money; and the Lords of the Treasury laid before his Majesty in Council a Report from the Mint upon that subject, together with their opinion, that it would greatly prevent the counterfeiting the same if the genuine Halfpence and Farthings were ordered to be current at six and three to a Penny; but as to calling in the Copper Coin, as it would be attended with many inconveniences, and a very great ex-

^m Snelling's View of Coins struck in the West India Colonies, page 40.

pense, their Lordships could not advise his Majesty to give any orders in relation thereto.

“But this reduction was opposed, and another Representation and Petition laid before the Privy Council, by several of his Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects loaded with Copper Money (whose chairman was John Whalley), together with a scheme, shewing how the Re-coinage might take place at the rate of sixteen Pence *per* lb. avoirdupoise, and to oblige all those possessed of the old to bring it to the Mint, where they were to receive twenty-one Pence *per* lb. for it; therefore they would lose three Pence *per* lb. and the publick ten Pence (one pound being estimated at eleven Pence). They supposed that one half might be brought in as above, and the other half exchanged for new Coin at sixteen Pence *per* lb.; therefore the subject would lose, in that case, one third, or four Pence, *per* lb. weight, and the Government five Pence; and as the total currency was by them supposed to be 1800 tons, the loss sustained by the publick would be £126,000, besides £4000 more expended in coining; and the loss to individuals would be £92,400 sterling; and the whole loss sustained £222,400. However, the matter rested here; nor can we find that any thing more was done in relation thereto.

“The Laws relating to coining and counterfeit-ing were also looked into, a difficult point being now started, whether the Copper Coins were to be considered strictly as current Money, and to be protected as such, or whether they were not only so to a special purpose. The latter of these opinions appears to have obtained; for, though the Statute 16 George II. chap. 28, inflicted punishment in

several degrees on utterers of any false and counterfeit Money, yet it was construed not to extend to the uttering of counterfeit Halfpence or Farthings."^a

1757. In the 31st year of this reign, an Act was made to repeal the Statute of the 6th of the King, by which a Duty of Sixpence was imposed upon every ounce troy of Silver Plate imported into, or made in, Great Britain; and a Duty of forty Shillings for a License to be taken out by every person trading in, selling, or vending Gold or Silver Plate, was granted in lieu of it. To take place from and after the 1st day of June, 1758; and the License to be taken out annually, on forfeiture of twenty Pounds.

By the same Act, the Statute of the 12th of the King, for the better preventing frauds and abuses in Gold and Silver Wares, was likewise repealed, because the punishment which was enacted by it against counterfeiting stamps and marks upon Gold or Silver Plate, was not sufficiently severe to prevent that practice, and the said crime was now made felony without benefit of clergy^o.

1760. On the 25th of October, this year, his Majesty died, in the Palace of Kensington.

No alteration was made in the style upon the Coins during this reign.

Specimens of the Money coined in the German Dominions may be seen in the second Supplemental Plates.

No other Mints were worked but that in the Tower and in the German Dominions.

^a Snelling's Copper Coinage, p. 45.

^o Statute 31 George II. cap. xxxii.

GEORGE III.

1760. On the demise of George II. his grandson succeeded to the Crown by the name of George III.

At his accession, the Coinage was found to be in a very imperfect state. The Crown Pieces had almost wholly disappeared, though there had been coined, at the general re-coinage in the reign of King William III. and occasionally afterwards, a number that amounted in value to £4,553,047.^p The Half Crowns which remained, and which were to a certain degree defaced and impaired, were by no means adequate in number to the purposes for which they were intended. Of these had been coined, during the same period, to the value of £2,329,370.

The Shillings had lost almost every mark of impression either on the Obverse or Reverse, and the Sixpences were in a worse state. Of the former had been coined, during the time abovementioned, the value of £3,232,680, and of the latter £960,795.

The Gold Coins had not been diminished so much; but they were rapidly approaching that state which, in the year 1773, compelled his Majesty's Ministers to take some steps to prevent the entire ruin of that part of the Coinage.^q

No alteration was made in the standard upon his accession.

^p The total Coinage of Silver, during that period of about 64 years, was £8,076,092. the far greater part of which had been either much diminished, or consigned to the crucible.

^q Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm, page 2. He estimates the deficiency of the Shillings at one sixth, and of the Sixpences at one fourth of their original weight.

In his first year an Act was passed for the continuance of the Coinage Duties, in the usual form, and with the usual declarations of the great benefit which had arisen from that measure.

But if it were ever actually beneficial, which is much to be doubted, its efficacy was now unquestionably much on the decline, especially with respect to the Silver Money; for that metal was become so valuable that its price would not allow a profit upon bringing it to the Mint, even though the expense of Coinage was defrayed out of the publick purse. Consequently no coinage of Silver took place (except the striking of a few pieces below the Sixpence in 1762 can be considered as a Coinage^r) until the year 1763, when a few Shillings were coined, together with Four-penny, Three-penny, Two-penny, and Penny-pieces^s.

A Coinage of Gold, however, took place in the year 1760^t; and Quarter Guineas, which had not been coined since the reign of George I. when they originally appeared, were struck in the following year^u.

1764. There were patterns of Shillings in this year, but it is believed that none were coined for common currency; there were also patterns in 1775 and 1778^x.

1769. In this year that part of the Statute of the

^r Leake, Appendix to the edition of 1793, page 4. It is there stated that Penny, Two-penny, Three-penny, and Four-penny Pieces were then coined.

^s Id. *ibid*.

^t Chalmers's Considerations on Commerce, &c. Table, Appendix, No I.

^u Snelling's Gold Coinage, page 33.

^x Leake, Appendix, page 5.

7th and 8th of William III. which restrained persons keeping inns, taverns, &c. &c. from publicly using any wrought Plate, or any utensil or vessel thereof, except spoons, being found very inconvenient, and productive of many frivolous and vexatious suits, and also detrimental to the Revenue, was repealed ^y.

And in the same Session, the Act of the 1st of the King to continue the Duties for the encouragement of the Coinage of Money, was made perpetual ^z.

For some time the practice of clipping the Gold Coins of the Kingdom, had been carried on in the parish of Halifax, and the towns adjacent, and in divers other places within the West Riding of the County of York.

This occasioned the publication of an advertisement, by the Solicitor of the Mint, in which he stated, that there was great reason to believe, that numbers of persons had been drawn into the commission of that offence, not knowing, at the time, that by the Laws of the Realm the same was declared to be high treason; and afterwards having come to the knowledge of the consequence of their offence, nevertheless continued the practice thereof, from an apprehension that they could not make a discovery without convicting themselves. He therefore gave publick notice, that by the Statute of the 7th of William III. all such offenders against the current Coinage of the Realm, were entitled to his Majesty's pardon on the discovery of two or more persons who had been guilty of such offences, and

^y Statute 9 G. III. chap. 11.

^z Id. chap. 25.

besides some privileges in particular cases, would further receive the reward of forty Pounds for every person convicted ^a.

1770. A Copper Coinage for Ireland preceded that of England, the first specimens of the former bearing date in 1769, whereas the latter did not take place until the year 1770 ^b.

In this year, upon the 28th day of November, an Indenture was made between the King and the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Master and Worker of the Mint, by which it was covenanted that the following Monies should be made:

Of Gold 22 carats fine, and 44 Guineas and an half to the pound troy, six sorts; with the following allowance to the Master.

			To the Moneyers.			To the Die Forger, for forging the Dies.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Five Guineas....	6	0	} out of which the Master to pay	0	3	0	0	0	1
Two Guineas ..	6	0		0	3	0	0	0	1
Guinea	6	8½		0	3	6	0	0	1½
Half Guinea	7	10½		0	4	6	0	0	1½
Seven Shillings ..	9	10½		0	6	0	0	0	2
Quarter Guinea ^c	11	3		0	7	0	0	0	3

Of Silver, 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, and 62 Shillings to the pound troy, eight sorts:

^a Advertisement, dated White Lion, Halifax, Dec. 14, 1769. It announces that the towns of Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford, had offered an additional reward of ten Guineas upon the conviction of any offender. See 7 W. III. chap. 17.

^b Leake, Appendix, page 6.

^c Respecting the Seven Shillings Piece, and the Quarter Guinea, the Indenture declared, that the Master should not be under any obligation to coin either of them, except when he should by his Majesty, or the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, be ordered and directed to coin the same.

			To the Moneyers.			To the Die Forger, for forging the Dies.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Crown	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Crown	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shilling	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sixpence	2	2	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Groat	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1
Half Sixpence	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	9	0	0	2
Half Groat	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
Penny	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	6	0	0	4

The Remedies one-sixth of a carat for the Gold, and 2 dwt. for the Silver.

The Indented Trial Pieces for Gold 4th J. II. Silver 1st G. II. or such as might hereafter be directed to be made by his present Majesty ^d.

1771. In this year the Coins were in a most disgraceful and alarming state. According to the representations of a pamphlet which was then published, the Gold Coins had never before been so deficient; those of the present King being the most defective. They were sent over to Holland, and there filed, and then returned and put into circulation. Three fourths of the Silver was base. The Whiteners were able to colour a piece of metal, for a Sixpence or a Shilling, so that it could pass through a dozen hands before it would be discovered.

The Copper was as bad as the Silver, and though twenty tons were said to have been coined in the Mint, yet but little was to be seen; the counterfeiters having destroyed them, in order to promote the circulation of their base Money ^e.

The state to which the Copper Coinage was reduced, occasioned the passing of a Statute in this Session, for the more effectually preventing the

^d Printed by order of Parliament April 6, 1813.

^e Letter to the Members of Parliament on the present State of the Coinage, 8vo. London, 1771.

counterfeiting of that species of Coin. It represented, that such offence being punishable only as a misdemeanor, the practice thereof had of late years greatly prevailed, and was likely to increase, to the great prejudice of trade, &c. for redress of which growing mischief it was enacted, that from and after the 24th of June 1771, the making, coining, or counterfeiting any of the Copper Monies of the Realm, commonly called an Halfpenny or Farthing, should be felony; as should also be the buying, selling, taking, receiving, paying, or putting off any counterfeit Copper Money not melted down, or cut in pieces, at or for a lower rate or value, than its denomination imported, or the same was counterfeited for.

And it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for Justices of the Peace, on the oath of one credible person, that there was cause to suspect that any person or persons had been concerned in such counterfeiting, to cause, by warrant under their hand, search to be made in the dwelling-house, &c. of such suspected person or persons, for tools and implements for coining such Copper Monies. And if such should be found hid or concealed, or in the custody of persons not then employed in the coining Money in some of his Majesty's Mints, nor having the same by some lawful authority, that then it should be lawful for the persons so discovering the same to seize and carry them to some Justice of the Peace, who should cause the same to be secured and produced in evidence against any person or persons who should be prosecuted for any of the aforesaid offences; which instruments, after they had been so produced, were to be destroyed, or otherwise

disposed of, as the Court where such offenders should be tried, should direct^f.

1772. In this year prosecutions for offences against the Coins had been so numerous, that the allowance of six hundred Pounds *per annum*, according to the Statute of the 15th of George the Second, was inadequate to the purpose of carrying them on. It was therefore enacted, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury should be enabled to allow out of the Coinage Duty the sum of £1,136. 19s. 10d. for the expenses of such prosecutions in the year 1770, over and above the sum yearly allowed for that purpose^g.

1773. In this year an Act was passed for the appointment of Wardens and Assay Masters for assaying wrought Plate in the towns of Sheffield and Birmingham^h.

As was also another, which repealed that clause in the Statute of the 31st of George I. by which counterfeiting, &c. the marks on wrought Gold and Silver Plate, was declared to be felony without benefit of clergy; and enacted that such offences should be punished only by transportation for fourteen yearsⁱ.

In the same Session another Statute was made for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminishing the Gold Coin in the Kingdom; the preamble of which recited, that, "Whereas the preventing the currency of clipped and unlawfully diminished and counterfeit Money is a more effectual means to preserve the Coin of

^f Statute 11 G. III. chap. 40.

^g Statute 12 G. III. chap. 52.

^h Statute 13 G. III. chap. 52.

ⁱ Statute 13 G. III. chap. 59.

this Kingdom entire and pure, than the most rigorous laws for the punishment of such as diminish or counterfeit the same. And whereas by the known laws of this Kingdom, no person ought to pay, or knowingly tender in payment, any counterfeit or unlawfully diminished Money, and all persons may not only refuse the same, but may, and by the antient Statutes and Ordinances of this Kingdom have been required to, destroy and deface the same; and more particularly the Tellers in the Receipt of the Exchequer, by their duty and oath of office, are required to receive no Money but good and true; and to the end the same might be the better discerned and known by the antient course of the said receipt of the Exchequer, all Money ought to be received there by weight as well as tale: And whereas, by an Act, passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of the late King William III. (entitled *An Act for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminishing the Coin of this Kingdom*) provisions are made for preventing the currency of clipped and counterfeit Silver Money, but respecting the Gold Money no provision is thereby made; it was therefore enacted, that it should be lawful for any person to whom any Gold Money should be tendered, either diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or that by the stamp, impression, colour, or weight thereof, he should suspect to be counterfeit, to cut, break, or deface such piece; and if such piece should appear to be unlawfully diminished, or counterfeit, then the person tendering it should bear the loss thereof; but if the same should appear to be lawful Money, then the person who cut, &c. the same, should take and

receive it at the same rate as it was coined for ; and that any dispute concerning the same should be determined by a hearing before a magistrate, who should have power to administer an oath, as he should see convenient.

And the Tellers of the Exchequer, &c. were required to cut, break, or deface, every piece of unlawful Gold Money which should be offered to them in payment of any part of His Majesty's Revenue, &c. and the better to discover Gold Money either counterfeit or unlawfully diminished; from the good and true, they were ordered to weigh in whole sums, or otherwise, all Gold Money received by them ; and if any piece thereof should seem, by the weight or otherwise, to be counterfeit, or unlawfully diminished, that the same should not be received by or from them, in the said receipt of the Exchequer, nor should be allowed them upon their respective accounts ^k.

In consequence of this Act the Commissioners of the Treasury, by their order dated on the 23d of July, directed all manner of Officers concerned in the receipt of his Majesty's Revenues, to cut, break, and deface, all and every piece of Gold Coin of the Realm that should be tendered to them in payment, in the course of the receipt of the said Revenue, more deficient in weight than the rates settled in the table following, *viz.*

	dwts. gr.	
Guineas coined since the thirty-first day of		
December 1771 - - - - -	5	8
Half Guineas, during the same period - -	2	16

^k Statute 13 G. III. chap. 71.

	dwts. gr.	
Guineas coined during the reign of the King, and prior to the first of January 1772 - - - - -	5	6
Half Guineas, during the same period - -	2	14
Quarter Guineas, during the same period -	1	7
Guineas coined prior to the commencement of the reign of the King - - - - -	5	3
Half Guineas, during the same period - -	2	13 ¹

In the Gazette of the 31st of July the Bank gave notice, at the request of the Lords of the Treasury, that any quantity of Guineas, &c. (cut and defaced agreeable to the Act) not less than fifty Guineas in a parcel, would be taken in there on Monday August the second, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until further notice, at the rate of three Pounds seventeen Shillings and ten Pence Half-penny per ounce^m.

1774. At this time considerable quantities of old Silver Coins of the Realm, or Coins purporting to be such, greatly below the standard of the Mint in weight, were imported into the Kingdom, and it was thought expedient that some provision should be made to prevent a practice which might then be carried on to the very great detriment of the publick; an Act was therefore passed by which such importation was prohibited, from and after the first day of June 1774, either into Great Britain or Ireland. And it was provided in the Act, that if any such Silver Coin, exceeding in amount the sum of

¹ Proclamation for calling in and re-coining the deficient Gold Coin.

^m Gentleman's Magazine 1773, page 357.

five Pounds, should be found by any Officer of his Majesty's Customs, on board any vessel, &c. within the said Kingdoms, or in the custody of any person coming directly from the water-side, or, upon information, in any house, shop, &c. then it should be lawful for the said Officer to stop and put such Coin in his Majesty's Custom-house warehouse; and if, upon examination, the said Silver Coin should appear to be of the established standard of the Mint in weight and fineness, then the same should, upon demand, be delivered to the owner thereof, without fee or reward; and the said Officer, or any person acting in his assistance, should not be liable to any action, &c. for searching, stopping, or detaining the same. But if the said Coin, or any part thereof, should be found deficient either in weight or fineness, then the same, or such part thereof as should be so deficient, should be forfeited; and, after condemnation, should be melted down, cut, or otherwise defaced, in such manner as the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs and Revenue respectively should direct. One half of the produce of the same to be to his Majesty's use, the other to such Officer or Officers of the Customs as should sue and prosecute for the same.

And it was further enacted, that no tender in the payment of Money, in the Silver Coin of the Realm, of any sum exceeding twenty-five Pounds, at any one time, should be allowed as a legal tender within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to its value by weight, after the rate of five Shillings and two Pence for each ounce of Silver.

The Act was to continue in force until the first

day of May 1776, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliamentⁿ.

The deficiency of the Gold Coins in circulation was now become so considerable, that as soon as any new Gold Coin was brought from the Mint the perfect pieces were exchanged, or bought up, for the old deficient Coins, and immediately melted down or exported. This evil was so great that Government found it necessary to take the subject into immediate consideration, and to endeavour to apply a remedy to it. On that occasion the following remedy was proposed to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer [Lord North].

First, That all the deficient Gold Coin should be called in, and re-coined.

Secondly, That a compensation should be made to the holders of such deficient Gold Coin, under certain limits and restrictions.

And thirdly, That after that operation had been completed, the currency of the Gold Coin should, in future, be regulated by weight as well as by tale (which was conformable to the antient Laws of this Kingdom) and that the several pieces should not be legal tender, if they were diminished, by wearing or otherwise, below a certain weight, to be determined by Proclamation^o.

This plan being approved of by his Majesty, he was pleased, at the opening of the Session upon the 13th of January, to recommend in his speech from the Throne, the consideration of the subject to his Parliament, in nearly the following terms :

ⁿ Statute 14 G. III. chap. 42.

^o Lord Liverpool's Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, p. 3. The above plan was suggested by his Lordship.

“In this state of foreign affairs [i. e. the pacific dispositions of the Powers on the Continent] you will have full leisure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domestick situation ; and to the prosecution of measures more immediately respecting the preservation and advancement of the Revenue and Commerce of the Kingdom.

“Among the objects which, in this view, will come under your consideration, none can better deserve your attention than the state of the Gold Coin, which I must recommend to you in a more particular manner, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present time affords for executing, with success, such measures as you may find expedient to adopt with respect to this great national concern.

“The degree of diminution which that Coin had actually suffered, and the very rapid progress which the mischief was daily making, were truly alarming. It is with much satisfaction that I have seen the evil in a great measure checked, by the regulations made in the last Session of Parliament. I trust, however, that you will not stop here, nor think that you have discharged your duty, either to your Country or your fellow subjects, without using your best endeavours for putting the Gold Coin upon such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the Kingdom sufficiently secure from being again exposed to the like danger.”^p

When his Majesty's Speech was taken into consideration by Parliament, that part of it which attri-

buted great merit to the late regulations of the Gold Coin occasioned some animadversion.

It was acknowledged, on all sides, that the most effectual measures were requisite, and had been long wanted, to prevent the fraudulent diminution of the Gold Coin, an enormity which had been carried to the most dangerous excess; but the time at which the late Act was brought in, and hurried through the House, at the end of an uncommonly late Session, and when the commercial and manufacturing parts of the Nation were very much distressed, and public and private credit at a low ebb; and the mode of its operation, by which the loss on the diminished Gold (which amounted to an enormous sum) fell upon the immediate possessors, and thereby principally affected the great Money-holders or Bankers, and was consequently highly oppressive and injurious to individuals, were strongly objected to. It was said, that the Bankers, who are obliged to hold Money for others, had received it at its nominal value, upon the publick faith, and under the sanction of Government, and that it was oppressive and unjust, that a particular body of men thus circumstanced, should be obliged to make good to the publick, the immense loss which they had sustained, not more through the iniquity of those who had diminished the Gold, than through the remissness of Government, and the slackness of the police, in not properly enforcing the laws, until the enormity spread to so dangerous an extent as to be thought beyond their controul.

On the other hand, the Minister was well furnished with means for the defence of his measure. The dangerous extent of the evil was too well known,

and the necessity of a new Coinage was not denied. With respect to the season of passing the late Act, he shewed the necessity to have been so urgent, as not to admit of any delay, and that the passing it over to another Session would have been attended with the most fatal consequences. The charge of injustice he denied; said the loss had fallen where it could best be borne, upon those who had been gainers by the situation which occasioned it, and who had always profited by the publick Money. That in fact it was a tax upon property, but upon that part of property which was exempt from many others. That if a general tax had been laid to make good the deficiency, it would have been a very heavy charge to the publick, and have opened a door for very gross impositions, which was actually the case upon a similar occasion of the calling in of the Silver Coin in the reign of King William, by which the Nation had been put to the expense of two millions and a half^q.

On the 13th of May, a conference was held between the two Houses of Parliament, upon the subject of regulating the Coin, in which they agreed, and resolved to address his Majesty.

In their joint address they humbly offered their advice and opinion, that, in the first place, it was proper that all Guineas weighing less than five pennyweights eight grains; and all Half Guineas, weighing less than two pennyweights sixteen grains, and all Quarter Guineas, weighing less than one pennyweight eight grains; should be called in and re-coined, according to the established standard of

^q Annual Register, 1774, page 51.

the Mint, both as to weight and fineness; and that the said Guineas, &c. should be called in by degrees, and as fast as the occasion of circulation would allow, and as the Officers of the Mint might be able to re-coin the same; and that the publick should bear the loss arising from the deficiency and re-coinage of the said Guineas, provided such deficiency should not exceed the rates settled by the Commissioners of the Treasury, in their Order of the 23d of July last, and provided they should be offered in payment to the Receivers or Collectors of the Publick Revenues, or should be brought to such person or persons as his Majesty should authorize to receive and exchange the same, within certain times to be appointed for that purpose; and they therefore humbly besought his Majesty to issue his Royal Proclamation to appoint such days as to him should seem meet, after which the said Guineas, &c. should not be allowed in payment, or to pass, except only to the Collectors and Receivers of the Publick Revenue, or to such persons as should be authorized to receive the same; and to appoint certain other days, after which the said Guineas, &c. should not be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever, or to be exchanged in the manner before-mentioned^r.

In consequence of this Address, an Act was passed, by which the Tellers in the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, and all Receivers and Collectors of his Majesty's Revenues, &c. were required and enjoined to take for his Majesty's use, upon account of any of the said Revenues, &c. during such time as should be appointed and limited in his Majesty's

^r Proclamation dated June 24, 1774.

Proclamation to be issued, such Guineas, &c. being the Gold Coin of the realm, at the rates they were respectively coined at, provided the deficiency in the weight of any of them should not exceed the deficiency at which they should be allowed respectively to pass in payment to the said Tellers, &c. by the said Proclamation.

And whereas the two Houses of Parliament had, in their joint Address to his Majesty, delivered it as their opinion, that the publick should bear the loss arising from the deficiency and re-coinage of the said Guineas, &c. provided such deficiency did not exceed the rates specified in that Address, and provided such Guineas, &c. were offered in payment according to the conditions therein required; and whereas the Governor and Company of the Bank of England had consented to receive and exchange all the said Guineas, &c. that should be brought to their office in London, on condition that the deficiency of the said Monies should be made good to them, and that they should be paid the necessary charge of melting down and casting into ingots, and assaying the same; it was further enacted, that the aforesaid Tellers, &c. in Great Britain, resident within the Cities of London and Westminster, should convey all the said deficient Gold Coin received by them, within fourteen days after the receipt thereof at furthest, to the said Office in the Bank, there to be exchanged for such other Coin as should from thenceforth be allowed to pass in payment, and be current; and that the Receivers and Collectors of his Majesty's Revenues in Ireland, should make their remittances within forty days, at furthest, in like manner. And all persons who

should be appointed by his Majesty to receive and exchange the said-deficient Gold Coin, were required to remit it to the said Office as soon as conveniently might be after the receipt thereof, and in like manner to send the residue of such deficient Coin so by them received, if within that part of Great Britain called England, within the space of twenty-one days at furthest; and if in Scotland, within the space of twenty-eight days at furthest; and if within the Kingdom of Ireland, within the space of forty days at furthest next after the day on which such Monies should be declared, by Proclamation, not to be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever, in order that the same might be exchanged by the said Governor and Company, in manner before-mentioned; and the said Governor, &c. were authorized and required to give in exchange, for any such deficient Gold Coin as should be tendered to them, any other Coin from thenceforth allowed to pass in payment, and be current.

And the said Governor, &c. were authorized to appoint two or more persons, who, together with two or more persons, to be appointed by the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, should, under the direction of the Warden, Master, and Controller of his Majesty's Mint, and their Deputies, one of whom should always be present, and of the Governor and Directors of the said Bank of England, one of whom should always be present, take an exact account, as well of all the deficient Guineas, &c. remaining in the Bank of England, as of all such as should be received by the said Governor and Company of the Bank, or should be paid into the said

Bank, by the several persons before-mentioned, or by any other whomsoever, and to examine whether the same were the Gold Coin of the realm, and not of less weight than that allowed by his Majesty's Proclamation, and to state an exact account of the deficiency of all such as should be agreeable to the said Proclamation, and then cause them to be cut, broken, or defaced.

And whereas the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, had resolved, that a sum, not exceeding £.250,000, should be granted towards defraying the expense of calling in and re-coining the said deficient Gold Coin, it was further enacted, that the Lord High Treasurer, &c. should be authorized and required to issue, from time to time, to the Governor, &c. of the Bank of England, so much, out of the said sum of £.250,000, as should appear to be the deficiency according to the account above-mentioned; and also such sums as should appear to them to be requisite to defray all expenses in melting down, casting into Ingots, and assaying the same; and further such sums as they should see occasion, from time to time, to the Master and Worker of the Mint, for the charges of the re-coinage of the same into the standard current Money of the Realm; and also to grant a reasonable reward to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and to such Exchangers of the said Money as his Majesty should appoint, and to all other Officers, &c. employed in and about the several matters contained in the Act, and to discharge all other incidental expenses.

And the said Lord High Treasurer, &c. were authorized to issue, out of the said sum of £.250,000,

so much as they should think fit, to the Vice Treasurer, &c. of his Majesty's Revenues in Ireland, for the purpose of exchanging the said Guineas, &c. in that Kingdom, the said Vice-Treasurer, &c. first giving security duly to account for the same, and also for conforming to the Rules above-mentioned, or such as should be directed by his Majesty's Proclamation.

It was further enacted, that the said Tellers, &c. should cut, break, or deface, every piece of Gold tendered to them in payment (after such time as any such piece should by virtue of any Proclamation of his Majesty in Council be declared not to be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever), according to the terms contained in the Statute of the 13th of the King, chapter the seventy-first.

And it was further enacted, that all persons who should be aggrieved by wilful default of any Officer of his Majesty's Exchequer in Great Britain or Ireland, or by any Receiver, &c. in any case where any matter or thing was by the Act enjoined to be done, should recover double damages from the said Officer, &c.*

His Majesty's Proclamation was issued upon the 24th day of June, and commanded that all Guineas, &c. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the Order of the Commissioners of the Treasury on the 23d of July, 1773, should not be allowed from thenceforth to be current, or to pass in any payment whatsoever, within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

And it further commanded, that, from and after

* Statute 14 George III. chap. lxx.

the 15th day of July next ensuing, all Guineas, &c. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the following Table, *viz.* dwts. grs.

Guineas coined since the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1771 - - - - - 5 8

Half-Guineas during the same period 2 16

Guineas coined prior to the 1st of Janu-

ary, 1772 - - - - - 5 6

Half-Guineas during the same period 2 14

Quarter-Guineas during the same period 1 7

should not be allowed to be current, or to pass in any payment within the Kingdom of Great Britain, except in payments to be made at the Receipt of the Exchequer, or to the Collectors or Receivers of his Majesty's Revenues in Great Britain, or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to persons appointed to receive and exchange the same in the following places, *viz.*

Truro - - in the County of Cornwall.

Exeter and Plymouth - - - Devon.

Salisbury - - - - - Hants.

Bath - - - - - Somerset.

Bristol - - } - - - Gloucester.
Gloucester }

Carmarthen, in the Principality of Wales.

Birmingham } in the County of Warwick.
Coventry }

Nottingham - - - - - Nottingham.

Litchfield - - - - - Stafford.

Shrewsbury - - - - - Salop.

Chester - - - - - Chester.

Manchester - - - - - Lancaster.

Temple Sowerby - - - - - Westmoreland.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne	- -	Northumberland.
York	}	- - - - - York.
Leeds		
Sheffield		
Spalding	- - - - -	Lincoln.
Norwich	- - - - -	Norfolk.
Bury St. Edmunds	}	- - Suffolk.
Sudbury		

And the Tellers of the Exchequer, and all Collectors and Receivers of his Majesty's Revenues within the Kingdom of Great Britain, were commanded to receive, in payment of Taxes, &c. such of the said deficient Gold Coin of the realm as should be tendered to them, provided the deficiency of every piece thereof should not exceed the rates settled as aforesaid by the Commissioners of the Treasury, from the 15th day of July to the 31st day of August following, inclusive.

And the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and the several persons appointed to receive and exchange the said deficient Gold Coin at the before-mentioned places, were commanded, that, between the said 15th day of July and the 1st day of September next following, they should receive such of the said deficient Gold Coin of the realm as should be tendered to them by any person whomsoever, (except by the Collectors and Receivers of Taxes, &c. not resident within the Cities of London and Westminster), at the rates afore-mentioned, and give in exchange for the same other Coin allowed to pass in payment; and be current, *viz.* Guineas, Half and Quarter Guineas, not more deficient in weight than according to the Table last mentioned.

And it was further commanded, that, from and

after the said 31st of August, all Guineas, &c. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the last-mentioned Table, should not be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain, except that his Majesty was pleased to allow twenty-one days to the Collectors, &c. of Taxes, &c. resident in the Country in that part of Great Britain called England, and twenty-eight days to those in Scotland, for the purpose of remitting such of the said deficient Gold Coin as should be received by them, according to the course of payment in each branch of the Revenues respectively : and the Tellers of the Exchequer, and the Receivers General resident in London and Westminster, were required, during the said twenty-one and twenty-eight days, and no longer, to receive from the Collectors and Receivers resident in the Country alone, and from no other person, the said deficient Gold Coin of the realm, in payment of the several branches of the Revenue and Taxes, provided the deficiency should not exceed the rates settled by the Commissioners of the Treasury, in their Order before mentioned.

At the conclusion of the Proclamation, notice was given, that, so soon as the occasions of circulation would allow, his Majesty would issue a further Proclamation for calling in and recoinage all Guineas weighing less than five penny-weights eight grains, and all smaller pieces of Gold Coin, deficient in the same proportion, according to the intention of the Lord Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, expressed in their Address ^t.

^t Proclamation,

A similar Proclamation was issued upon the same day for Ireland ^u.

As the principle of weighing the Coins was thus established by Statute, it became necessary that some provision should be made for regulating and ascertaining, according to the established standard of the Mint, the weights to be made use of for that purpose; and that, for the prevention of fraud, the use of all other weights which were not just and true according to the said standard, should be disallowed.

It was therefore enacted, that the Warden, Master, and Controller of his Majesty's Mint, with the assistance of the King's Assay Master, should be authorized and required to make, without delay, one weight of the piece of Gold Coin of the realm commonly called a Guinea, and also one weight of the piece of Silver Coin of the realm called a Shilling, according to the established standard of his Majesty's Mint, and also other weights, being parts and multiples of the said Guinea and Shilling Weights respectively; which weights, together with their Report of the truth and accuracy thereof, they were required to transmit to the Clerk of his Majesty's Council, in writing, in order to be laid before his Majesty in Council; and in case the said weights should be approved of, and confirmed by his Majesty in Council, then the same were to be reputed and accepted in law to be the standard weights of the Gold and Silver Coin of the realm.

^u This Proclamation differs from the preceding only in the appointment of the persons to receive and exchange the deficient Gold Coin, which appointment was to be made by the Lord Lieutenant, and in the time allowed after the 31st day of August, which was only fourteen days.

respectively, and the same were to be lodged in the joint custody of the Warden, Master, and Controller of the Mint for the time being.

And they were further ordered to make duplicates of the same, which after they had been approved of by his Majesty, his heirs, &c. in Council, were to be lodged in the custody of an Officer, to be, from time to time, appointed by his Majesty, &c. for that purpose, under his sign manual, during his or their royal pleasure, with a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid by the Warden, out of the Monies arising by the Coinage Duties.

And the said Warden, Master, and Controller were authorized and required, once or oftener in every year, by warrant under their hands, to summon and require such Officer to appear before them, and produce the said duplicates, for the purpose of their being examined with the standard weights before mentioned.

And it was further enacted, that, from and after the 31st day of December 1774, all weights to be made use of for weighing the said Gold and Silver Coin should be regulated by the said Duplicates, and after having been compared therewith, and found to be just and true, should, in testimony thereof, be marked by the said Officer, with a stamp or mark, to be approved of by the Master of the Mint. And in order that the impression made thereby might be known to all his Majesty's subjects, the said Officer was directed to publish a description of the same by advertisements, in the London Gazette, three times at least before the said 31st

day of December 1774^x; and he was further required, upon application made to him at all seasonable hours, to stamp or mark all weights to be used for weighing the said Gold and Silver Coin, which should be brought to him for that purpose, and which he should find to be just and true, according to the said Duplicates, without fee or reward, and without wilful delay; and it was declared, that, from and after the said 31st day of December, no other weights but those so marked by the said Officer should be reputed or accepted in law to be true, or of any effect for determining the weight of the Gold or Silver Coin of the Realm.

All persons who should counterfeit the said stamps or marks, or sell any weights with the impression of such counterfeit stamps, knowing the same to be counterfeited, or should wilfully increase or diminish any such weight, after it had been stamped as

^x Notice was accordingly given that the Officers of his Majesty's Mint had delivered into the custody of the proper Officer duplicates of the following standard weights, which had been made in pursuance of this Act; viz. for Silver Coin, distinct weights for 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, and 5 Shillings, for 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d.; for Gold Coin, weights for 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, 5, and 2 Guineas, for one Guinea, for the Half-Guinea, and the Quarter-Guinea; together with the following smaller weights, one of five penny-weights, one of three, one of two, and one of one. One weight of twelve grains, one of six, one of three, one of two, one of one.

Notice was also given, that an Office for stamping all weights, exactly corresponding with the foregoing, would be opened upon the 22d of January, 1775, at No 4, in Bolt Court, Fleet Street; and that all weights, not corresponding therewith, would be returned unstamped. The stamp to be an imperial crown, such having been approved of by the Master of the Mint.

[See London Gazettes, Dec. 13, 17, and 24, 1774.]

before directed, or should make use of any such weight in weighing the Gold or Silver Coin, knowing the same to have been so increased or diminished, and should be convicted thereof, were to forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Pounds, and in default of payment to be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, for any time not exceeding three months.

Nothing in the Act was to extend to take away any rights granted by Letters Patent, in the 12th year of James I., to the Master, &c. of the Mystery of Founders in the City of London, with respect to the sizing and marking of all manner of Brass weights made or sold within the said City, or three miles compass thereof, provided that the weights directed by the Act to be made use of for weighing the Gold and Silver Coin of the Realm, after having been sized and marked according to the directions of the said Charter, should be carried to be ascertained and marked, in the manner before directed, by the Officer appointed by his Majesty for that purpose^y.

Mr. John Whitehurst^z was the first Officer appointed under that Act; and, in 1775, another Statute was passed to authorize him, as the present Officer, and every other Officer to be from time to time appointed for that purpose, to demand and re-

^y Statute 14 George III. chap. xcii.

^z A very ingenious and worthy man; at that time a watchmaker at Derby, and afterwards better known by the publication of "An Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth," and "An Attempt to obtain Measures of Length, &c. from the Mensuration of Time, or the true Length of Pendulums."

ceive one Penny for every twelve weights so stamped or marked, as above mentioned, before he should deliver the same, any thing to the contrary in the preceding Act notwithstanding^a. This fee was allowed to be taken in order to reimburse the Officer the necessary expense of procuring an extraordinary number of assistants to enable him to give that dispatch which the demands of the Publick required, but which he was unable to give by himself^b.

In the month of October, publick notice was given, from the Excise Office, that counterfeit Guineas were in circulation, dated 1755. They nearly resembled those issued from the Mint, were of full weight, and distinguishable only by a fainter impression of the Die on the arms side, a pale reddish

^a By Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 57. The salary annexed to this office is withdrawn, after the termination of the present existing interest, and only the fee abovementioned is to be taken.

^b Stat. 15 G. III. cap. 30. Thus, says Lord Liverpool, "this plan was carried into immediate execution, without any complaint, and with great success. The defects which had previously existed in this species of Coin were thereby removed, and the regulation, then established, of weighing the Gold Coin, has been the means of preserving it at nearly the state of perfection to which it was then brought." [Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, p. 5.] This statement must, however, be received with some grains of allowance, for his Lordship is here speaking of a measure which was suggested by himself, and for which he consequently felt a kind of parental fondness. The measure appears to me to have been in direct opposition to the true principles of Coinage, and to have reduced the Money, in a great degree, to the State of Bullion, after a considerable expense had been incurred in order to give it a character totally distinct.

In the years 1774, 1775, 1776, and 1778, the following sums were granted for carrying on the exchanging and recoinage the deficient Gold Coins:

colour, and a more acute tinkling sound in ringing them.^c

1776. April 12. A Proclamation of this date, first recited the notice which was given in the Proclamation of the 24th of June of 1774, viz. that so soon as the occasions of circulation would allow, a farther Proclamation would be issued for calling in and re-coining all Guineas weighing less than 5 dwts. 8 gr. and all smaller pieces of Gold in proportion, and then declared that from and after the first day of May next no Guineas, Half-Guineas, or Quarter-Guineas more deficient in weight than the following rates, viz.

	dwt.	gr.
Guineas coined prior to the 1st of January, 1772	5	8
Half-Guineas during the same period - - -	2	16
Quarter-Guineas ditto - - - - -	1	8

should be allowed to be current, or to pass in any payment whatsoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain, except in payments to be made at the receipt of the Exchequer, or to the Collectors or Receivers of the Revenues, or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to such persons as should be appointed by the Lords Commissioners of

	£.	s.	d.
1774. The first Grant - - - - -	250,000	0	0
1775. To the Bank, for receiving the deficient Gold Coin - - - - -	46,846	0	0
For extraordinary Charges of the Mint	22,824	19	0
1776. To make good the Deficiency of the Sum granted in 1774 for recoinage the light Gold Money - - - - -	92,421	14	11½
1778. For the Expenses of recoinage the deficient Gold Money - - - - -	105,227	8	3
	517,320	2	2½

[See the Appropriation Acts for those years.]

^c Annual Register, 1775, p. 164.

the Treasury to receive and exchange the same, such appointment to be published in the London Gazette. And the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Collectors and Receivers of Taxes and Revenues, were commanded to receive in payment of Taxes, &c. from the said 1st day of May to the 19th of August inclusive, such of the said deficient Gold Coins, as should not exceed the rates following, viz.

Guineas coined prior to January 1st, 1772	5	6	8
Half-Guineas ditto	2	14	0
Quarter-Guineas ditto	1	7	0

and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England who were appointed to receive the same, were commanded to give in exchange for them other Coin allowed from that time to pass in payment, viz. Guineas, &c. not more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the first Table during the before mentioned period.

From and after the said 19th day of August all Guineas, &c. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the first mentioned Table, not to be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain, except during twenty-one days which were allowed to the Collectors and Receivers of Taxes, &c. resident in the country, in England, and twenty-eight days to the Collectors and Receivers in Scotland, for the purpose of remitting to the proper offices such of the said deficient Coins received by them in payment and discharge of Taxes, &c.

And the Tellers of the Exchequer, and the Receivers General resident in London and Westminster, were commanded to receive from the Collectors and Receivers resident in the country alone, and from no other person, the said deficient Gold Coins, during

the said twenty-one days and twenty-eight days respectively, and no longer, provided such Coins should not be more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the last Table^d.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the Coins was so increased, that in this year an Act was passed to authorize the Commissioners of the Treasury to allow, out of the Money arising from the Coinage Duty, £.1,152. 0s. 8½d. extraordinary, for defraying expenses on that account during the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, over and above the sum yearly allowed for that purpose^e.

In the same Session, also, the Act of the 14th of the King, chapter 42, to prohibit the importation of light Silver Coin of the Realm, from foreign Countries, into Great Britain and Ireland; and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum [£.25], was further continued for two years^f; and by a subsequent Act, in the year 1778, it was still further continued until the 1st day of May 1783, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament^g.

1780. A Statute which was passed in this year repealed so much of an Act of Parliament made in the 19th year of King Henry VIII. (entitled *Coin*),

^d Proclamation. The same for Ireland, of the same date, mutatis mutandis, with these material variations as to time.— Instead of the 1st of May and 19th of August, the 8th of May and the 26th of August, and the time allowed to the Collectors, &c. to pay the deficient Coins into the Exchequer in Ireland, or to the Receivers General and Paymasters General of the Revenues, only 14 days instead of 20 and 28 as allowed in England and Scotland respectively.

^e Statute 16 George III. chap. xlvi.

^f Statute 16 George III. chap. liv.

^g Statute 18 George III. chap. xlv. § 5.

and so much of any other Act or Acts of Parliament, made in Great Britain, as prohibited the exporting, carrying, or conveying Coin of Gold or Silver out of the Realm into Ireland ^b.

In this year an attempt was made to abolish the Mint, and to place the Coinage entirely in the hands of the Directors of the Bank, for such was the avowed intention of Mr. Burke's famous Bill for economical reform. It set forth, "That the constitution of the Mint is expensive, and that the Coinage ought to be none or little expense to the Nation; therefore it is enacted that the Office of the Mint shall be abolished." There were clauses for paying salaries to the present Officers of the Mint, who should be removed; that the Treasury should contract with the Bank for Coinage, and that the Bank should undertake the remittance of all Money for the use of his Majesty's forces in foreign parts ⁱ. These provisions were very properly withdrawn; for their effect would have been to render the Coinage a matter of trade and bargain, instead of a regular and silent supply for the necessary waste of Money.

1782. In his Majesty's Speech from the throne, at the opening of the Session, on the 5th of December in this year, he said, that he had directed an investigation into the department of the Mint, that the purity of the Coin, of so much importance to commerce, might be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers might be saved, and every needless expense in it suppressed ^k.

^b Statute 20 George III. chap. xviii.

ⁱ Breviate of the Bill. Annual Register, 1780, p. 300.

^k Annual Register, 1783. State Papers, p. 313.

I do not find that this produced any alteration in the management of the Mint. The purity of the Coins needed no improvement; and it does not appear that any attempt was made to render the counterfeiting more difficult.

1783. On the 10th of February, in this year, Mr. Fox presented to the House of Commons a Petition signed by several hundred inhabitants of Westminster, stating that they were aggrieved by the circulation of counterfeit Halfpence. That they had endeavoured, as far as lay in their power, to put a stop to the same, but found their inability in so doing; and therefore prayed the House to give them such relief as they in their wisdom should deem meet.

1783-4. It does not appear that any thing was done, in consequence of this Petition, respecting the English Copper Money; but, in the 23d or 24th year of the King, an Irish Statute was made for more effectually preventing the counterfeiting of the current Coin of that Kingdom, and the uttering or paying of false and counterfeit Coin.

This Statute commences with the provisions which are contained in that of the 15th of George II. chapter xxviii. § 1—4; and then adds the clauses of an English Statute of the 2d of George III. chapter xl. for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting the Copper Coin of the Realm. It provides further, that any person who shall make, mend, or have any tool for coining, or counterfeiting Copper Coin, in his house, custody, or possession, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished by fine, imprison-

¹ Annual Register, 1783, p. 166.

ment, and other corporal punishment, at the discretion of the judge.

The importation of Halfpence into Ireland (except such as should be coined in his Majesty's Mint for the use of that Kingdom, or brought by passengers for present use, not exceeding in value one Shilling) was forbidden by this Act, on pain of seizure as forfeited goods ^m.

1786. The Sovereignty of the Isle of Man having been purchased by Act of Parliament of the Duke and Duchess of Athol, in 1765, for £.70,000, and vested unalienably in the Crown ⁿ, Copper Pennies and Halfpennies were struck for the use of that Island. They bore on the Obverse the King's bust with GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA 1786; and on the Reverse the Arms of the Isle of Man, being three legs armed, and conjoined at the thigh, with the motto, QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT ^o.

An Act was passed in the Irish Parliament, at this time, which forbade the buying of Gold Coins at a lower value than the legal currency, *viz.* the Guinea at £1. 2s. 9d. and the half in proportion, unless they were previously cut, under the penalty of not less than five Pounds, or more than twenty. And upon conviction under the Act, to the amount of

^m Irish Statute 23 and 24 G. III. chap. 50.

ⁿ Statute 5 G. III. chap. 26.

^o See Supplement, Part II. The device on the Reverse seems to have been borrowed from the antient Coins of Sicily, on which it well represented the triangular form of that Island, with its three strongly-marked promontories; a faint resemblance of which may be traced in the figure of the Isle of Man. If the legend of these Coins be read in continuation from Obverse to Reverse, as it must be on most of the other Coins, it will convey an idea rather ludicrous.

twenty Guineas, or more, then the Court to have power to fine to the extent of five hundred Pounds, and to imprison until the fine should be paid ^P.

1787. In this year a feeble attempt was made to supply the want of Silver Money by a Coinage of that metal. But it appears as if the directors of Mint affairs had exhausted all their powers in the restoration of the Gold Coins, for after an issue of about seventy or eighty thousand Pounds, in Shillings and Sixpences, the Coinage of Silver was stopped ^A.

In this year the deficiency of the old Silver Coins was ascertained, by experiments made by the Officers of the Mint; which clearly proved the necessity of a Re-coinage of that metal, and the impolicy of ceasing to coin after so limited an issue had taken place.

According to those experiments it appeared that

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns	} were requisite to make up a pound troy, instead of	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns	} as issued from the Mint ^P .
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Half Crowns		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Half Crowns	
78 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shillings		62 Shillings	
194 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sixpences		124 Sixpences	

Great quantities of Gold Coin of the realm, deficient in weight, being still in circulation, and due attention not having been paid to the weighing such Coins, a Proclamation was issued, upon the 21st day of September, to enforce the Proclamation of the 12th of April respecting the cutting, &c. of such deficient pieces, and all persons were com-

^P Irish Statute 26 G. III. chap. 39.

^A Leake, Appendix, p. 5, and Annual Register, 1787, p. 197. See a Specimen of this Coinage in Supplement, Part II.

^P Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm, p. 187.

manded strictly to conform to the orders therein given^s.

1789. In this year advertisements appeared frequently in the publick papers, that counterfeit Halfpence would be received for goods. These Halfpence are said to have been circulated in Scotland, where the common people would not, for some reason or other, receive the Halfpence of King George III. The Magistrates of Edinburgh at this time took cognizance of the fraud, and the principal person concerned was prosecuted. Although seven of such Halfpence were worth but little more than one Penny sterling, yet they passed current in Scotland at twenty-four for a Shilling^t.

1792. The want of Silver Coins and Bullion is said to have been very much increased in this year, by the policy of the French, who exchanged their Assignats for as much of either kind as they could possibly procure. And so rapidly did they effect their object, that in the year 1792 not less than the enormous quantity of 2,909,000 ounces of Silver were purchased with Assignats and sent into France^u.

The striking of Provincial Coins and Tradesmen's Tokens, which was suggested, and in some degree justified, by the disgraceful state of the Copper Coinage, began with the Anglesey Penny in 1784^v,

^s Proclamation.

^t Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, p. 464.

^u Marsh on the Politics of Great Britain and France.

^v The workmanship of this Token was well executed, but it appears that it was soon counterfeited. It bears on the Obverse a Druid's head within a border of oak leaves; and on the Reverse a cypher composed of P. M. C^o. signifying the Paris Maintain Company. Above the cypher is the date, and round it the fol-

and from that time increased rapidly, until they were superseded by an issue of lawful Coins in the year 1797.

1793, Feb. Two hundred Pounds of Copper Coin were recommended for Bermuda^x.

1795. On the Union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain, in this year, a Coinage was projected, on the Reverse of which the Moor's Head, the arms of that Kingdom, was to have appeared^y; but the possession of the Island being soon after given up, the design was abandoned.

1796. In this year the Copper Currency was so extremely debased, that meetings were held in various parts of the Kingdom, in order to consider of proper means to prevent the circulation of the base Coins; and Government in the following year found it necessary to provide for a new Coinage of Copper Money.

1797. The Coinage transactions of this year form a strange anomaly in the History of the Mint. The deficiency of the Silver Coins was attempted to be supplied by the issue of Spanish Dollars, counter-marked upon the neck of the bust with the mark of the King's head, used at Goldsmiths' Hall, for distinguishing the Plate of this Kingdom^z; and the jealousy which had hitherto confined the act of

lowing inscription, WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY, [and on the edge] ON DEMAND IN LONDON, LIVERPOOL, OR ANGLESEY.

^x Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

^y From the information of the late Mr. Milton, Engraver.

^z The order for stamping these was given in the month of March; and there were issued in the course of this year 2,325,099, at 4s. 9d. each, amounting in value to £552,211. 0s. 3d. [Account delivered from the Bank, June 13, 1816.]

Anglesea Company has issued a promissory coin for one penny, struck upon copper, for the convenience of paying their men in number above two thousand. The execution of the die is most beautifully conceived and executed, and the intrinsic value of the copper is nearly a penny. A Druid, encircled with a wreath of oak, occupies one side. The reverse has a cypher, P. M. Co. i. e. 'Parry's Mining Company,' over which are the letters (D) *Denarius*, encircled with the following words: "we promise to pay the bearer one penny"—on the outside of the rim, are the words, "On demand, in London, Liverpool, or Anglesea." There are several of these pieces in town, but they are picked up with great avidity. 1787.

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some place under his
so completely lulled
entered into with Mr.
ingham, in the month
10 tons of Copper Mo-
to take all expenses
upon himself, and to do and provide, and pay for
about twenty different things which were not in-
cluded in the Copper Coinage at the Tower, for all
which he was to have four Pence *per* pound.

In that agreement there was originally not any contract to furnish the Copper, which it was the intention of Government to provide. But when the Lords of the Council found they could not obtain that metal upon the same terms as the East India Company bought it at, and that if they gave a much higher price, Government must lose considerably by the Coinage (as it seemed to be a determined principle to make a coincidence between the Weights and the Money, *viz.* to make one Penny one Ounce, and by that means to provide the poor with weights, which they could not do without loss) they proposed to Mr. Boulton to endeavour to furnish Copper at £108 *per* ton in the cake, including commission and all other expenses, and carriage, delivered at Soho, which proposal he accepted^b.

^a This Coinage strangely confused the ideas of the lower orders of people, who could not readily apply the term Birmingham, which had so long been the designation of base Money, to the lawful Coins of the Realm.

^b Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Copper Mines, &c. printed May 7, 1799, p. 72.

In order to protect the Coins, which were to be made by virtue of that agreement, an Act was passed to prevent the counterfeiting any Copper Coin in the Realm made, or to be made, current by Proclamation.

This Statute enacted, that so much of the provisions contained in an Act, passed in the 15th year of George II. intituled, *An Act for the more effectual preventing the counterfeiting of the current Coin of the Kingdom, and the uttering or paying false or counterfeit Coin*, as related to the Copper Money of the Realm commonly called an Halfpenny and a Farthing; and also the provisions contained in an Act, passed in the 11th year of the King, intituled, *An Act for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting the Copper Coin of the Realm*; and all other provisions made by law concerning the said Copper Monies of the Realm, should be extended to all such pieces of Copper Money as should be coined and issued by order of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and as should by his or their Royal Proclamation, be ordered to be taken as current Money of the Realm, in the same manner as if such pieces had been particularly mentioned and described in such Acts respectively.

And as the practice of counterfeiting foreign Gold and Silver Coin, and the bringing into the Realm, and uttering within the same, such false and counterfeit Coins, and particularly the Coins commonly called Louis d'Or and Dollars, had greatly increased of late, the same Statute further enacted that after the passing of the Act, the making, coining, or counterfeiting, any kind of Coin not the proper Coin of the Realm, nor permitted to be current

within the same, but resembling, or made with intent to resemble, any Gold or Silver Coin of any foreign Prince, &c. or to pass as such foreign Coin, should be felony, and that the offenders might be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

The bringing into the Realm such Coins knowing them to be counterfeit, was also declared to be the same crime, and the offenders to be liable to suffer the same punishment.

The penalty for tendering such Coins in payment, knowing them to be false, was enacted to be six months imprisonment, for the first offence; and for the second, two years imprisonment; and sureties to be found, in both instances, for the same term respectively; and for the third offence the offender to be adjudged, on conviction, guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

And if any person should be convicted, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, of having, without lawful excuse, more than five pieces of such Coin, in his or her custody, it was enacted, that the said Coin should be forfeited, and afterwards cut in pieces and destroyed, and the person in whose possession it was found should forfeit not less than forty Shillings, and not more than five Pounds, for every piece of such Coin.

And authority was given to Justices of the Peace, upon the oath of one credible person, to search suspected places for such counterfeit foreign Coin, and to seize it, or any tools or materials for making the same.

It was further enacted that all prosecutions, for any offences against the Act, should be com-

menced within three calendar months after the fact committed^c.

In consequence of an unanimous Address of the Commons, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to give directions that measures might be taken for an immediate supply of such Copper Coinage as might be best adapted to the payment of the laborious poor in the present exigency; a Proclamation was issued, on the 26th of July, to give currency to a new Coinage of Copper Money of one Penny and Two-penny Pieces. The Pieces of two Pennies were to weigh two ounces avoirdupois, and the Penny Pieces in proportion, and the intrinsic value of each, workmanship included, to correspond as nearly as possible with the nominal value of the same respectively. Each piece to have on one side the King's effigies or portraiture, with his name or title, and on the Reverse the figure of Britannia, sitting on a rock in the sea, holding a trident in her left hand, and a branch of olive in her right hand, with the year of our Lord.

And it was commanded that the said Pieces should be current and lawful Money of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and should pass and be received as current and lawful Money of that Kingdom, in all payments and transactions of Money; provided that no person should be obliged to take more of such Copper Money, in any one payment, than the value of one Shilling^d.

The Gazette of September the 26th contained a Notice from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank

^c Statute 37 G. III. chap. 136.

^d Proclamation.

of England had notified to him, on the 23^d of that month, that the Directors of the said Bank meant to issue Gold Coin to the amount of the Dollars, then in circulation, which had been stamped in the Tower^e.

This was a preparatory step to the issuing of an Advertisement from the Bank, upon the 28th of the same month, in which notice was given, that the Dollars abovementioned might be brought to the Bank to be exchanged for Cash, every day from Monday the 2^d of October until the 31st day of that month, except Sundays, at certain hours, after the rate of four Shillings and nine Pence *per* Dollar; and that from and after the said 31st of October such Dollars would be no longer current at the Bank.

To avoid the confusion which must arise from a crowd of persons applying, the Court of Directors found it necessary to give notice, that no smaller sum than twenty Dollars could be exchanged at the Bank^f.

This notice was the occasion of great inconveniences to the lower ranks of people, which are thus stated in a subsequent Advertisement from the Bank, upon the 10th of October:

“The extreme difficulty of distinguishing Dollars stamped at the Tower, from those with a counterfeit stamp, having nearly stopped the circulation of Dollars ever since the notice for calling them in, has afforded an opportunity to some dealers in Silver to

^e London Gazette. The order for stamping these Dollars was given in the month of March, so that the plan was abandoned in less than seven months from the date of its adoption.

^u Advertisement in the St. James's Chronicle.

buy them indiscriminately, at a rate very inferior to the current value of legally-stamped Dollars, by which means the innocent holders suffer a heavy loss; the consideration of this circumstance has induced the Directors of the Bank to permit their Cashiers to receive all real good Dollars, whether the stamp be counterfeit or not, and to exchange them at the rate of four Shillings and nine Pence each, for all persons who appear to have taken them in the fair way of currency or business. This indulgence will be continued until Saturday the 21st instant, unless it should become necessary to withdraw it by the attempts of evil-minded and dishonest persons to impose on the Bank.

“The Bank not taking in smaller sums than twenty Dollars in a parcel, it is earnestly wished that Bankers and Shopkeepers will exchange smaller sums of Dollars for such individuals as may otherwise not be able to pass them at the full rate of four Shillings and nine Pence a Dollar; by which they will materially contribute to the ease and benefit of the publick.

“It is thought necessary to add, that the Bank never has made any objection to Dollars for having a notch cut on the edge, for the purpose of ascertaining the metal; provided there has not appeared a fraudulent intention to diminish the weight of the piece.” g

On the 29th day of November a Proclamation was issued for giving currency to a new species of Gold Coin of the value of seven Shillings each.

They were declared to be of the weight of 1 dwt.

19 $\frac{1}{10000}$ gr. troy weight each of Standard Gold, being one third of the weight of a Guinea, according to the weights approved and confirmed by his Majesty in Council, in pursuance of an Act made in the fourteenth year of his reign, intituled, *An Act for regulating and ascertaining the Weights to be made use of in weighing the Gold and Silver Coins of the Kingdom.*

Every piece was to have on one side thereof his Majesty's effigies or portraiture, with his name, and the words DEI GRATIA, and on the Reverse the regal crown of England with the following legend, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX; the said Pieces to be current and lawful Money of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and to be called Seven Shilling Pieces, and to pass and be received as of the value of seven Shillings of lawful Money of the said Kingdom, and three of them to pass and be received as of the value of one Guinea, in all payment whatsoever^h.

In the course of this year the Bank was restricted from making payments in cash; in the first instance by a Minute of Privy Council on the 26th of February; and, subsequently, by two different Acts which were passed in this Session, namely, Chapter 45 and Chapter 91. It has been continued by various Statutes, and still exists^k. This measure was

^h Proclamation. See a Specimen of this Coinage in Supplement, Part. II. A Coin of this value was proposed in 1776, and a Die was cut, from which a few patterns were struck off, but none were ever current. The Reverse, which bore his Majesty's crest, was much more elegant than those which were issued at this time.

ⁱ Stat. 37 G. III. chap. 45, Preamble.

^k By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in this year, the same restriction was laid upon the Bank there. Divers Sta-

only a palliation, and not a cure of the evil which produced it, and experience has made it doubtful whether a Recoinage of the Gold Money at such a weight as might have rendered it unprofitable either to melt or export it, would not have been more expedient.

1798. The Directors of the Bank of England having observed that the quantity of light Gold Coin in circulation was daily increasing, repeated their recommendation, by publick Advertisement upon the 31st of January, that the publick should adopt the practice of weighing such Gold Coin as might be offered to them, since none but that of the full weight prescribed by law could be received at the Bank ^l.

By an Order of his Majesty in Council of the 7th of February in this year, the subsisting Committee of Council for Coins was dissolved, and a new Committee was appointed ^m, who were to take into con-

tutes of the United Kingdom have extended this provision, which is still in force.

^l Advertisement in the St. James's Chronicle.

^m The Commissioners were,

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,

The Lord President of the Council,

The Lord Privy Seal,

The Principal Secretaries of State,

The Master General of the Ordnance,

The First Lord of the Admiralty,

The President of the Committee of Council for Trade,

The First Lord of the Treasury, and

Chancellor of the Exchequer,

The Secretary at War,

The Duke of Montrose,

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench,

The Speaker of the House of Commons,

The Master of the Rolls,

sideration the state of the Coins of the Kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of the Mint, and to report to his Majesty in Council their opinion upon the general state of the Coins, and on such improvements as they might think proper to be made therein, together with their opinion on such alterations and improvements as they might judge necessary and proper to be made in the establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mintⁿ.

At the first meeting of this Committee, one of its members opened the mode in which he thought they should proceed in the execution of his Majesty's commands, and suggested the principles which, in his opinion, ought to be adopted for the further improvement of the Coins of the Realm. The Committee, he says, made some progress in their inquiries on the extensive and difficult subject; and in conformity with the wishes of the House of Commons, they established the principles on which the Copper Coin should in future be made; and a certain quantity of Coins, made according to these principles, was sent into circula-

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,
 The Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
 The Vice President of the Committee of Council for Trade,
 Sir Joseph Banks, K. B.
 Sir William Wynne,
 Mr. Sylvester Douglas.

It is said, that upon the appointment of this Committee, a Coinage of Silver, to a considerable amount, was melted down, and returned to the State of Bullion. Doubtless this was done under a confident expectation that something decisive would be resolved upon by the Committee; but experience has shewn that such expectation was without foundation.

ⁿ Twenty-fifth Report of the Select Committee of Finance, June 26, 1798.

tion, very much to the satisfaction of his Majesty's subjects.

The noble Lord has omitted to state the nature of those principles, but it is to be presumed that they are to be found in his Letter to the King upon this subject, which was published in the year 1805. If that be so, no further observation needs to be made than this, that those principles have never been acted upon by the Committee, and therefore have probably been abandoned by them. The solitary instance, alluded to above, of the Copper Coinage, irrefragably proves the unsoundness of the theory; for it consisted, in the first instance, of Coins whose weight was equal to their current value; then, the price of Copper having risen, the subsequent issues were reduced in size; and all the time, the old Tower Halfpence, of a weight still inferior, were suffered to circulate with them. The consequences of this deviation from the first and most important principle of Coinage, was such as might surely have been easily foreseen. Whenever Copper happened to rise in price, the lean Coins soon devoured the fat ones.

The Committee having remarked the considerable

A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm; in a Letter to the King. By Charles Earl of Liverpool, p. 7. This Letter is founded upon a Draft for a Report which was drawn up by his Lordship, but never presented. Indeed he mentions, p. 7 of his Letter to the King, that obstructions were raised which prevented the completion of the measure proposed by him to the Committee. That obstruction, which was supposed, at the time, to have been occasioned by the opposition of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to some parts of his Lordship's theory, probably stopped the presentation of the Report.

loss which the Gold Coin appeared to have sustained by wear within certain periods, and being desirous to ascertain whether that loss was occasioned by any defect, either in the quality of standard Gold, or in the figure or impression of the Coins, requested Mr. Henry Cavendish and Mr. Hatchett to examine, by such experiments as should be deemed requisite, whether any of those defects really existed.

The two following questions were principally recommended to their consideration:

“1st. Whether very soft and ductile Gold, or Gold made as hard as is compatible with the process of coining, suffers the most by wear, under the various circumstances of friction to which Coin is subjected in the course of circulation?

“2d. Whether Coin with a flat, smooth, and broad surface, wears less than Coin which has certain protuberant parts raised above the ground or general level of the pieces?”

From a set of well-imagined experiments, which were extended to a considerable length, it appeared, that Gold of moderate ductility is best calculated for Coin, and that the quality of the present standard Gold is well adapted to resist abrasion, especially in the case of the friction of Coin against Coin; and that the wear is greater upon raised or imbossed surfaces than upon those which are flat and plain P.

In the course of this year the Officers of the Mint repeated the experiments which they had made in

P See Memoir, containing a full statement of the abovementioned experiments, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1803, part I. p. 43. The wear of standard Silver appeared to be nearly equal with that of fine Gold; but more than that of Gold made standard by Silver or by Copper.

the year 1787, respecting the actual wear of the Silver Coins, from which it appeared that a considerable loss had been occasioned by the wear of eleven years only; for it was found that

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Crowns	} were requisite to make up a pound troy, instead of	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns	} as issued from the Mint.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Half Crowns		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Half Crowns	
82 $\frac{2}{3}$ Shillings		62 Shillings	
200 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sixpences		124 Sixpences	

This deficiency amounted in the

Crowns to $3\frac{1}{5}\frac{6}{11}\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Half Crowns $9\frac{2}{11}\frac{9}{10}\frac{1}{1}$ per cent.

Shillings $24\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{2}\frac{6}{8}\frac{4}{6}$ per cent.

Sixpences $38\frac{2}{8}\frac{2}{0}\frac{2}{3}\frac{4}{7}$ per cent.

and the increased deficiency in the course of eleven years,

in the Crowns to $\frac{1}{5}\frac{0}{1}\frac{0}{3}$ per cent.

in the Half Crowns to $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{8}\frac{3}{7}$ per cent.

in the Shillings to $5\frac{5}{3}\frac{5}{2}\frac{5}{8}\frac{9}{9}$ per cent.

in the Sixpences to $3\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{0}\frac{8}{3}\frac{2}{7}$ per cent.^a

On the 21st of June the Act of the 14th of the King, intituled, *An Act to prohibit the Importation of light Silver Coin, of this Realm, from foreign Countries, into Great Britain or Ireland; and to restrain the Tender thereof beyond a certain Sum;* being then expired, was revived, and further continued to the first day of June 1799, by a new Statute.

In the same it was recited, that whereas his Majesty had appointed a Committee of his Privy Council to take into consideration the state of the Coins of the Kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of the Mint, and inconvenience might

^a Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King, p. 187.

arise from any Coinage of Silver until such regulations might be framed as should appear necessary; and whereas, from the then low price of Silver Bullion, owing to temporary circumstances, a small quantity of Silver Bullion had been brought to the Mint to be coined, and there was reason to suppose that a still further quantity might be brought, and it was therefore necessary to suspend the coining of Silver; it was therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of the Act, no Silver Bullion should be coined at the Mint, nor should any Silver Coin that might have been coined there be delivered; and all persons who had brought Silver to the Mint to be coined, previous to the 9th of May 1798, were to receive a sum equal to the value of the Coin into which the Bullion would have been converted if the same had been coined according to the regulations of the Mint. And it was provided that the Act might be altered, amended, or repealed, during that Session of Parliament in which it was passed^r.

For some time base Coins resembling the foreign Copper Coins called Tempes and Sous Marques, and Gold and Silver Coins called Johannes and Dollars, had been circulated in the West India Islands and in his Majesty's Colonies in America; it was therefore enacted, that all Copper Coin, not being the legal Coin of the Kingdom, and all counterfeit Gold or Silver Coin, made to resemble any Gold or Silver Coin either of the Kingdom or of any other Country, which should, under any pretence, be shipped to be exported to Martinique, or any of his Majesty's Islands or Colonies in the West

^r Statute 38 G. III. chap. 59.

Indies or America, should be forfeited, and that the persons who should export or ship such Coins, or should have them in their custody in order to export, should forfeit for every offence two hundred Pounds, together with twice the value of the said Coins *.

In the same Session an Act was made to permit the manufacturing of Gold wares, either for sale or exportation, of the standard of eighteen carats of fine Gold in every pound weight troy. Such Gold wares to be stamped with a crown and the figures 18, instead of the mark of the lion passant, on penalty of ten Pounds †.

About this time the Committee for consideration of the state of the Coinage seems to have meditated some improvement in the workmanship of the Money, for the following circular Notice was issued to the Members of the Royal Academy upon the 28th of August:

“ Sir,

“ The Lords of the Committee of Council having expressed a desire that the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom should have every improvement which the present state of the Arts can afford, and the Royal Academy having agreed to take the same into their consideration, the President has accordingly ordered a General Meeting of the Academicians on the 20th of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, to receive the designs or models of such of the Members of the Academy as will then offer; which designs or models are intended by the Lords of the Committee to be presented for his Majesty's

* Statute 33 G. III. chap. 67. † Id. chap. 68.

inspection, previous to their being carried into effect.

“ The Coins intended are as follow :

“ Gold, { A Two Guinea Piece,
A Guinea, and
A Half Guinea.
“ Silver, { Five Shilling Piece,
Half Crown Piece,
One Shilling,
Sixpence.

“ The Head of his present Majesty.

“ The Arms of the Realm.

“ The Lion, Crown, and Britannia.

“ In forming the designs or models, it is desired that attention be paid to the roundness and simplicity of the Coin ; to the whole or part of the inscription on the same, and to guard against the wearing or filing.”

Several of the Academicians sent in drawings or models in consequence of this circular letter, but no notice whatever was taken of their communications ; though the Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledged in the House the necessity of inventing such Dies as would prevent the numerous frauds committed on the Silver Coinage of the Country^u.

^u St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 18, 1798. At the latter end of the year 1798 a very daring robbery was committed in the Mint, by one Turnbull, a soldier in the third regiment of Guards, who was employed with three others in working the fly. When the rest retired to breakfast, Turnbull returned, and clapping a pistol to the breast of the Moneyer's apprentice, forced him and another person into an inner room, and then carried off 230s guineas. For this robbery he was tried in February 1799, convicted and executed. Sessions Paper.

^x Gent. Mag. February, 1799, p. 125. In the month of May 1761 a gratuity of 20 guineas was offered by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. to the person who, within the month

1799. At the commencement of this year a new Coinage, of Halfpence and Farthings, was expected to be soon issued by Mr. Boulton from his Mint at Soho, and consequently some alarm prevailed amongst the holders of that species of Money which was once so well known by the name of Birmingham Halfpence. This alarm was taken advantage of by some tradesmen in that place, who put out advertisements to this effect :

“ Base Copper Coin, that will not pass in this Country, will be taken for eight days, and positively no longer, as the ship sails in a few days after, and they cannot be taken afterwards.”

For these Coins they offered to sell various goods, and represented the transaction as being advantageous for those who had any quantity of base Copper by them, as the new Halfpence were coming out, and the new Penny Pieces so much in circulation, that the base Coins could not possibly be taken afterwards. It appears, however, that this alarm respecting the issue of an authorized Coinage was premature by nearly nine months; and it was probably excited by persons of the same description as those who issued the abovementioned advertisements, who were interested in spreading it as generally as possible.

of June ensuing, should produce the best drawing and likeness of the King in profile, from which a Die of a Guinea might be executed with the greatest propriety. This premium was adjudged to Mr. J. Meyers. [Gent. Mag. May and June 1761, pp. 236, 331.] This laudable effort of the Society, to bring the miserable execution of the Coinage into consideration, seems to have produced no effect whatsoever, except that it probably suggested the above application.

y Advertisement in Aris's Birmingham Gazette, March 1799.

On the 12th of July the Act to prohibit the Importation of light Silver Coin, which in the last Session was revived and continued until the first day of June in this year, was made perpetual^z.

At the same time an Act was passed, to ascertain the Salary of the Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint. This was stated to be necessary, because his emoluments were uncertain, of very different amount in different years, and in the case of a Re-coinage, excessive; it was therefore enacted, that from and after the 25th of March last past, a net salary of £.3000 *per annum* should be paid to him in lieu of the salary, and proportion of fees, &c. heretofore paid to the said Master and Worker; and that all taxes to which the said Master and Worker was then subject, in respect of the said office, should be paid out of certain fees particularized in that Act.

And it was further enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act; it should not be lawful to grant the office of Master and Worker of the Mint in any other manner than subject to the directions of that Act.

And whereas the covenants contained in the Indenture, usually made between his Majesty and the Master and Worker of his Mint, were not in the nature of a contract coming within the meaning and intention of an Act, passed in the 22d year of the King, intituled, *An Act for restraining any Person concerned in any Contract, &c. made for the Publick Service, from being elected, or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons*; it was enacted, that nothing in that Act should extend to any person

^z Statute 39 G. III. chap. 75.

holding the office of Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint ^a.

At the same time an Act was passed, to enable Matthew Boulton, engineer, to export the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the dominions of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, it being doubtful whether, according to the existing laws, he could do it without being subject to certain penalties and forfeitures ^b.

The diminishing of the Gold Coins appears to have been but little checked by what Lord Mahon stiled *the very troublesome Chinese fashion of weighing each piece* ^c, for the Bank again found it necessary to caution the publick to be upon their guard, and invariably to weigh all that might be offered in payment, as information had been received that a considerable part of the Gold Coin, then in circulation, had, by unlawful means, been reduced in its value. And they recommended it to be done, because no method was so likely to check that iniquitous and prevailing practice, as that all Bankers, Merchants, and Traders should adopt the custom of ascertaining minutely that the weight of each Guinea they should receive was not less than five pennyweights eight grains, and the smaller pieces in proportion ^d.

^a Statute 39 G. III. chap. 94.

^b Id. chap. 96.

^c "Considerations on the Means of preventing fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin," p. 16.—His Lordship's plan for the protection of the Coins was by fine strokes, in low relief, in such places where they would be but little exposed to wear, that is, near a greater relief, which would protect them.

^d Advertisement in the St. James's Chronicle.

On the fourth day of December a Proclamation was issued for giving currency to a new Coinage of Copper Money, of Two-penny and One Penny Pieces, Halfpenny Pieces, and Farthings.

This Proclamation first recited that of the 26th day of July in the 37th year of the King, by which the Penny and Two-penny Pieces were originally made current, and then announced that his Majesty had thought fit to order that Halfpenny Pieces and Farthings should be coined, having also on one side his effigies or portraiture, with the name or title, and on the Reverse the figure of Britannia, with the year of our Lord; all which pieces had been coined by Matthew Boulton, of Soho, in the county of Warwick [Stafford], Esquire. And it further declared and commanded, that all the said pieces of Two Pence, &c. &c. should pass and be received as current and lawful Money of the Kingdom, provided that no person should be obliged to take more of such Two Penny and One Penny pieces, in any one payment, than should be of the value of one Shilling; or in like manner to take more of such Halfpenny and Farthing Pieces than should be of the value of six Pence^e.

^e Proclamation.

The following card was given to those who were permitted to see Mr. Boulton's Mint. On which it must be observed, that the intrinsic merit of the machine needed not a puff; and that all the boasted improvements of the Coin are to be found upon the patterns of Queen Anne's Money: except, perhaps, their complete circularity. See the Explanation of Plate IV. Supplement, Part II. N^o 1.

“ Soho Mint.

“ This Mint, invented and executed by Mr. Boulton, is perfectly new in its principles; and is more accurate in its per-

As the Proclamation did not fix the weight at which the Halfpence and Farthings were to be coined, though it specified that of the Two Penny and Penny Pieces, it was taken for granted that the smaller pieces were to bear a proportion to the larger. But, when the Coins were issued, that was not found to be so, for the inferior Coins were by no means the half and quarter of the Penny^f. This occasioned a report that they were short of weight, and that Government intended to call them in. This report checked the circulation of them for some little time; but the prejudice against the Coins was removed by paragraphs in the publick newspa-

formance, and more powerful in its effect, than any Mint in Europe.

“The Coin produced by it differs from all Money coined by any other means, in the following particulars :

“It is perfectly circular, and all the pieces of the same denomination are of equal diameter, by which means it is subject to a double trial, viz. both of measure and weight ; but Guineas and Louis d’or’s are only properly examinable by their weight, none of them being perfectly circular, so that a steel guage is not correctly applicable to them ; but to Mr. Boulton’s Money it is applicable.

“The concavity of the new Halfpence and Farthings protects the devices, and makes it difficult to the false coiner to imitate by dies, for want of a sufficiently nice apparatus to execute the Money in that form ; and the indented milled edges will prevent imitation, by the common mode of casting in sand-moulds.

“The surface of this Money is clearer and smoother than that of any Copper Money ever put into circulation ; though not so perfect as Gold or Silver Coin may be made.

“The superiority and difficulty of the workmanship, and the intrinsic value of the Money, will prove great hindrances to counterfeiting ; and it is hoped that a full supply of this Money, equal to the publick demand, will in a short time put all the false Copper Money out of circulation.”

^f The Twopenny Pieces, if any were coined, were not issued.

pers, in 1800, which, though not declared to be by authority of Government, had yet the appearance of having been sanctioned by it. They stated, that, owing to an unexpected rise of Copper, the Privy Council had thought proper to allow Mr. Boulton to coin 36 Halfpenny Pieces to the Pound, instead of 32, and that consequently they were not half the weight of the Penny Pieces, *but being sanctioned by the King's Proclamation, they were of equal currency to any other Coin in the Kingdom* ^g.

The necessity which occasioned this unprecedented measure clearly evinced the impolicy of conducting the Coinage upon such principles as made it impossible to continue it, whenever the metal, of which the Coins were formed, experienced an alteration of its value in the market.

On the 5th of December Mr. Nicholls moved, in the House of Commons, for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Gold Coinage, but was opposed by Lord Hawkesbury, and the motion was negatived ^h.

1801. Upon the Union of Great Britain and Ireland it was declared, by Proclamation on the first day of January 1801, that from thenceforth his Majesty's royal stile and title should be GEORGIUS TERTIUS, DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR; and that the arms of the United Kingdom should be, quarterly, first and fourth, England, second, Scotland, third, Ireland; and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of his Majesty's Dominions in Germany, ensigned with the electoral

^g See the St. James's Chronicle, January 25—28, 1800. A specimen of this Coinage is engraven in Supplement, Part II.

^h Gent. Mag. 1801, p. 234.

bonnet; and that such should be used thenceforth, as far as conveniently might be, on all occasions wherein the royal stile and titles, arms, &c. ought to be used. But it was provided, that all the Coins which had been struck before the said first day of January, and all the Coins which should be struck after that day, and which had been, or should be, declared to be current and lawful Money in Great Britain and Ireland, without the alteration of the royal arms specified above, should continue to be lawful and current Money, until his Majesty's royal pleasure should be further declared thereuponⁱ.

1803. By a Statute which was made in this year, the Lords of the Treasury were authorized to grant licenses for the exportation of Silver Bullion, without any oath, certificate, or other document whatsoever, which the Statutes of the 6th and 7th William III. chap. 17, § 5, &c. and of the 7th and 8th William III. chap. 19, § 6, required^k.

By another Statute, the counterfeiting any foreign Copper Money, or the making of any other Coin of any metal or mixed metals of less value than the Silver Coin of any foreign Prince, &c. with the intent to resemble such foreign Coin, or to pass as such, was made a misdemeanor, and punishable by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, and for the second offence by transportation for seven years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person should have, without lawful excuse, more than five pieces of such counterfeit Money in his or her pos-

ⁱ Proclamation. Thus the title of King of France, and the Arms of that Kingdom, were silently abandoned,

^k Statute 43 G. III. chap. 49.

session, the said pieces should be forfeited, and the offender should pay any sum not exceeding forty Shillings, nor less than ten Shillings for every such piece of Coin; and in case such penalty should not be paid, then the offender to be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until such penalty should be paid.

The usual power, to search the houses of suspected persons, and to seize counterfeit Coin, or tools or implements for making it, was given by the Act¹.

1804. At the beginning of this year it was discovered that the stamp impressed upon the Dollars had been frequently counterfeited, and therefore a new Order was issued from the Treasury to the Officers of the Mint, directing them to prepare the necessary means for stamping in an octagon form the head then used for impressing the Silver Penny, without the inscription. This was accordingly done; and counterfeits of it appeared in a very short time after the Dollars, so marked, were issued. Another expedient was then adopted, and on the 12th of May following the Court of Directors of the Bank gave notice, by publick advertisement, that, with the approbation of his Majesty's Privy Council, they had caused Dollars to be stamped at Mr. Boulton's manufactory, with his Majesty's head, and an inscription, GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX, on the Obverse; and Britannia with the words FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, BANK OF ENGLAND, 1804^m, on the

¹ Statute 43 G. III. chap. 139, § 3. &c.

^m In this year were issued 1,211,484 of these Dollars, amounting to 302,871*l*. [Account delivered by the Bank, on June 13, 1816.]

Reverse, which they proposed to utter instead of the Dollar which had been lately stamped at his Majesty's Mint at the Tower, the latter of which it was expedient to withdraw from circulation; and that those Dollars which were stamped in the Mint, since the first day of January 1803, and were then in circulation, would not be current, nor be received at the Bank at the rate of five Shillings each, after the second day of June next following; and that from and after the 20th instant, until the said second day of June inclusive, they might be exchanged for Dollars with the new stamp, or for Bank Notes, after the rate of five Shillings for each Dollar; but to avoid confusion from a crowd of persons applying at the same time, the Court found it necessary to give notice, that smaller sums than eight Dollars would not be exchanged ⁿ.

On the 16th of the same month, another notice was given, that the Dollars stamped at Mr. Boulton's manufactory, which the Bank of England was about to issue for five Shillings each, would be received in payment again at the Bank, at the same rate, provided they were not defaced nor mutilated, nor in any way rendered lighter, except from the operation of common wear ^o.

These Tokens were issued upon the 21st of the same month, but great difficulty occurred in the exchange of them for those stamped in the Tower. The Clerks appeared to possess no certain criterion by which to distinguish the true ones from the counterfeits, for, in many instances, those which were rejected by one were received by another.

ⁿ Advertisement in the St. James's Chronicle. See a Specimen of these Tokens in Supplement, Part II. ^o Id. *ibid*.

This occasioned much discontent, from the loss, which it brought upon many persons who, on account of their poverty, were but little able to bear it.

A very few days elapsed before the new Dollars were counterfeited, in sufficient number to attract the notice of the public newspapers ^P; and this notwithstanding they were protected by the impression of that powerful machine, which, according to the exaggerated expression of a poetical writer, "must totally prevent clandestine imitation." ^q

In the beginning of the same year the Silver Coinage of Ireland was reduced to a most wretched state. The best description of Coins was Silver, but very light, so that 21 Shillings were not intrinsically worth more than nine Shillings. The next description was a mixture of base metal, of which 21 Shillings were not really worth more than five. The last sort was still worse than those; and it was said that they who knew how to apply to the makers of it, might get at least thirty Shillings of it for a Guinea. Crowns and Half-Crowns seemed to have totally disappeared for 12 or 18 months; and Sixpences of any sort were very scarce, as it was not worth the while of people to make them.

When the Coinage was brought thus low, it was refused at some of the public offices, which occasioned much disturbance, and the Lord Mayor, and the Superintendant Magistrate, waited on Sir Evan Nepean, to communicate with him respecting the same, when they received from him the following note for communication to the publick: "That

^P See the St. James's Chronicle, June 2—5, 1804.

^q Botanic Garden, vol. II. page 29, note.

there was no present intention of ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of the best Silver at that time in circulation, at the public offices as usual."

On the receipt of that note the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen recommended it to their fellow Citizens to take in payment the best of the Silver Coin then in circulation, as they had done.

The Copper Coinage of Ireland was in an infinitely better state, as compared with the Copper Coinage of England, than the Silver Currency, when compared with that of England. The greater part of it, however, was not Mint Coin, but what was called Cammac's, being Halfpence made by a person of that name, a proprietor of Copper Mines, with a device upon it, not the King's face.

It was scarce in Dublin, on account of the small number of Sixpences in circulation, and was taken, as far as two or three shillings worth, in preference to Silver^r.

In the South of Ireland the Silver currency was almost entirely suppressed, and its place supplied by Silver Notes, which were issued by Bankers, and some particular traders, payable in general to bearer, after twenty-one days, and for small sums, as low as three Shillings nine Pence Halfpenny, and six Shillings. At the same time premiums were given for Gold, as high as two Shillings and Sixpence for a Guinea, and bills were drawn payable in Gold^s.

In consequence of this state of the Coinage measures were taken for an issue of Dollars by the Bank

^r Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, as to its circulating paper, its specie, &c. April 10, 1804, page 77.

^s Id. page 82 and page 88.

of Ireland to a considerable amount, at the price of six Shillings Irish per Dollar. They contained the same quantity of Silver as those which were lately issued by the Bank of England, at five Shillings British, and differed little in appearance, except in having the name and device of the Bank of Ireland, in the place of those of the Bank of England ^t.

On the 10th of July an Act was passed to enable his Majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the dominions of the King of Denmark ^u.

At the same time another Act was made, the preamble of which stated, that whereas the Governor and Company of the Bank of England had, for the convenience of the publick, lately caused to be coined or stamped, and circulated, a large quantity of Silver Dollars, [*viz.* those described above in their advertisement of the 12th of May] and the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland were preparing, and did intend to issue, for the convenience of the publick, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, a quantity of Silver Coin, denominated Tokens, containing on the Obverse the same impression, &c. as the said Dollars, and on the Reverse the figure of Hibernia, and the following words and figures, BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN 1804, SIX SHILLINGS ^x; and whereas for the security of the publick it was expedient to prevent the counterfeiting of the said respective Coins; it was therefore enacted, that

^t Report of the Committee, ordered to be printed June 13, 1804, page 21. A more accurate description of the type of these Dollars is given in the next page.

^u Statute 44 G. III. chap. 70.

^x See specimen of these Tokens, Supplement, Part II.

the making, coining, or counterfeiting them should be felony, and that the offender should be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

Also all persons who should bring into the United Kingdom any such counterfeit Dollars or Tokens, should, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of the same crime, and be punished in the same manner.

And all persons who should utter, or tender in payment, any such counterfeit Dollars, &c. knowing them to be so, should on conviction suffer six months imprisonment for the first offence, for the second offence two years imprisonment, and for the third should be adjudged guilty of felony, and be transported for fourteen years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person should have in his or her custody, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof should lie upon the party accused) any greater number than five of such false Dollars or Tokens, the same should be forfeited, and destroyed, and the offender should pay any sum of Money not exceeding five Pounds, nor less than forty Shillings, for every such counterfeit Dollar or Token, and on failure of payment should be committed to prison, and kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until the penalty should be paid.

And it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for any one justice of the peace, on complaint made before him on the oath of one credible witness, to search the premises of suspected persons, and to seize counterfeit Coins, and tools and implements for making them.

No action to be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of the Act, until fourteen days notice thereof should be first given in writing to the person against whom the same was intended to be brought; and if sufficient satisfaction, or tender of amends, should be made to the party aggrieved, then such action not to be commenced. And it was provided that every such action should be brought within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards^y.

It should seem that this Statute had but little influence upon the counterfeiters of the Dollars, for the following statement appeared early in the next month, in the publick newspapers. It was inserted in the form of an article of news, but bears so strong a resemblance to an official document from the Soho Mint, that I shall consider it as such, for it is clearly an advertisement for the sale of Mr. Boulton's steel gauges.

“Birmingham, Aug. 6. A great number of counterfeit Dollars having found their way into circulation, it may be necessary to caution the publick against taking them, and to point out the difference between the counterfeit and the good Dollar. The Spanish Dollars entrusted to Mr. Boulton to re-coin amounted to two millions; these were of different sizes in their original state, some of them a quarter of an inch in diameter larger than the others. In re-coining these, Mr. Boulton judged it expedient to have them struck in a steel collar; in consequence of which, all the pieces in that coin were perfectly round when re-coined, and precisely of the

^y Statute 44 G. III. chap. 71.

same diameter. Previous to this process, the Spanish Dollars, though of various sizes, were nearly of a weight; those of a larger diameter were of course thinner than the small diameter. From the great difference in their size, it was thought necessary to assort them into three classes, called the first, second, and third class, for the purpose of distinguishing the true Dollar from the bad. Mr. Boulton then directed a gauge plate to be made, which plate exactly fits either of the numbers 1, 2, or 3, and by which the false Dollar may very easily be detected.

“There are two ways of measuring, namely, either horizontally or vertically. The plate measures the circumference, the thickness, and the diameter. The publick may very easily detect the false and counterfeit Dollars, of which there are two sorts, by attending to the weight of them. A good Dollar re-coined by Mr. Boulton weighs, averaging one with another, 416 grains, and the thickest of the false Dollars weighs only 375 grains, the thinnest not more than 310 grains. The average, therefore, is 41 grains in the thickest counterfeit less than the good Dollar, and in the thinnest 106 grains less. This is a sure criterion, by which the publick may easily discover the difference between the bad and the good. It is the intention of Mr. Boulton to make a sufficient number of the gauges alluded to for sale; they are not yet compleated; when they are, the publick will be in possession of two modes of trial, by which they may infallibly secure themselves from imposition. It is necessary also to observe, that the edges of the true Dollars are perfectly flat, while those of the false ones are not so,

but have a sort of rim down the middle, which may be plainly distinguished by a glass." *

The circulation of base Silver Money in Ireland being much checked by the issuing of the Bank Tokens, the makers of it immediately conveyed it to England, where, on account of the pressing necessity for small change, it was freely received. At the latter end of this year, however, the quantity was so much increased, that it was found necessary to caution the publick against it; and accordingly a circular letter was sent, from the Secretary of State's Office, to the several Lords Lieutenants of Counties, in which it was represented that much mischief was likely to arise from the frauds committed by issuing of counterfeit Silver Coins, chiefly brought from Ireland, and frequently stamped, the better to deceive the publick; and from an erroneous opinion having prevailed, that because it was once current in Ireland (though since suppressed there) it was not unlawful to circulate it in England.

Their Lordships were therefore requested to commend it to the Magistrates, in their several counties, to give notice to the publick, that the circulation of such Coins, knowing them to be counterfeit, was an offence against the Laws, particularly the Act of the 15th of George II. chapter the 28th; and to advise traders and others to secure the persons who should tender such Money, and also the counterfeit Money tendered, so as to iden-

* St. James's Chronicle. In this statement the impossibility of counterfeiting with any machine of less power than Mr. Boulton's is tacitly given up; and his imitable Coins are compelled to retire for safety to the protection of an Act of Parliament, supported by scales and weights, and steel gauges.

tify it. And the Magistrates were authorized to give notice, at the same time, that (in case the fact could be sufficiently proved) the offenders would be prosecuted by the Solicitor of his Majesty's Mint, at the publick expense, and that a reasonable compensation would be made for the loss of time and trouble of the witnesses in such prosecution.

And it was further represented, that in case of any quantity of counterfeit Coin being found in the possession of any person, it would be expedient to seize it, and to make immediate communication thereof to the Solicitor of the Mint (who had express orders to attend to such communication;) and, in the mean time, to commit the person for further examination ^a.

A publick notice, to the above effect, was given by the Lord Mayor upon the 8th day of December to which was added the following nota bene: "The above counterfeit Coin is not only very light, but base in quality, and will be readily known from the thinness of both Shillings and Sixpences, and their being marked with a number of letters and figures." ^b

1805. The want of small change continued to be so distressing in Ireland, that the Governor and Company of the Bank there were under the necessity of taking some steps to mitigate the evil. Accordingly, in the month of May 1805 (as appears from a Statute then made), they were preparing, and did intend to issue, for the convenience of the publick in that part of the United Kingdom, a quantity of

^a Lord Hawkesbury's Letter. St. James's Chronicle.

^b Notice by the Lord Mayor published at the Mansion House, and in various parts of London.

Silver Pieces denominated Tokens, of the common standard of Spanish Pillar Dollars, containing on the Obverse an impression of his Majesty's head, with the following inscription, GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA; and on the Reverse, BANK TOKEN FIVE PENCE [or TEN PENCE] IRISH 1805. Each such Token for five Pence containing in weight one thirteenth part of the common weight of a Spanish Pillar Dollar, and each such Token for ten Pence two such thirteenth parts.

In order to prevent the counterfeiting of these Tokens, the provisions of the Statute which was made in the last Session of Parliament, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain Silver Coins issued by the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, were extended fully and effectually to the abovementioned small Tokens; and to promote the circulation of them, it was further enacted, that such Tokens of five Pence and ten Pence, as should be issued during the continuance of the restriction on payments in cash by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, should be received in payment of the publick Revenue there^c.

From a sudden rise in the price of Copper, the greater part of the Penny and Two-penny Pieces disappeared, because they were worth, when melted down, nearly one third more than their value as Coins.

1806. On the 7th of May a new Coinage of Penny Pieces, Halfpenny Pieces, and Farthings, was made current, upon the same terms as those issued in 1799.

^c Statute 45 G. III. chap. 42.

In this year, on the 30th of June, five hundred Pounds worth of Copper Coins were ordered for the Bahamas^g. They were struck in Mr. Boulton's Mint at Soho, and were intended to supply the Negroes with small Money; but they refused to take them, and the project came to nothing^h.

1808. At the commencement of this year several illegal combinations and confederacies were entered into by evil-disposed persons to prevent the circulation of the legal current Copper Money of the Realm, coined at his Majesty's Mint, which, by such confederates, were called old Halfpence. As these confederacies tended to the grievous oppression of his Majesty's industrious subjects, and to the disturbance of the publick peace, a Caution was issued by the Lord Mayor to all persons not to refuse in payment such legal Copper Monies, under any pretence whatsoever, as they would thereby be deemed parties to such illegal combinations and confederacies; the promoters, aiders, and abettors thereof (it was thus publickly declared) would be forthwith prosecuted with the utmost rigour provided by the law for such offencesⁱ.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland having found it expedient to continue the issue of Tokens for five Pence and ten Pence, and to add to them others of the value of thirty Pence Irish,

of the Mint ornament this work, by the kindness of Robert Smirke, jun. Esq. to whom the completion of the building was intrusted. The entrances only were designed by him.

^g Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

^h From the information of George Chalmers, Esq.

ⁱ Caution by the Lord Mayor, January 29, 1808.

with the same impression as the first Tokens issued by them for six Shillings each, but with the following inscription, BANK TOKEN XXX PENCE IRISH, the said Tokens were made current by Statute, under the same conditions as were contained in the Act of the 45th of the King, chapter 42. But it was further enacted, that the Act now made might be altered or repealed in the present Session of Parliament^k.

1809. A Motion was made in the House of Commons, in the beginning of this year, for an Equalization of the Currency between Great Britain and Ireland.

But though the expediency of such a measure seemed to be allowed on all hands, yet it was thought impossible to carry it into effect so long as the Banks of the two Kingdoms were restricted from paying in cash. The Motion was accordingly negatived without a division^l.

On the 12th of May, a Silver Coinage of Tokens, to the amount of £.10,000, was recommended by the Committee of Privy Council for Trade for the Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo^m.

1810. April 16. It was agreed by the same Committee that twenty-five tons of Copper should be executed for the Prince of Wales's Islandⁿ. They were accordingly struck in the Mint^o.

On the 9th of June in this year an Act was passed to enable his Majesty to authorize the ex-

^k Statute 48 G. III. chap. 31.

^l April 18th. St. James's Chronicle.

^m Register as above.

ⁿ Register of that Board.

^o See the Plates, Suppl. Part II.

portation of the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the Brazils ^P.

At an early period in the same Session the high price of Gold Bullion attracted the notice of Parliament, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the cause of it, and to take into consideration the state of the circulating medium, and of the Exchanges between Great Britain and foreign parts.

At the latter end of the year the Committee printed their Report, in which they considered the high price of Gold Bullion to have been occasioned by the depreciation of the Coins, and that depreciation to have arisen chiefly from the increased issues of Bank of England Paper, subsequent to the restriction of paying in cash in the year 1797.

The nature of my work does not require that I should enter into a full examination of this Report (which indeed was entirely put aside by a determination of the House of Commons in the following year); but thus much I must observe, that the Committee omitted to state what appears to me to be the chief cause of depreciation (for doubtless many subordinate ones exist), namely, the legal regulations of the Mint, which confines the Bullion, after it has been coined into Money, to a certain value, but which have no power upon marketable Bullion, and therefore leave it to find its price according to the quantity and the demand, as many other commodities are permitted to do, without exciting the interference of Parliament.

As the Gold Coin is thus fixed at three Pounds seventeen Shillings and ten Pence Halfpenny the

^P Statute 50 G. III. chap. 63.

ounce; it is rather matter of wonder, that the Committee should be surprized at the ounce in Coin not being equal to an ounce in Bullion, when that happens to be worth four Pounds and upwards; and that they should conceive such inequality in value to be occasioned by a superabundance of Paper, when they might have seen, that if the Coin were freed from the restraints of the Mint regulations, it would instantaneously become of the same value with standard Bullion.

The Committee assumed, that the Gold Coin is the measure of value, and on this assumption founded the most essential points of the Report. But a measure implies something fixed and unchangeable, which the material of Coins can never be, so long as it is an object of traffick. The truth is, that the Pound sterling is our actual measure in this Kingdom, and that the Coin is only an instrument by which that measure is applied. So long as it remains, or is supposed to remain, precisely equal to its prototype, so long only is it an accurate substitute for it. Whenever it exceeds, or falls below, the value of the Pound sterling, it equally becomes an incorrect resemblance of it. Thus twelve inches are a certain determinate and unalterable space, which may be represented by a foot-rule. That instrument, however, being made of materials which are liable to extension and contraction, will not be at all times equal to its original, and consequently must be sometimes an inaccurate measure. These variations are too small to render it insufficient for common purposes; but could they be supposed equal to those which Bullion is liable to, could they amount to at least one inch, either in extension or

contraction, then the foot-rule must, like the Coins, be perfectly useless as a measure.

1811. Feb. 15. The exportation of the Coins was taken into consideration in the House of Commons, and Returns were ordered to be made of the Quantity of Bullion or Coin which had been seized in the year ending on the first of February.

March 11. It appears from the Return, which was made upon the 11th of March, that the Quantity of Foreign Gold Bullion seized was 3421 oz. 12 dwts. Of Foreign Gold Coin, 377 oz. 1 dwt. Of Foreign Silver, 23 oz. and 129 pieces^a. Of British Gold Coin, £.10,427. 7s. 6d.; and of Silver, £.90. 15s. 0d.^r These quantities, it is to be presumed, bear but a small proportion to those which were suspected to be clandestinely carried out of the kingdom; otherwise they do not seem to form a just foundation for any serious alarm.

March 18. On the 18th of the same month a Notice was issued from the Bank of England, stating that the price of Silver had risen so much since the first issue of Bank Dollar Tokens at 5s. each^s, as to make them worth more to be sold as Bullion than the price at which they were current. It was therefore deemed expedient, at the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Coin, in order to prevent their being withdrawn from circulation, that an additional value, nearly proportionate to that at which they were first issued, in relation to

^a These, as I conjecture, were seized because they had not been properly entered.

^r Report from the Custom House, dated March 11, 1811.

^s They were first struck in the year 1804.

their intrinsic value, should be assigned to them. They therefore gave notice that their Cashiers, &c. would receive all such Bank Dollar Tokens at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, and pay and issue all such as should be paid or issued hereafter by them at the same rate, until a publick Notice of not less than six months should be given to the contrary^t.

The traffick in the sale of Guineas, which was practised, in some small degree, during the last year, now began to extend itself in an alarming manner; and several persons were prosecuted for that which was supposed to be an offence against the Statute 5 and 6 Edward VI. cap. 19, which forbade the giving for coined Money more than the current value as declared by the King's Proclamation; but upon solemn argument, before the Judges, on the cases of De Yonge and Wright, it was determined that the exchanging Guineas at an higher price than their current value, for Notes of the Bank of England, was not an offence against that Statute which required an exchange of Coin for Coin^u.

June 19. About this time the exportation of Dollars from Trinidad occasioned such a scarcity of current Silver Specie, that to prevent the further carrying out of these Coins, a Proclamation, bearing date the 19th of June, was issued by the Governor to permit the circulation of a certain number of cut Dollars, not exceeding in the whole 25,000. A

^t Advertisement in the Gazette.

^u Report of the Cases of Wright and De Yonge, by John King, Esq. London. 1811, 8vo. The above determination occasioned the passing of a Statute, relative to the subject, in the month of July following.

piece of Silver of the value of one Shilling to be cut from the centre of each piece, and the Dollar so cut then to continue to pass and be received at the rate or value of nine Shillings, and the piece cut out to pass current at one Shilling.

A proper person was appointed by the Proclamation to cut the same, at the expense of the Colony^w.

June 26. An Act was passed to prevent the counterfeiting of Silver pieces denominated Tokens, intended to be issued and circulated^x by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for the respective sums of 5s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d.; and to prevent the bringing into the Kingdom or uttering any such counterfeit Pieces or Tokens.

It began with stating that the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, with the approbation of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, were preparing to make and stamp, and intended to issue and circulate, for the convenience of the publick, a quantity of Silver pieces, denominated Tokens, for the respective sums above-mentioned; such Tokens for the sum of 5s. 6d. being intended to contain on the Obverse side thereof an impression of his Majesty's head, and the following words and letters, *viz.* GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX., and on the Reverse BANK TOKEN, 5s. 6d. with the addition of the year in which the same should be made and stamped^y.

^w Proclamation by his Excellency W. Moore, Major-General, Governor of the Island of Trinidad. [St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 12—14, 1811.]

^x The Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. were not put into circulation until the 9th of July.

^y The pieces of 3s. and 1s. 6d. differ from the above solely in

3 The remaining provisions of this Act are the same as those of the 44th Geo. III. cap. 71. which was made to prevent the counterfeiting the Dollars issued by the Bank in 1804².

The determination of the Judges in the cases of De Yonge and Wright having set aside the Statute 5 and 6 Edw. VI., so far as Bank Notes were concerned, it became necessary that some certain provision should be made to stop that traffick in Coins, which threatened their total destruction, and to prevent Bank Notes from being received or paid for any smaller sum than that specified thereon.

2 June. This measure was urged forward by a letter which Lord King, about this time, addressed to his tenants in the county of Surrey, and probably elsewhere, in which he says — “in consequence of the late great depreciation of Paper Money, I can no longer consent to receive any Bank Notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract.” He therefore requires payment in Guineas; or in Portugal Gold Coin, equal in weight to the number of Guineas due; or in Bank Notes with an addition of £.14. 12s. 8d. *per cent.*, such being the difference in the market price of Gold, when the

the value upon the Reverse, and in the portrait of the King. They were first issued upon the 9th of July in this year. The standard of their weight and fineness was thus stated in a Mint Account delivered to the House of Commons, dated March 22, 1813.

	weight.		pure Silver.			Alloy.		
	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.	decim.	dwt.	gr.	decim.
3s.	9	11	8	10	408	1	0	592
1s. 6d.	4	17½	4	5	204	0	12	296

[Parliamentary Paper.]

² Stat. 51 G. III. cap. 110.

agreements were made in 1807, and the market price in 1811 ^a.

By this injudicious ^b measure of the Noble Lord, Government was reduced to the following dilemma—either to strike immediately a sufficiency of Gold Coins, or to protect from arrest those who were unable to procure Guineas for the payment of demands upon them.

The latter was determined upon; and thus the opportunity of establishing, fairly, a Coinage of Gold at such a weight as would probably have secured the Guineas in future from the melting-pot, was lost.

July 9. On this day the Bank Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. were put into circulation.

July. On the 24th of this month an Act was passed to make more effectual provision for preventing the current Gold Coin of the Realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such Coin; for preventing any Note or Bill of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such Notes. By this Statute it was enacted that the current Gold Coin should not be received or paid for more than the true lawful value, either in lawful Money, or in any Note or Notes of the Bank of England, or in

^a Lord King's Speech on the second reading of Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting Guineas and Bank Notes, London, 8vo. 1811, p. 7.

^b I call it injudicious, because his Lordship ought to have foreseen the effect of the measure, and that it would necessarily compel the Government to make Bank Notes approach still more nearly than before to a legal tender.

any Silver Token or Tokens issued by the said Bank; or by any or all of the said means wholly or partly, or by any other means, device, shift, or contrivance whatsoever, on pain that the offender therein should be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. It was further enacted, under the same penalty, that Notes of the Bank of England should not, by any means, &c. &c. be received or paid for less than the amount of lawful Money expressed therein, except only lawful discount on such as should not be payable on demand.

All proceedings by distress, &c. were by this Statute stayed, provided full payment should be tendered in Notes of the Bank of England.

Offences against this Act in Scotland, to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by one or the other, as the Judge or Judges before whom the offender should be tried and convicted, should direct.

The Act not to extend to Ireland.

To continue in force until the 25th day of March 1812, and no longer ^c.

August. As the Bank Tokens which were issued did not afford a sufficient supply, the want of Silver for change began to be severely felt in many parts of the Kingdom, and occasioned the circulation of private Tokens, to supply the place of Sixpences and Shillings ^d.

Sept. 18. The Tokens of 3s. and 1s. 6d. of the second type were issued by the Bank. And, according to the publick papers, counterfeits of those for three Shillings appeared within less than a

^c Stat. 51 G. III. cap. 127.

^d As at Bristol, Southampton, &c. &c. &c.

week after the genuine ones were put into circulation^e.

1812. January. That which ought to have been foreseen, as the probable consequence of permitting light private Tokens to circulate with those issued from the Bank, now began to force itself into notice. The heavier Tokens were melted down, and stamped into those of less weight^f.

May 5. An Act was passed to continue, until three months after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, and amend, an Act of the 51st of the King, Chapter 127, respecting the Gold Coins, and Notes of the Bank of England.

By this Act the provisions of the former Statute were extended to Ireland; and the Notes of the Bank there, with respect to offences, &c. in that kingdom, were placed upon the same footing as those of the Bank of England^g.

July 20. The Act of the 10th of July, 1804, Chapter 71, so far as it related to the Dollars issued by the Bank of England, was now renewed from the 1st of August next ensuing, with the addition of the

^e St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 26—28, 1811.

^f Id. Jan. 9—11, 1812.

^g Stat. 52 G. III. cap. 50. Whilst this Act was passing through the House, the following Epigram appeared in the public papers :

BANK NOTES AND GUINEAS.

Bank Notes, it is said, once Guineas defied
To swim to a point in trade's foaming tide ;
But ere they could reach the opposite brink,
Bank Notes cried to Gold, help us, oash us, we sink.
That Paper should sink, and Guineas should swim,
May appear to some folks a ridiculous whim ;
But, before they condemn, let them hear this suggestion,
In pun-making, gravity's out of the question.

Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. and an increase of the punishment for counterfeiting, to fourteen years transportation.

For the first offence in putting off the counterfeits, or having in possession one or more such counterfeits, or any piece or pieces of counterfeit money whatsoever, besides what should have been uttered &c. the offender, on conviction, to suffer one year's imprisonment, and to find sureties for good behaviour for two years more; and on the second conviction, to be guilty of felony, and transported for fourteen years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person, being out of prison, should from and after the said 1st day of August commit any of the aforesaid offences, and should afterwards discover two or more persons who should, after the aforesaid 1st of August, have committed any of the said offences, so that two or more persons should be thereof convicted, then such discoverer should not be subject or liable to prosecution for any of the said offences by him previously committed^h. And whereas divers frauds had been practised by making and publishing papers with certain words and characters so nearly resembling the Notes and Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as to appear to ignorant and unwary persons to be such Notes or Billsⁱ, it was therefore enacted, that if any person should, after

^h In this part of the Act the clauses in the former Statute, of 1804, for the apprehension of suspected persons, and for the limitations of actions, are omitted.

ⁱ These were technically termed Flash Notes, and were supposed to be manufactured chiefly in the Fleet Prison. They were for one or two Pence.

the said 1st day of August, engrave, &c. any plate, &c. the impression taken from which should resemble, or be apparently intended to resemble, the whole or any part of any of the Notes or Bills of the said Governor and Company, commonly called Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills, or should contain any word, number, figure, or character in white upon a black, sable or dark ground, without an authority in writing for that purpose from the said Governor and Company, to be produced and proved by the party accused, or should (without such authority) use any such plate, &c. or any other instrument or device for the making or printing upon any paper, or any other material, any word, &c. &c. which should be apparently intended to resemble the whole or any part of the said Notes, &c. or any word, &c. in white on a black, &c. ground; or should knowingly and wilfully utter, &c. any paper, &c. containing any such word, &c. or knowingly or wittingly have in his custody such without lawful excuse, the proof of which to lie upon the person accused, then, upon being convicted thereof according to law, he should be adjudged a felon, and be transported for the term of fourteen years.

Provided that nothing in the Act should apply to any paper, &c. (other than papers, &c. resembling such Notes, &c. as aforesaid) containing an impression from any plates, &c. with white letters upon black, &c. which should previous to the passing of the Act have been in the custody of any person or persons whatsoever. ^k

July 29. The melting down the Tokens issued by

^k Stat. 52 G. III. c. 138.

the Banks of England and Ireland, in order to form private Tokens of less intrinsic value either in weight or fineness, made it necessary to stop entirely the circulation of those which were not current under the authority of Government. A Statute was, therefore, passed upon the 29th of July, to forbid, from and after the passing of the Act, the further making and issuing of any Tokens of Gold or Silver, or of mixed metals in part of Gold or Silver, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such Token so made or issued, any sum not less than five Pounds, or more than twenty, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace who should hear and determine the offence.

And it was further enacted that after the 25th day of March 1813, no Tokens whatsoever, excepting those issued and circulated by the Governor and Company of the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, should be current under the penalty above mentioned¹.

This Clause, which fixed the time beyond which the private Tokens were not to be circulated, seems to have created a general alarm of inconvenience from a want of Silver Coins when that period should arrive.

Sept. 19. More than 100 of the inhabitants and tradesmen of Reading returned thanks to J. B. Monck, Esq. for the convenience afforded to them by the issue of his Silver Tokens, and expressed their surprize that an Act should have been passed prohibiting the circulation of Gold and Silver Tokens

¹ Stat. 52 G. III. c. 157. The Copper Tokens were not mentioned in this Act, and consequently their circulation was not forbidden.

after the 25th of March next, without any provision for the future supply of Silver, either from the Mint, or from the Bank of England^m.

Previously, however, to the date of these thanks, an issue of Bank Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. of a new type, had been made; it took place upon the 18th of this month.

Nov. 14. A Silver Coinage was ordered for Ceylon, and authority given that it might be executed in the Islandⁿ.

Dec. 22. The sale of Gold Coins, for more than their current value, still continuing, it was found expedient to continue the Act of the 52d year of the King, Chapter 50, until the 25th day of March 1814^o.

1813. March 13. At the beginning of this year it became necessary to extend the circulation of private Tokens (which was to cease upon the 25th of this month) to the 5th day of July next following^p.

On the 25th of this month a new Coinage of Guineas, Half-Guineas, and Seven-Shilling Pieces began to be issued. The first two pieces were of the same type as the Half-Guinea which is engraven in Supp. Part II. Plate III. N^o 13, except the date. No alteration was made in the former type of the Seven-Shillings Pieces.

July 10. A Statute of this date extended the provisions of an Act [45 G. III. c. 42]^q, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain Silver Tokens, to certain other Tokens which have been or may be

^m Morning Chronicle, Sept. 24.

ⁿ Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

^o Stat. 58 G. III. c. 5.

^p Id. c. 19.

^q See the Annals under that year.

issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland. These Tokens are thus described in the Preamble. Silver Pieces of the common standard of Spanish Pillar Dollars for thirty Pence Irish currency each, containing on the Obverse side thereof an impression of his Majesty's head, and the following words or figures, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX 1813, and on the Reverse BANK TOKEN XXX PENCE IRISH; and also Tokens for ten Pence, and five Pence, Irish currency, each, containing on the Obverse his Majesty's head, with GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX, and on the Reverse side respectively, within a Wreath of Shamrock Leaves, BANK TOKEN 10 PENCE, or 5 PENCE, IRISH. 1813^r.

At the same time another Statute again extended the time for the circulation of private Tokens to the space of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament; and, in order to remove doubts which had arisen, it enacted, that the issuers of local Tokens should be liable in Law, upon demand made of the value denoted upon such Tokens, to pay the same. This provision not to extend to authorize the issuing of any Promissory Note, not being a Token composed of Gold or Silver, or of mixed Metal composed partly of Gold or Silver, not at that time issuable by Law^s.

July 13. The Act of the 52d of the King, Chapter 138, for the prevention of frauds in the imitation of the Notes or Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, having been, through ignorance of its provisions, violated by many persons,

^r Stat. 53 G. III. c. 106.

^s Stat. 53 G. III. c. 114. The margin states the Notes which were not issuable by Law to be those under 20s.

carrying on the business of Bankers, who had made, &c. &c. Promissory Notes containing white letters or figures on a black, &c. ground, it became expedient to grant them a reasonable time to call in such Notes, and to issue others in lieu thereof. It was therefore enacted, that, from, and after the passing of the present Act, until the first day of November 1816, no person should be liable to prosecution, by virtue of the said recited Act, for any such Note the date whereof should not be later than the first day of November 1813^t.

July 21. The Coins which usually circulated in the East Indies had not, as it appears, received any sanction from Government, until an Act which was passed at this time declared it to be expedient for the protection of property and trade in the East Indies, that, &c. &c.; and also that further provisions should be made for the punishment of the crimes of, &c. &c., and of counterfeiting the current Coin, and uttering such counterfeit Coin, in the East Indies; it therefore enacted, that if any person within the local limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of any of his Majesty's Courts at Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Prince of Wales's Island, or if any person, personally subject to the Jurisdiction of the said Courts, at any place in the East Indies, or any place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, where the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies should have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, should counterfeit, or procure to be counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in counterfeiting,

any of the Gold or Silver Coins of any of the British Governments in India, or any Gold or Silver Coin usually current and received as Money in payments in any part of the British Possessions in the East Indies, it should and might be lawful for the Court before which any such person should be convicted of any such offence by due course of Law, to order and adjudge that such person should be transported to such place beyond the Seas, and for such term of years, as the said Court should direct. The punishment for uttering such counterfeit Coin, knowing it to be such, to be, upon conviction, for the first offence, six months imprisonment, with hard labour during that time at the discretion of the Court, and surety to be given for good behaviour for six months more, to be computed from the end of the first six. For the second offence, two years imprisonment, with hard labour as before, and surety to be given for two years after the expiration of the term of imprisonment. For the third offence, transportation for life. A Certificate, under the hand of the proper Officer of the Court, to be a sufficient proof of the former conviction.

On conviction (upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or if there should be no Justice of the Peace duly qualified to act in the place where such offence should be committed, before one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court there) of having in possession more than five pieces of such counterfeit Coin, without lawful excuse, the proof of which to lie upon the party accused, the whole of such counterfeit pieces to be forfeited, and to be cut to pieces and destroyed, and the offender

to pay for every such piece not more than 40 nor less than 20 Sicca Rupees, in the currency of the place where such offence should be committed; one moiety of which to go to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the poor of the Presidency, Settlement, or Place where such offence should be committed. And in case such penalty should not be forthwith paid, the offender to be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until such penalty should be paid ^u.

^u Stat. 53 G. III. c. 155. § 116, 117, 118, 119. The earliest Coins for the use of the East India Company were either struck by our Monarchs, or coined by their authority. Of the former kind were the Portcullis Pieces of Elizabeth in 1600-1*.

In the reign of Charles II. the Company began, by authority from the Crown, to strike Silver Coins for the use of their Factory at Bombay. They were Fanams and Rupees, all of which bore either the name, or some reference to the Sovereign †.

Other Rupees were coined in the year 1687 ‡, and during the reign of George II. §

The first account which appears upon the Company's Records, of the regular establishment of a Mint at Bombay, is about the year 1738. There are now other Mints subordinate to it, at Surat, Baroda, and Broach.

The Mint at Madras is first noticed in 1743, when the standard fineness of the Rupee in that Presidency was settled.

In June 1766 the Calcutta Mint occurs. Benares and Ferrukabad are at this time subordinate to it.

The Mints at Moorshedabad and Dacca were abolished in 1793.

In the Mints enumerated above, Coins of Gold and Silver, with Indian inscriptions, are struck according to the standards established by the Company.

* See vol. III. p. 80.

† Id. p. 329.

‡ In the Cabinet of the Rev. J. W. Martin, who has permitted it to be engraven for this work. See Suppl. part. II.

§ See Supplemental Plates, Part II.

August 2. On this day £.1000 worth of Copper Pieces was ordered for Demerara and Essequibo^x.

Nov. 26. By an Act of this date, the circulation of Local Tokens was again extended to six weeks from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament^y.

The state of the Copper Coinage at this time occasioned a conversation in the House of Commons, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Grenfell, which was the cause of considerable alarm amongst the lower orders of the people, who suspected that the old Tower Halfpennies and Farthings would

At different times very considerable Copper Coinages have been executed by the Company in England, partly at his Majesty's Mint, but principally at Soho under the superintendence of Mr. Boulton. Specimens of these are engraven in the Supplement, Part II.

Copper Money has also been struck in the Company's Mints in India.

The following Table will shew the weight and fineness of the Company's Gold and Silver Coins which are now current in India.

	Gold.		Silver.	
	gross wt. troy gr.	Fine Silver. troy gr.	gross wt. troy gr.	Fine Silver. troy gr.
Calcutta.	190.894.	189.402	179.667.	175.925.
Madras ..	45.818.	42	180.	165.
Bombay..	179.	164.74.	179.	164.74.
Benares ..			175.	168.875.
Farrukabad ..			173.	165.22.

It is understood to be the intention of the Company to equalize the Rupee in all the Presidencies. Some progress has already been made in the accomplishment of this intention, the Silver Rupee being struck at 180 grains gross weight, and 165 grains fine Silver, which is understood to be the standard for general circulation.

This design is well worthy of the Company, and proves that it entertains enlightened notions of the true principles of Coinage.

^x Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

^y Stat. 54 G. III. c. 4.

be called in and exchanged at a rate below their legal currency.

In consequence of this misapprehension the old Copper Coins were almost generally refused to be taken. A declaration, however, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his place upon the 27th of December, that those Coins were a lawful tender, in those payments which could be made in Copper currency, and that they would consequently be received by Government at their legal current price, as soon as a Coinage of superior value could be prepared^a, checked the alarm, but had not the power to remove it entirely. The unwillingness to receive those Coins continued, in some degree, until they were taken out of circulation in the year 1817.

1814. May 4. The continued practice of selling the Gold Coins made it necessary to revive the Statute 52 G. III. c. 50, and to continue it during the continuance of any Act imposing any restriction on the Governor and Company of the Bank of England with respect to payments in cash^a.

Dec. 1. A Coinage of one hundred thousand Rix Dollars in Silver, and two hundred thousand Rix Dollars worth of Copper, in pieces of various denominations, was ordered for Ceylon^b.

1815. August 16. An Indenture was made between the King and the Right Honourable William Wellesley Pole, who was appointed Master of the Mint on the 30th of September in the preceding year.

The Pieces to be coined, and their Standard, to

^a St. James's Chronicle. ^a Stat. 54 G. III. c. 52.

^b Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

be the same as those contained in the Indenture with the Honourable C. S. Cadogan, bearing date on the 28th of November 1770; but instead of the allowances to the Master, a fixed salary of £.3000 *per annum* to be paid to him.

The Prices to be allowed for the Coinage of every Pound weight Troy of Gold and Silver Monies are the same as those in the Indenture with Cadogan; but those prices to be received by a person appointed by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; and the Master to make agreement with the Monayers for their labour, &c. as he can agree with them from time to time, provided that the prices should be approved of by the aforesaid Commissioners, and should not exceed those in the above-mentioned Indenture with Cadogan. Instead of the Fees which in that Indenture were allowed to the Forger of the Dies, the following allowances to the Melter appear in the following Schedule.

A Schedule of the highest Prices to be allowed to the Melter for every Pound Weight Troy of Gold and Silver Monies melted by him.

Gold.

			£.	s.	d.
Five Guinea Pieces, <i>per lb.</i>	-	-	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Double Guineas	-	-	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Guineas	-	-	0	0	10
Half Guineas	-	-	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
Seven Shilling Pieces	-	-	0	1	3
Quarter Guineas	-	-	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{3}$

Silver.

Crowns, <i>per lb.</i>	-	-	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Half Crowns	-	-	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{3}$

	£.	s.	d.
Shillings - - - - -	0	0	3
Half Shillings - - - - -	0	0	3½
Groats - - - - -	0	0	4
Half Sixpences - - - - -	0	0	4½
Half Groats - - - - -	0	0	5
Pennies - - - - -	0	0	6½

All payments which heretofore were made by the Warden to be discharged in future by the Master.

The Indenture likewise established a Board (for the better management of the affairs of the Mint, and for ordering, examining, and avouching the accounts and expenditure of the same), to consist of the Master and Worker or his Deputy, the King's Assayer, the Comptroller, the King's Clerk, and the Superintendant of Machinery. Any three of the said Officers, the Master or his Deputy being one, to be competent to act. The Board to meet every Wednesday, or on such other days as they should appoint, to determine the hours of attendance of the several Officers for the receipt of all such Bullion as should be brought to the Mint, and for the delivery out of the coined Monies, and all other business of the Mint, and to give directions in all matters wherein authority was given to them by the Indenture^c.

October 31. On this day a great part of the New Mint was burned, and some of the lighter parts of the Machinery considerably injured^d.

November. As the Spanish Dollars were at this time worth no more than about four Shillings and three Pence each, whilst the Bank Tokens circulated at

^c Indenture printed by Order of Parliament May 30, 1816.

^d St. James's Chronicle, Oct. 28—31, 1815.

five Shillings and six Pence, the former pieces were ingeniously altered so as to resemble in a great measure the latter.

1816. January 9. At the beginning of the next year a man was indicted for uttering and having in his possession a number of these counterfeits, and pleading guilty to the charge of uttering; the other charges were, on account of some favourable circumstances in his case, not proceeded upon, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and at the end of that time to find security for six months^e.

April 25. On this day Notice was issued from the Bank (in compliance with a former Notice dated on the 18th of March 1811), that until the first day of November next the Bank Dollar Tokens would be received, and value given for them, by the Cashiers, &c. of the Bank, at the rate of 5s. 6d. each.

To avoid confusion, the Governor and Company found it necessary to apprise the Publick that not less than eight Dollars would be received and paid for at the Bank^f.

May 21. On this day the Lords Committee of Council, appointed to take into consideration the state of the Coins of this Kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mint, presented their Report to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

They stated that they had availed themselves of the return of a general peace to resume the consideration of the important subject committed to them, which the unusually high prices of the precious

^e St. James's Chronicle, Nov. 1815 and Jan. 9—11, 1816.

^f Notice from the Bank of England.

metals, and other circumstances arising out of a state of war, had obliged them to suspend^g; and humbly represented to his Royal Highness, that an immediate Coinage of Gold and Silver Monies would be of great public benefit: but that if his Royal Highness should be pleased to give directions for carrying the same into effect, they did not conceive it would be advisable to make any alteration, either in the standard, weight, or denominations of the Gold Coins^h. They were, however, of opinion, that it should forthwith be proposed to Parliament, to pass an Act declaring the Gold Coin alone to be the standard Coin of this realm; and that the Silver Coins should hereafter be considered merely as representative Coins, and be a legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding two Guineasⁱ.

With respect to the Silver Coins, of which an immediate supply appeared to the Committee to be more indispensably necessary for the publick convenience; they were of opinion that no alteration should be made either in the standard of fineness, or in the denominations of Coins; but that it would be adviseable to diminish the weight of the pieces, in order to prevent a recurrence of those inconveniences which had hitherto arisen from the melting

^g Had they, instead of suspending their considerations, proceeded to a Coinage, founded upon the then state of the Bullion market, with a small allowance for the expense of Coinage, it should seem that a precedent might have been then fairly established for Coins which would probably have existed for many years, without any danger from the increased value of Bullion.

^h This was done, and the Coins disappeared nearly as fast as they were issued.

ⁱ This was already done as far as the sum of £25. by Stat. 14 G. III. c. 42.

the new and perfect Silver Coins as soon as they have appeared in circulation ^k, for the purpose of converting them into Bullion, in which state they have been generally more valuable than as Coin. They were therefore of opinion, that it should be proposed to Parliament to *authorize*¹ his Majesty to direct, that in all future Coinages of Silver, sixty-six Shillings (and other Coins in proportion) should be struck from each pound weight troy of standard Silver, instead of sixty-two.

They were further of opinion, that the expense of coining the Gold Coins, now to be declared the standard Coin of the realm, should still be borne by the publick ; but that the charge of coining the Silver Coins, as well as a small allowance for Seignorage, ought to be deducted ; and that his Majesty should be authorized to direct his Master of the Mint to retain four Shillings out of each Pound weight troy of Silver Coin, hereafter to be coined, for the charge of Brassage and Seignorage, and that the money received for the same should be applied to the publick service in discharge of the interest of the sum expended in the erection of the new Mint, and in defraying the general expenses of the Mint Establishment. In thus stating the number of pieces to be struck from each Pound of Silver, and the amount of the sum to be deducted for Brassage

^k It is wonderful that this regard for the preservation of the Silver Coins should not have suggested the propriety of some guard against the melting of the much more important Gold Money.

¹ Is this term correct ? Was it *necessary* to authorize the King in the exercise of what Sir M. Hale declares to be his undoubted prerogative ?

and Seignorage, the Committee stated that they had, to the best of their judgment, endeavoured to fix on such a rate as would on the one hand be sufficiently high to protect^m the new Coins, by a small increase of their nominal value, from the danger of being melted down and converted into Bullion when the market price of Silver should rise; whilst on the other, it would, they trusted, not be found to be so low as to afford any encouragement to the issue of counterfeit Coinⁿ, if the market price of Silver should fall.

The Committee recommended that not less than £.2,500,000 in Silver Coin should actually be coined, before any issue of new Coin should take place; viz. £.2,000,000 for the use of Great Britain, and £.500,000 for the use of Ireland. They likewise suggested, that it would be necessary, before any further progress could be made in the execution of a new Silver Coinage, on the above principles, that the legal prohibitions against coining any Silver Coins of the realm, or altering the weight of such Coins, arising out of the Acts of 18 C. II. ch. 5., 7 and 8 W. III. ch. 1. sec. 1 and 2., 14 G. III. ch. 42. sec: 1, 38 G. III. ch. 59. sec. 2., should be repealed.

When this should have been effected, the Committee would proceed humbly to recommend to his Royal Highness, the regulations which they conceived would be necessary with respect to the time

^m From the prices which Silver Bullion attained a few years since, it is doubtful whether this rise be sufficient.

ⁿ This is an unnecessary caution, Counterfeiters do not use Silver, and therefore the weight of the Coins is not matter of consideration with them.

and mode of calling in the Silver Coins then in currency ; as well as with respect to the allowance (if any) to be made hereafter for reasonable wear, in each denomination of the proposed new Silver Coins.

They thought it fit, however, to state as their opinion, with respect to the Silver Coins then in circulation, that it should be proposed to Parliament to *authorize* his Majesty, whenever he should see fit to call in such Silver Coins, to direct that all such pieces as should be judged by the Officers of the Mint to have been actually coined in his Majesty's Mint, should be received by tale, and that the holders of the same should receive in return an equal value by tale of the new Silver Coins^o.

May 28. In consequence of this Report, a Message was delivered from the Prince Regent, to both Houses of Parliament, stating that he had taken into his serious consideration the present defective state and inadequate amount of the Silver Coin of the realm, and for the purpose of applying an effective remedy to the evil, had given directions for a new and extensive Silver Coinage ; and that he relied upon the concurrence of the two Houses in such measures as might be necessary to give effect to that important service^p.

June 11. There having been some demur among the shopkeepers in Dumfries regarding the receipt of the Silver Currency, a meeting of the inhabitants was called, and a letter on the subject written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in course of post, returned the following satisfactory answer :

^o Report. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30 May, 1816.

^p St. James's Chronicle, May 28—30, 1816.

“ Mr. Vansittart presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and in reply to his letter of the 11th instant, begs to acquaint him, that all Shillings and Sixpences that can be considered as of the established standard in fineness (and it appears that large proportions of the plain ones are of this description), will be exchanged for the new Silver Coin when it is issued. Downing-street, June 15, 1816.”^q

June 17. As doubt still prevailed in various other places, whether the defaced Coins would be received in exchange for the new ones, the following Notice appeared in some of the publick papers:

“ *Whitehall, June 17, 1816.*

“ Sir,—I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to inform you, that his Lordship is aware that considerable inconvenience has arisen, in many parts of the country, from an apprehension that the defaced Silver Coin, now in circulation, will not be taken in exchange for the new Coinage, now preparing; he therefore directs me to apprize you, that the defaced Coin of the realm will be taken in exchange for the new Coinage, as soon as the latter is compleated; and he hopes that the Bankers and Tradesmen of — will continue to receive such defaced Coin in the mean time. I am, Sir, &c.

“ J. BECKETT.

“ *To the Worshipful Mayor of —.*”^r

June 22. The Silver Coinage was now in so wretched a state that the reforming it could be no longer deferred. The Preamble to an Act which

^q St. James's Chronicle, June 22—25, 1816.

^r Id. June 20—22, 1816.

was now passed to provide for a New Silver Coinage, and to regulate the Currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of the realm, describes the Silver Coins as having, by long use and other circumstances, become greatly diminished in number and deteriorated in value, so as not to be sufficient for the payments required in dealings, under the value of the current Gold Coins, by reason whereof a great quantity of light and counterfeit Silver Coin and foreign Coin had been introduced into circulation within the realm; the evils resulting from which could be remedied only by a New Coinage of Silver Money, to be made and issued under proper regulations for maintaining its value and preserving the same in circulation; it was therefore enacted, that certain parts of the following Statutes should be repealed.

So much of 18 C. II. c. 5., and also so much of all other Acts as related to coining Silver brought to the Mint without charge.

So much of 7 and 8 W. III. c. 1., and of all other Acts as related to the weight and fineness of the Silver Coin, under Mint Indenture, and so much of 14 G. III. c. 42., as required 62 Shillings to the Pound troy.

And also so much of 38 G. III. c. 59, as suspended the Coinage of Silver for the present.

And further, that from and after the passing of the Act, it should and might be lawful for his Majesty's Master and Worker of the Mint, in London, to coin or cause to be coined any Silver Bullion, which at any time before or after the passing of the Act, should have been, or should be, brought to the said Mint, into Silver Coins of a standard and fineness of eleven ounces two pennyweights fine Silver,

and eighteen pennyweights of Alloy in the pound troy, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six Shillings to every pound troy.

Further, that from and after such days, and during such period of time as should be appointed by any Proclamation made and issued by or in behalf of his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, it should and might be lawful for any person to bring to the said Mint any old Silver Coin, which should be judged by the proper Officer to be the Silver Coin of the realm, and there to receive in exchange a sum of Money in the new Silver Coinage equal in amount to the sum at which the old Silver Coin was originally current.

Further, the Treasury was authorized to appoint persons to receive the old Silver Coins, and to exchange the same for new, at any places throughout the United Kingdom, during the period above-mentioned, and after the expiration of that time, all persons to whom any old Silver Coin deficient in value should be tendered in payment, were authorized and required to cut, &c. the same, the loss thereby to be borne by the person tendering the same. But if any piece so cut, &c. should appear to be of the full value which its denomination imported, then the person who should cut, &c. the same to take it at the rate it was coined for; and in case any dispute should arise, the same to be determined before a Magistrate, to whom power was given to summon any person or persons to appear and give evidence, and to administer an oath, as he should see convenient, to any person, for determining any question relating to the value and lawful currency of any such piece of Coin. The loss

arising from the deficiency and re-coinage, and all other expenses, to be provided for out of the aids or supplies granted for the year 1816, to the extent of £500,000.

It was further provided that, after a day to be appointed by Proclamation, Silver Coin and Bullion might be brought to the Mint by any person, there to be assayed, reduced to standard, and coined at the rate of 66 Shillings per pound troy, of the standard before-mentioned; of which 62 Shillings should be delivered to the party bringing in the Bullion, &c. and four Shillings retained for assaying, loss, and coinage; and if any surplus should remain after the payment of the expenses incident thereto, then it should be carried to and made part of the Consolidated Fund.

The Gold Coins, made according to the Indentures of the Mint, to be henceforth the sole standard measure of value, and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount; and the Silver Coins, from and after a day to be named by Proclamation, to be a legal tender to the limited amount of forty Shillings only at any one time^s.

The weight and fineness prescribed by the present Indenture with his Majesty's Master and Worker of the Mint in London, declared to be and to remain the standard of and for the lawful Gold Coin of the Realm, so far as relates to Gold Coins of the denominations at present in use, and specified in the said Indenture; and in case any Gold

^s So much of the Statute 14 G. III. c. 42, as made Silver Coin a lawful tender to £25. or a tender for any greater sum according to its value by weight, and all Acts continuing the same, to be repealed by the abovementioned Proclamation.

Coin of any other denomination should hereafter be coined at the said Mint, under any future Indenture, then such Gold Coin to hold the like standard in fineness as the Gold Coins of the present denominations, and to hold a weight proportionate to the weight of the present Gold Coins, according to the value for which such Gold Coin or Coins of any new denomination shall be declared to be current. And it was further enacted that the current Gold Coin should not be received or paid for less than the value according to its denomination, on pain of being guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on being convicted thereof, of suffering imprisonment for six calendar months, and to find sureties for good behaviour for one year, to be computed from the end of the said six months.

For a second offence one year's imprisonment, and surety for good behaviour for one year more, to be computed from the end of the first; and for any subsequent offence two years imprisonment.

The bill of indictment for such offences not to be traversed, but the Court to proceed forthwith to trial, unless good cause for postponement, to be allowed by the Court, should be showed.

And it was further enacted, that on any prosecution or trial for offences against the Act, it should not be necessary to prove the Gold Coin received, or paid, or uttered contrary to the same, to be the current Gold Coin of the Realm, but that the same should be deemed and taken so to be, if received, or paid, or uttered as such, until the contrary thereof should be proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

All Acts respecting the Silver Coins in force immediately before the passing of the Act, not

being expressly repealed by it, and not repugnant or contradictory to its enactments and provisions, to continue in full force and effect, and to be applied and put in execution with respect to the Silver Coins to be coined in pursuance of the directions of the Act.

Nothing contained in the Act to extend, or be construed to extend, to affect, alter, or repeal any Act respecting payments in Bank of England Notes, or the payment of Revenue in Ireland in Irish Bank Tokens, during the continuance of the restriction of payments in cash by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland^t.

June 26. An Act was passed to enable his Majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the United States of America^u.

Sept. 21. As the new Silver Money was not yet ready for delivery, the following notice was issued from the Lord Mayor, in order to allay, if possible, the alarm respecting the defaced Coins:

“Take notice. The Bank of England does not refuse any Shillings or Sixpences on account of their being plain, provided they are English.”^x

In consequence of this notice people assembled in crowds to take their Silver to the Bank, for which they received Bank of England Notes and Tokens. The Bank took every thing not clearly ascertained to be foreign currency. The day passed over in the city without the least tendency to tumult, although the Bank was beset by crowds. In the

^t Stat. 56 G. III. c. 68.

^u Id. c. 92.

^x St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 21—24, 1816.

Afternoon the following fresh notice was posted at the Bank and Mansion-house.

“Take notice. All Shillings and Sixpences of the coin of the Realm, whether PLAIN or NOT, will continue to be exchanged at the Bank of England heretofore, till the issue of the new Silver Coinage, which will not take place before the month of February next.

“N.B. Those who refuse to take the current coin of the Realm are liable to be prosecuted.”

In the mean time, a rumour that the Bank would not receive plain Shillings and Sixpences occasioned general cessation of retail dealing in Westminster; and the Police Office in Queen Square was thronged with tradesmen of almost every description, inquiring of the Magistrates how they must proceed. One person said he had taken £50 in plain Silver that morning, and he could not get any other tradesman to take any part of it from him in business. Several pawnbrokers said, that persons who had small pledges could not release them, in consequence of their not taking the Silver; and they could not receive a pledge, as none would take their Money: persons offering the pledges said they could not get food with it. The bustle so increased that the Magistrates began to fear some serious result, if something were not speedily done. They sent an Officer to the Bank; and being informed by Mr. Hase that he should not refuse taking plain Silver, if not French or counterfeit, they in the course of an hour issued bills to that effect, which greatly appeased the publick mind, and business was

restored as usual. Similar complaints were received at the other Police Offices, and the same measure resorted to in order to tranquillize the populace^a.

Sept. 26. The Bank of England by publick notice extended the time for receiving their Tokens at 3s. 6d. each to the first day of February following^a.

Oct. 24. On this day a circular letter was sent from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Taxes, acknowledging the receipt of their Report (dated the 4th instant) as well respecting the extension of time for receiving Bank Dollar Tokens, by the Receivers General and Collectors, as respecting the receipt of other Silver Coin, and giving their opinion that the Receivers General should receive from the Collectors of Taxes all the plain Silver Coin collected by them on account of Taxes, which should, upon examination, appear in the judgment of the Receiver General not to be base or counterfeit; and also all good Bank Dollar Tokens which should be collected by them before the 1st day of February 1817, provided they were paid over in the first payment to be made by the Collector after that day^b.

December. The refusal to take the plain Shillings and Sixpences still being continued by many persons, it was found necessary to issue a Proclamation, by which it was declared, that all such Coins, although quite plain, and reduced in weight, as might be recognized to be Standard Silver, would be received in exchange for the new Silver Coinage,

^a St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 21—24, 1816.

^a Hand Bill.

^b Letter signed C. Arbuthnot, Treasury Chambers, Oct. 24, 1816. St. James's Chronicle, Oct. 26—29, 1816.

and that a great proportion of such Standard Shillings and Sixpences were in circulation.

All persons were cautioned against refusing to take in payment Coins of the above description, as they would answer the same at their peril.

1817. Jan. 16. The time for receiving Dollar Tokens was again extended by the Bank to the first day of May in this year^d.

17. On this day the following Notice was issued from the Mint: — "The New Silver Coinage being now very nearly finished, arrangements are making for enabling all his Majesty's subjects, in every part of Great Britain, to exchange, at the same period, the old for the new Silver Coin of the Realm. This exchange will commence on or before Monday the 3^d of February next; and all Standard Silver Coin of the Realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, will be received in exchange for the new Coin by tale, at its nominal value. The Publick are requested to observe, that the new Silver Coin to be issued from his Majesty's Mint upon this occasion will be delivered in exchange to the HOLDERS of the old Coin.

"It is therefore strongly recommended that all Silver Coin of the Realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, which is now in circulation, should continue to be given and received in

^c St. James's Chronicle, Dec. 29—30, 1816, where it is stated to have issued from the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, but I know not on what authority, as it is not dated from any place, and is signed with the words "by authority" only. The date of Dec. 29 cannot be correct, as the Proclamation is printed in the Newspaper of the date referred to above.

^d Hand Bill.

payments, for the very short period that will elapse before the issue of the new Silver Coin. By this means no interruption of the circulation will arise.

“ Note. — The old Coin, as described above, is received in payments at its nominal value, by all branches of the Revenue, and at the Bank of England, and will continue to be so until it is exchanged for the new Silver Coinage.”^e

Jan. 18. A Proclamation was issued (in compliance with the Statute which was passed in the last year, to provide for a new Silver Coinage, &c. &c.), to fix the third day of February next ensuing as the day from and after which, and from thence until the 17th day of the said month, old Silver Coin of the Realm might be brought to the Mint, there to be exchanged for new Silver Coins to the same amount^f.

29. By a subsequent Proclamation these times were altered to the 13th and 27th of the same month^g.

Feb. 1. To further the exchange, four principal places were appointed for the Metropolis and its vicinity — 1st. Bank of England, 2d. South Sea House, 3d. Guildhall, 4th. Goldsmiths' Hall. And the following sixteen auxiliary stations were appointed in aid of the above principal stations :

1. Fisher's Auction Room, King Street, Covent Garden.
2. N^o 17, Pickett Street, near Temple Bar.
3. N^o 61, Swallow Street, facing Conduit Street.
4. N^o 248, Oxford Street, the corner of Park Street.
5. N^o 22, Denmark Street, near St. Giles's Church.

^e Notice signed W. W. Pole, Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint. ^f Proclamation. ^g Proclamation.

6. N^o 53, Hatton Garden.
7. Astley's Theatre, Lambeth.
8. The corner of Abbey Street, near Bermondsey Church.
9. Sessions House, near the King's Bench Prison.
10. N^o 33, St. Thomas's Street, near St. Thomas's Hospital.
11. Mathematical Institution, Crispin Street, near Spital Fields.
12. The Angel and Crown, opposite Whitechapel Church.
13. N^o 17, Worship Street.
14. N^o 166, Wapping Street, at the end of Old Gravel Lane.
15. Mr. Luff's, Apothecary, 56, Fox's Lane, near Shadwell Church.
16. N^o 4, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, facing Queen Street.

In order to prevent inconvenience or delay to the publick, the holders of the old Silver Coin of the Realm were most earnestly requested, when the Silver in their possession amounted to any considerable sum, to resort as much as possible to one of the four principal stations, where every accommodation existed, and every possible facility would be afforded for the dispatch of their business.

Notice was further given, that most of the Bankers in London and Westminster had promised their assistance, by exchanging such sums of the old Silver Coin of the Realm for the new Coin as might be tendered to them by their several friends and connexions^b.

^b Notice from the Master of the Mint,

It appears from the publick papers that, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of Government, doubts were still entertained that the plain Sixpences, though Coins of the Realm, would not be taken in exchange for the new Silver Coins; and many persons, in consequence, sold their Sixpences for four Pence each to the Jewsⁱ.

Feb. 12. On this day a Proclamation announced that the new Silver Coinage was completed.

It began with stating the provisions of the Act of the 56th year of the King, by which the Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint in London was authorized to coin Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, at the usual standard of fineness, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six Shillings to the Pound Troy. That, in virtue of the powers so given, a Coinage of Half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, had been completed, and was then ready for delivery. Every such Half Crown piece having for the Obverse impression the Head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, and the date of the year, and for the Reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a Shield surrounded by the Garter, bearing the motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, and the Collar of the Garter, with the inscription BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:; with a newly-invented graining on the edge of the piece^k. Every such Shilling and Sixpenny

ⁱ St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 1—4, 1817.

^k The die of the Half Crown was changed soon after the issue of those pieces which are here described. The bust was different, and the Collar of the Order of the Garter was omitted. These altered Coins were struck and issued by virtue of an Order of Privy Council.

piece having for the Obverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRIT. REG. F. D. and the date of the year; and for the Reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a Shield surrounded by the Garter, &c. &c. as in the description of the Half Crown, but without the Collar of the Order.

And it was ordained, declared, and commanded that the said Silver pieces should, from and after the 13th day of that instant February, be current and lawful Money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and should pass and be received as current and lawful Money of the said Kingdom; the Half Crowns as of the value of two Shillings and Sixpence, and the Shillings and Sixpences according to their respective denominations, in all payments and transactions of Money. The Proclamation further declared the aforesaid 23d of February as the day, from and after which so much of the Act of the 14th of the King, entitled an Act to prohibit the importation of light Silver Coin, and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum, as provided that a tender in Silver Coin of the realm should be legal to the amount of twenty-five Pounds, or a tender for any greater sum according to its value by weight, and also so much of any Act or Acts whereby the last recited Act was continued, revived, or made perpetual, should be repeated, and by virtue of the Act of the 56th of the King, above recited, the said 13th day of February was declared to be the day from and after which no tender of payment of Money made in the Silver Coin of the realm of any sum exceeding forty Shillings, at any one time, should be allowed to be a legal tender within the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, either by tale or weight of such Silver Coin or otherwise howsoever ^l.

March 1. On the first of March so much of the above Proclamation as relates to the description of the Coins, and the authorizing of their currency, was repeated, with these variations only, that part of the Coins was said to have been delivered, and the remainder ready for delivery, and the time at which they were declared to be current, was the day of the date of the Proclamation ^m.

On the same day another Proclamation was issued to forbid the currency of any old Silver Coins current before the passing of the Act of the 56th of the King; and to order that the directions in that Act respecting the cutting, &c. of such pieces as should be of less value than the denominations thereof respectively imported; but for the ease of his Majesty's subjects, and to prevent their sustaining any loss or inconvenience on account of the currency of the old Silver Coin being prohibited, the Officers of the Mint were authorized and commanded to receive by tale, for the space of three months after the date of the Proclamation, such old Silver Coin as should be of or above the following several weights:

	dwt.	gr.	
Crown Pieces of or above	18	4	Troy.
Half Crown - - - - -	9	2	
Shillings - - - - -	3	15	
Sixpences - - - - -	1	19	

and to deliver to all persons bringing in the same new Silver Coins equal to their amount, according to their respective denominations ⁿ.

^l Proclamation.

^m Id.

ⁿ Id.

March 20. Notice was given by the Bank of England, that, according to their previous notice, dated upon the 16th of January, all Dollar Tokens would be received at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, until the 1st day of May next ensuing, and that no further time would be given °.

April 26. An Order of Council was made for striking a new Half-Crown Piece, differing from the former in the bust, and in the omission of the collar of the Order of the Garter. These altered Coins were not made current by Proclamation.

May 10. The silence of this Notice with respect to the determination of the Bank as to the receipt of the Dollar Tokens in future at the value of 5s. for which they were originally issued, having occasioned doubts upon the subject, a letter was printed in some of the publick newspapers in the name of Mr. Hase, the Chief Cashier, declaring that they would be received at the rate of 5s. each ; but at the same time apprising the publick, that every person was at liberty to decline taking them in payment P.

July 27. The private Tokens of Copper or mixed Metal were now circulated in such quantities as to attract the notice of Government ; and accordingly an Act was past to forbid the making of such in future, under the penalty of any sum not less than one Pound, nor more than five, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace who should hear and determine such offence.

And it was further enacted, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1818, such Tokens should no longer pass or circulate on pain of forfeiting for

° Hand Bill.

P St. James's Chronicle, May 20—22, 1817.

every piece not less than two Shillings, nor more than ten, at the discretion, &c. &c. as before, whether the person so passing or circulating them should be or have been concerned in the original issuing or circulating of any such Token, or only the bearer or holder thereof for the time being. But nothing in the Act was to prevent any person from presenting such Token for payment to the original issuer thereof, or to discharge such original issuer from his liability to pay the same. And the Act was not to be construed as affecting any Tokens which had been, or might be, issued by the Bank of England.

And whereas such Tokens, bearing the superscription *Sheffield Penny Token*, had been issued, from time to time, during the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15, by the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Sheffield in the County of York, the immediate suppression of which would be attended with great loss to the said Township, and to the holders of such Tokens, being for the most part labourers and mechanics, as well as with great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the said Township, and the neighbourhood thereof, it was therefore further enacted, that in case any such Sheffield Tokens, as had been issued by the Overseers of the Poor of that Township previous to the passing of the Act, should, after the 25th day of March, 1823, and previous to the 25th day of September in the same year, be presented to the said Overseers for the time being, or their Agent, at the workhouse of the said Township, the said Overseers should receive such Tokens, paying to the holder thereof one Penny of the current Coin of the realm for each of them. In case of their refusal so to do, one Justice of the Peace to have

power, upon complaint, to summon the Overseers, and (should he see just cause) to order them to receive such Tokens, and to pay one Penny for the same, with all costs and charges. Provided always that it should and might be lawful for the said Overseers to pay such Penny, but not the costs and charges, out of any Money received by them for the relief and maintenance of the Poor of the said Township.

The Overseers to have power, should they deem it advisable, to call in any amount of such Tokens at any time previous to the said 25th day of March, 1823, paying for each one Penny, as aforesaid.

The like provision was made for Tokens bearing the superscription *Birmingham one Penny*, which had been issued from time to time during the years 1811, 12, 13, 14, and 15; but the time for bringing them in was limited to any time previous to the 25th day of March, 1820, after which they were not to be passed and circulated.

Nothing in the Act to extend, or be construed to extend, to any Copper Monies of the realm at that time current, or hereafter to be current, by virtue of any Proclamation that had been or might be issued by his Majesty ^a.

June 29. The Gazette of this day contained a Proclamation ordering a change of the Royal Armorial Bearings, in consequence of the substitution of the title of King for that of Elector of Hanover, by which the Royal Hanoverian Crown was ordered to be placed over the Escutcheon of Pretence, instead of the Electoral Bonnet; but all Gold, Silver, and

^a Stat. 57 G. III. c. 46.

Copper Monies, and all Dies, Marks, and Stamps were left with their former validity ^r.

July 1. A new Gold Coin was made current by Proclamation upon this day. It was thus described: Each Piece to be of the value of twenty Shillings, and of the weight of five pennyweights three grains $\frac{2740}{10000}$ troy weight of standard Gold, according to the weights approved of and confirmed in Council by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, in pursuance of an Act made in the 14th year of the King, entitled, An Act for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the Gold and Silver Coin of this Kingdom. Every such piece of Gold Money to have for the Obverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX, F. D. and the date of the year; and for the Reverse the image of St. George armed, sitting on horseback, encountering the Dragon with a Spear, the said Device being placed within the ennobled Garter, bearing the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, with a newly invented Graining on the edge of the Piece. The said Pieces of Gold to be current and lawful Money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to be called a Sovereign or twenty Shillings Piece, and to pass and be received as of the value of twenty Shillings of lawful Money of Great Britain and Ireland, in all payments whatsoever ^s.

This was accompanied by another Proclamation, of the same date, for regulating the weight at which the Gold Coins of the realm should be current. It

^r Proclamation.

^s Id.

stated that great quantities of the Gold Coin of the realm, deficient in weight, were in circulation, contrary to the tenor of Proclamations issued on the 12th of April, 1776, and the 21st of September, 1787, and to the directions given in the Acts of Parliament still in force with respect to the cutting, breaking, or defacing of such Pieces as should be found to be of less weight than those declared and allowed by his Majesty's said Proclamation to be current and pass in payment; and then declared and commanded, in conformity with the said Proclamations, that all

		dwts.	gr.
Guineas	- - -	5	8
Half-Guineas	- -	2	16
Quarter-Guineas		1	8
Seven Shilling Pieces	} more deficient in weight than	1	18
Sovereigns	- - -	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

should not be allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever. And all Officers, Collectors, and Receivers of his Majesty's Revenue were commanded to conform strictly to the Orders thereby given, and to the directions and regulations enacted and established in the several Acts of Parliament in force respecting the cutting, &c. such of the Gold Coin as should be found deficient in weight.

All Guineas, &c. &c. of the weights above described, were ordered to pass and be received as current and lawful Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever[†].

July 7. By a Statute of this date it was enacted that, upon the termination of the present existing

[†] Proclamation.

interest, the following alterations should take place in the Offices of the Mint, viz.: That the Office of Warden should be abolished, and the duties performed in future by the Master and Worker, or his Deputy, without any additional salary.

That the Comptroller should not in future appoint a Deputy, but that the Office should be executed in person.

That no Salary should be granted hereafter to the Stamper of Money Weights, and that the Fees, granted by Statute 15 G. III. c. 30, only should be taken.

That the Office of Governor of the Mint in Scotland should be held by the Master of the Mint in England, without any special appointment for that purpose, and without any salary, fee, or emolument in respect thereof, and that the buildings appropriated to the Mint in Scotland should be sold, and the clear proceeds be paid to the Receiver General in Scotland, to be accounted for by him in the same manner with any other publick Monies^u.

July 11. The issue of the new Silver Coins being deemed sufficient for the purpose which it was intended to answer, an Act was passed upon this day, which declared that it was no longer necessary to continue the Dollars and Tokens of the Bank of England^x in circulation, and ordering that they

^u Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 67.

^x From an account which was delivered in by the Bank on the 13th of June 1816 it appears that from the year 1804 to 1815, both inclusive, the Bank had issued in Dollars at 5s. and 5s. 6d. each, in Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. to the amount of £4,457,649. 4s. 6d.; and that the receipt of Bank Dollars and Tokens in 1816 had exceeded the issue by £105,859. 3s. 6d. This excess must, I presume, have occurred upon calling in the Dollars at

should not be paid or received after the 25th day of March 1818, on penalty of paying for every such Dollar, &c. uttered, offered, or tendered in payment, any sum not exceeding five Pounds, nor less than forty Shillings, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace who should hear and determine such offence. But nothing in the Act to prevent the said Tokens, &c. from being presented to the Bank of England for payment until the 25th of March, 1820; or to restrain or prevent any person from selling them as old Silver, at the current price, and without regard to the nominal or current value at which they were circulated.

All actions or suits to be commenced within three Calendar months next after the fact committed *y*.

July 17. In consequence of this Act, Notice was given by the Bank of England that from and after the 1st day of August all the Tokens, &c. would be exchanged at the Bank, either for Gold or Silver current Coin of the realm, or for the Notes of the said Governor and Company, at the option of the holder *z*.

July 22. This Notice was renewed.

Oct. 10. The Half-Sovereigns were made current upon this day by Proclamation.

Their weight was declared to be 2 pennyweights 13 grains $\frac{6370}{10000}$ troy weight of Standard Gold, and the Impress upon them was thus described: — The

4s. 9d. each, which were marked with the Goldsmiths' stamp in 1797, and recalled after the striking of Dollars by Boulton in 1804. Of these four and ninepenny pieces 2,325,099 were issued, amounting to £552,211. 0s. 3d. [From the same Account.]

y Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 113.

z Notice in the publick papers.

Obverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, and the date of the year; the Reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a Shield, with the inscription BRITANNIARUM REX: FID: DEF: with a new invented Graining on the edge of the Piece.

Every such Piece, not weighing less than 2 pennyweights $13\frac{1}{4}$ grains, to pass and be received as of the value of ten Shillings of lawful Money of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever^a.

Dec. 3. The Governor and Company of the Bank of England repeated the Notice of the 22d of July respecting the Tokens, &c. issued by them^b.

5. It was at last determined to call in and recoin all the Copper Halfpennies and Farthings, coined at his Majesty's Mint, and current by virtue of any Proclamation prior to the 26th day of July 1797.

It was therefore commanded by Proclamation, that no Copper Monies (except such as were then current by virtue of his Majesty's Proclamation bearing date the 26th of July 1797, or by any Proclamation subsequent thereto) should be allowed to pass, in any payment whatsoever, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And all persons holding any of the Copper Monies of the Realm, current by virtue of any Proclamation prior to the said 26th day of July 1797, who should, on or before the 31st day of the month in which the Proclamation was issued, bring the same to the Officers of his Majesty's Mint, in bags containing 56 pounds Avoirdupois each, and in quantities not less

^a Proclamation.

^b Notice in the publick papers.

than three of such bags, and in tale not exceeding 55 pieces to the pound, or 3080 pieces to each bag of 56 pounds, should thereupon receive for every such bag £.6. 8s. 4d. For every bag averaging 54 pieces to the pound, £.6. 6s. 0d.; and for every bag averaging 53 pieces, £.6. 3s. 8d.; and so in proportion for any less average number of pieces to the pound^c.

1818. Feb. 12. On this day the Governor and Company of the Bank of England repeated their Notice of the 22d of July 1817, respecting their Tokens, &c.^d; and the same was sent to all the Postmasters, with directions to put it up in some publick part of their respective towns^e.

March 12. In order to supply the place of these Tokens, &c. when they should be taken out of circulation, the Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England gave notice, by publick Advertisement, upon the 12th of March, that from and after the 19th day of that month, they would be ready to issue to each of the Bankers in London current Silver Coin of the Realm, to the amount of £.20,000, in exchange for Bank Notes, provided application should be made for the same before the 5th day of July^f.

19. On this day an Act was passed to amend that of the 57th of the King, chapter the 113th. It

^c Proclamation. ^d Notice from the Bank of England.

^e Notice from the General Post Office.

^f Notice in the publick papers. This was repeated in the London Gazette of the 17th of March, in a Notice given by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of the several Acts made for the continuance of the restriction on payments of cash by the Bank.

extended the time for the circulation of Bank Dollars, &c. from the 25th of March (to which it had been limited by the former Act) to the 5th day of July in this year.

And it further enacted, that from and after the said 5th day of July, until and upon the 5th day of April 1819^g, it should and might be lawful for any person to utter, &c. such Dollars, &c. in payment of any Taxes, &c. or of any Postage, or in the purchase of any stamped Paper, or in payment of any Rent, or of any parochial or other publick Rate, or in payment to any Banker, or any common Carrier, or to any other person or persons whomsoever, for the purpose of such Dollars, &c. being transmitted to the Bank of England; and that any person who should, during the said periods, respectively offer, utter, or tender in payment, any such Dollars, &c. according to the provisions of the Act, should not be liable to any penalty under the Act of the 57th of the King, which was to remain in full force, except only so far as it was altered by the express words of the Act now made.

And further it was enacted, that the Act now made might be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts which might be passed in the present Session of Parliament^h.

^g By the former Act this period extended to 25th March 1820.

^h Stat. 58 G. III. c. 14.

In the Bill, as originally framed, there was a clause to prevent those who should receive such Dollars, &c. for the purposes specified in the Act, from uttering, &c. any such Dollars, &c. to any person or persons whatever except to such Receiver, or other person or persons to whom the person or persons receiving any such Dollars, &c. should be by law bound to account and to pay the same, or to the Governor and Company

June 1. According to an Account of this date, delivered in to the House of Commons, there had been coined to that day inclusive,

Gold.	Issued to the Bank in 1817.
Sovereigns 5,406,517.	£.3,224,025.
Half Ditto 3,103,474.	£.1,037,295.

Of these there had been issued from the Bank,

Sovereigns - 2,848,067. 0s. 0d.

Half Ditto - 646,942. 10s. 0d.

Silver.

Number of Shillings - 50,490,000.

———— Sixpences 30,436,560ⁱ.

The number of Half Crowns is not specified in this Return; but in a former Account of the Silver Coinage during the year 1817, which was presented on the 15th of April in this year, it appears that there had then been coined in those pieces £.1,125,630.

July 27. On this day was a Trial of the Pix, when Silver Coins to the amount of £.1,567,962, and Gold Coins of the value of £.6,434,032. 10s. 0d.,

of the Bank of England, or to some Banker, or other person, for the purpose of their being transmitted directly to the Bank of England.

This restraint was, however, I presume, thought to be unnecessary, and therefore the clause was rejected. The alteration of the time for the final ceasing of the circulation of these pieces was with great propriety announced to the publick by a notice fixed up in all the Post Offices, by authority.

The total quantity of the Bank Tokens of both sizes was in weight 911,671lb. 4oz. 1dwt. 20gr. making in value £3,469,973. 18s. 9d. Of this sum about £500,000. were struck with the first dies.

ⁱ According to an account delivered in upon the 10th of February 1818, there were coined from old Silver Coins £1,516,038 3s. 4d. and about half a million remained to be coined.

were tried, and the following Verdict returned by the Jury :

Silver Coins, in fineness - - - - Standard.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
in weight - - Lack	0	1	6	22
within Remedy	0	7	8	4

Gold Coins, in fineness - - - - Standard.

in weight - - Lack	0	0	5	14
within Remedy	0	4	0	18

The existing Laws being found insufficient to prevent the Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns from being taken out of currency, and either destroyed or exported, the Bank was under the necessity of putting a stop to the issue of those Coins, about the latter end of this month, and to substitute Guineas and Silver Coins in their stead^k.

October. In this month the first Crown Pieces ever made current during the reign of his present Majesty were issued from the Bank^l.

Four hundred of these pieces were delivered to each of the Bankers in London, with the following very singular caution, from which it should seem that the Mint considers them rather as Medals, to be placed in Cabinets, than as Coins for regular currency: — “The bag contains 10 paper parcels, each parcel holding 40 pieces, making the whole contents of the bag 400 Crowns, or £.100 value. It being desirable in the first issues of the new Crowns, that the pieces should come into the hands of the publick as perfect as possible, it is recom-

^k St. James's Chronicle, July 28—30, 1818. The same paper stated the price of standard foreign Gold in bars to be £4. 1s. 6d. per ounce; which will sufficiently account for the disappearance of the Sovereigns.

^l A representation of them is given in Suppl. Part II. Plate XIV.

mended to the Bankers, in the distribution of them, that they should use precautions to prevent the impression being injured, as much as possible."^m

The style which was used upon the Coins, in this reign, varied from that of the two preceding monarchs only in the number, until the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, when it was altered to GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, upon the Gold and Silver Coins; whilst the Copper Money retained the usual legend of GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. on the Obverse, with BRITANNIA OR HIBERNIA on the Reverse, according to the Kingdom for whose use it was intended. The Crown Piece has on the edge in raised letters DECT'S ET TUTAMEN A.R. LVIII. Instead of these barbarous Numerals the words Quinquagesimo octavo surely ought to have been adopted.

It is true that the Roman Numerals were used when this inscription first appeared upon the two larger Pieces in the 15th year of Charles II. but the date was given in words at length in his 28th year, and the same has been continued without variation until the present time. See Folkes's Table, p. 108.

The Coins which have been struck in Gold are the Guinea, Half, and Quarter Guineaⁿ, and the *Seven Shillings Piece*, the *Sovereign*, and *Half So-*

^m St. James's Chronicle, Oct. 17—20, 1818. This recommendation was conveyed to the different Banking Houses through the medium of the Bank of England.

ⁿ These were found to be so troublesome and apt to be lost, that they were stopped as they came into the Bank of England*, and thus silently annihilated.

* It is computed that the whole Cash of the Kingdoms passes through the Bank once in three years. [Pinkerton's Essay on Medals, vol. II. 77.]

at the time of the Kings demise Dies **vereign.** In Silver the Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Fourpence, Threepence, Twopence, and Penny; in Copper the *Twopence, Penny, Half-penny,* and Farthing.

were in preparation for Double Sovereign and Five-Pound Pieces: specimens of which were struck as Cabinet-pieces in a very small number, and sent to the chief Public Collections of Coins in the United Kingdom, in 1821. Those in italicks do not appear before in the English series, for though the name of the Sovereign is familiar to the English Numismatist, yet it calls to his recollection a Coin perfectly dissimilar to the modern Sovereign.

With the vanity of an Author, who, having convinced himself on a particular point, thinks that all mankind must of necessity have formed the same opinion, I thus concluded the former Edition of this Work, which was brought down only to the end of the year 1810:

“These Annals have at length reached the period fixed for their termination; and it is a period of peculiar interest, as it is now allowed, I believe, on all hands, that the principles on which the Coinage has hitherto been conducted can be acted upon no longer, and that a new system must be adopted.”

But the Coinages of 1816 and 1817 have since taught me that experience and conviction are not inseparable companions.

Those Coinages, however, have in my eyes merit of a peculiar kind. Had they been formed for the express purpose of supporting my theory, they could hardly have done it more effectually than they have done by following it in one instance, and by abandoning it in others.

The Silver Coinage has, by a diminution of the weight, been hitherto preserved from the melting pot, whilst the coarseness of its workmanship afforded such facility to imitation, that the real Coins, and the Counterfeits, were ready for delivery almost at the same instant.

By the sudden disappearance of the Sovereigns, upon a rise in the value of Bullion, and the stop which is now put to the issue of them for the present, my opinion, that so long as Coin and Bullion are made of equal value, it will be impossible to retain the former in circulation, has been unfortunately corroborated.

Whether this recent experience will produce conviction more readily than the accumulation of facts, deduced from ancient times, has been able to do, I dare not presume to determine.

Past transactions lead me to fear that the case is hopeless, until absolute necessity shall enforce the alteration.

The Mints used in that part of this reign through which these Annals extend, are the Tower, Soho, and those in the German Dominions.

CONCLUSION.

From a consideration of the foregoing historical detail, it is evident, that a fundamental error has pervaded the system of Coinage from the earliest period to the present times, and has vitiated every proceeding under it; I mean the mistaken notion, that pains and penalties can be devised more powerful in their effect than the temptations of avarice.

Hence arose the making, originally, the Coins of equal value in weight and in tale; which afforded such an opportunity of gain by uttering light imitations of them.

Hence, the cruel punishments enacted by the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Laws, against counterfeiters.

Hence, divers absurd and ineffectual Statutes, such as, those which prohibited the exportation of Money, enforced the importation of Bullion, regulated its value by the price given in the Mint, confined the purchase of it to the King's Officers there, and forbade the exchange of Coins, for profit, by any but the King's Exchangers.

All these are strong indications of ignorance of the principles of trade, and will be found, by reference to the Annals, to have been totally inadequate for the purposes intended.

Very few of these mistakes have been corrected in modern times, but innumerable others have been added to them; the principal of which I shall enumerate.

First, the giving up the Seignorage by King Charles II. in consequence of which the publick was burthened with the expense of coinage.

The effect which was intended to be produced by this measure, was probably a constant supply of Money. But the actual effect has been a redundancy of those Coins only which afforded a profit upon coinage, without much regard to the convenience of the publick.

Secondly, the allowing Coins of the same denomination, and current value, but of different weight, to circulate at the same time.

This was done in some small degree when Charles II. first issued his Copper Halfpennies, but has been of late carried to a ruinous extent, especially in the Copper Coinage; where Boulton's pieces, and the Tower Halfpennies, (not more than half their weight) have been permitted to run together^p. The last diminished Coinage which was issued from Soho, added to this absurdity, an impression similar to that of the heavier Coins from the same Mint.

Thirdly, the weighing of Coins, which is an absolute departure from the first principles of Coinage; for the stamping of Money was originally devised in order to prevent the trouble of weighing and assaying.

Fourthly, the continuing the Coins at the same weight, notwithstanding the variations in the price of Bullion. This practice received an unfortunate confirmation at the great Re-coinage in the reign of King William III., when it was sanctioned by the opinion of Mr. Locke, in defiance of facts, from

^p This error was reformed by calling in the Tower Halfpennies, &c. in 1817.

which he might have learned to expect, that disappearance of the Coins which took place in a very few years from the time when they were formed according to his plan.

It might reasonably have been presumed, that such an instance of the sudden destruction of a Coinage so conducted would have produced conviction that the principle was erroneous; but the theory appears to have been rather confirmed than weakened by it; and it is even now acted upon with respect to the most important part of the Coinage, whilst it is abandoned in that where its adoption would be of comparatively trivial consequence.

The effect is, that nearly all the Gold Coins have been melted down, and will be again melted upon every issue of them, notwithstanding any pains and penalties which may be enacted.

Fifthly, the barbarous workmanship of the Coins.

If it were intended to tempt the unwary to commit the crime of counterfeiting, a more effectual mode could not have been devised, than that of making the workmanship of the Money rude, and consequently easy of imitation.

The effect of this is, that almost every worker of iron can sink a die to imitate the present Coinage.

Sixthly, inattention to the proportionate value of Gold and Silver, in determining the weight of the respective Coins.

In consequence of this error, that metal which is overvalued buys up and consumes the other.

* I have inserted this amongst the errors of modern times, because it cannot now be pleaded, as it might have been by our ancestors, that artists more skilful are not to be procured.

Lastly, the alteration in the mode of Trial of the Pix, from a period of three months to one of an uncertain length, sometimes of considerable extent; so that several millions of Money have been put into circulation without a previous Trial by a Jury.

All these are, in my judgment, deviations from the true principles of Coinage. The following suggestions may possibly facilitate our return into the right path.

The theory of Coinage must be simplified, by casting out of it the consideration of the manner in which our Money will be received by the neighbouring Nations^r. For they will take it only as Bullion, and if the balance of trade be against us, and must be made good by Gold and Silver, it is most expedient that it should be done by the plain metal, which will cost nothing in the Coinage.

The theory, thus simplified, will regard only the convenience of the subjects of that monarch by whom the Money is struck; and therefore, in our case, the sole consideration will be, whether we will receive the Coins at such a weight as the highest price which Bullion has ever attained will allow, or whether we will be contented with a scarcity of Gold, with adulterated Silver and Copper, and the miserable expedient of filling up the void, either with Tokens, or with Paper Money of any man's issuing, who can find credit sufficient to force it into currency^s.

If we are, as unquestionably we with justice may

^r Does any Nation, but ours, circulate Coins at a lower rate than their actual value as Bullion?

^s This is in effect coining, without the expense which attends the striking and circulation of Bullion.

be, dissatisfied with that compound medium which is now in circulation, the remedy seems to be of no difficult attainment.

Let the weight of the Coins be so reduced as to prevent their being affected by variations in the price of Bullion^t; and let the workmanship of them be of the most exquisite kind that the artists of this country can effect^u. By these means, the destruction of the Money by melting will be prevented, and the possibility of counterfeiting will be confined to workmen of the highest order, who will rarely be tempted to fraud by the pressure of want^v.

Let the standard of fineness be continued as heretofore; because few persons are able to judge with accuracy of the nature of alloy; but every man can

^t Louis d'ors and Napoleon d'ors* have an extrinsic value as Coin of about one and a half per Cent.; the extrinsic value of Doubloons and Portugal Gold is above two per Cent. [A.A. Goldsmid's Evidence. Bullion Report, p. 65.]

^u The cost of this must necessarily be deducted from the weight of the Coins, and it will not be expended in vain.

^v This idea is powerfully confirmed by the following passage in the life of that eccentric, but highly skilful artist Benvenuto Cellini. — "His Holiness asked me whether I could think of making counterfeiting Money. I answered that I thought myself much better able to counterfeit Coins than the low fellows that were generally guilty of that crime; for, added I, the men who commit such foul deeds, are not persons of any great genius, that can gain much by their business. Now if I make such profits with my slender abilities, that I have always Money to spare, and what I have earned with credit was ever sufficient to maintain me — what occasion have I to become a forger, an infamous trade, which would not turn out so much to my benefit?" [Vol. I. p. 212.]

* They are worse than Sterling $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain. Bullion Report, p. 35.

weigh the Coins, and therefore the diminution in that respect will be open to the examination of all.

Let the Money be made smaller in diameter, and of greater thickness than it is at present, in order to allow higher relief to the impression, and to prevent the loss of weight by wearing, which is in a great degree according to the extent of surface. This will also allow the edges to be defended by the impression of a legend.

Let the proportionate value of Gold and Silver to each other be accurately adjusted, that the overrating of one may not produce the destruction of the other.

And let the quantity of the various metals to be coined be regulated, according to the nature of the exchanges which are most commonly effected. These, from the increase of wealth amongst us, will require that the Gold should form the principal part of the Coinage, and that the Silver and Copper should be considered only as aliquot parts, or as fractions, of it.

If this plan, or something equivalent to it, cannot be adopted, the Coinage of Gold and Silver must be altogether abandoned, and those metals must circulate, as they do in China, by weight.

But surely the time is not yet come, when it will be necessary, or even expedient, to make so near an approach to the barbarism of simple barter. The good sense of the people will feel the propriety of

* This appears to be the common progress of Coinage. It was so in the instance of the Roman Money.

“Æra dabant olim, melius nunc omen in auro est,

Victaque concedit prisca moneta novæ.”

Ovid. Fasti. Lib. I. v. 221.

regulating the weight of the Money, according to the increased value of the precious metals; and they will readily agree to a diminution of weight, proportioned to the security which they will receive against the imposition of counterfeits.

One thing alone will then be wanting to the perfection of the Coinage, and that is, the superseding of heraldick ensigns by Reverses allusive to publick events, according to the proposal of Dean Swift in the reign of Queen Anne, which has been already mentioned, but is in my mind of so great importance that I do not scruple to repeat it.

“By this means medals that are at present only a dead treasure, or mere curiosities, will be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and, at the same time, perpetuate the glories of the monarch's reign; reward the labours of his greatest subjects; keep alive in the people a gratitude for publick services, and excite the emulation of posterity. To these generous purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of this kind, which are of undoubted authority, of necessary use and observation, not perishable by time, nor confined to any certain place; properties not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any other monuments of illustrious actions.”^x

I would not, however, limit the Reverses to the sole recording of what are commonly understood to be *illustrious actions*, but would extend their province so as to comprehend all remarkable discoveries in manufactures, commerce, art, or science, or, in short, to whatever tends to promote the perfection and happiness of man.

^x Guardian, vol. II. No 96.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE VARIOUS MINTS AND EXCHANGES
WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED
IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

AT a very early period in the History of Britain, when the communication between its different parts was extremely imperfect, it became necessary to establish Mints and Exchanges not only in the chief City, but also in various other places, for the purpose of supplying the neighbouring districts with Money, to carry on their commerce^a. To this necessity alone such establishment is to be ascribed; and accordingly we find that, by degrees, as the communication opened, the subordinate Mints and Exchanges sunk into disuse, and one fixed in the Metropolis was found to be amply sufficient for the supply of the whole Kingdom.

Athelstan appears to have been the first Monarch who enacted any regulations for the Government of the Mints. In his Laws, which were promulgated about the year 928, he provided that one sort of Coin only should be current throughout the Kingdom, and granted to various towns, by name, a number of Moneyers proportionate to their size and

^a In the Wardrobe Account of the 28th year of Edward I. may be seen a variety of charges for the expense of carrying Money from one place to another. It was always conveyed on horseback, in baskets or panniers, and accompanied by a guard. [Lib. Quot. Contrarotulatoris Wardrobe.]

consequence, and to all boroughs of inferior rank one Moneyer each ^b.

These Mints were under the controul of that within the Tower of London, from whence, as paramount, the Dies were issued ^c; for which the Moneyers paid a regular fee upon every alteration of the Coins. They also paid an annual rent, which in the City of Lincoln amounted to £.75, (according to the statement in Domesday Book,) a very considerable sum at that time. The rents of the other Mints were, however, much inferior to this ^d.

Such was the state of the subordinate Mints which belonged to the Crown; but there were others likewise of which it is necessary that some account should be given. They were founded either upon usurpation, or upon grants from the Sovereign to individuals, or to bodies of men, on account of the offices held by them ^e.

^b Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*, p. 59. See the names of these places, under the year 928, in the *Annals of the Coinage*.

^c Except for a short period, by a particular Grant of King Edward IV. to the Bishops of Durham; but the privilege of engraving their own dies seems to have been revoked early in the next reign. See *Account of the Episcopal Mint of Durham*.

^d See the *History of the different Mints*.

^e Mr. Whitaker is of opinion that every Saxon Baron exercised in his mansion the most remarkable attribute of baronial royalty, and minted his own Money; and that this was, even below the Conquest, the common privilege of all the Barons in the Kingdom. [*History of Manchester*, vol. II. p. 223.] In a note, he derives this privilege from the right of sitting in Parliament, and says it was, in consequence, exercised by the Saxon Bishops; and that it was "*plainly mentioned*" in the *Laws of Athelstan*, which ordained that there should be one Coiner in every other Burgh. [*Id.* p. 231.] But it may justly be doubted whether that clause does not prove the reverse of Mr. Whitaker's

Of the first kind were those unauthorized Mints which abounded in the turbulent reign of Stephen, when every temporal and spiritual Baron considered himself as the King of his peculiar district, and, presuming upon the weakness of the Executive Government, assumed all the prerogatives of Royalty, and especially that valuable one of striking Money.

From the accounts given by Historians it should seem that immense quantities of these Coins must have been struck, and it is therefore difficult to conceive in what manner they have been so effectually destroyed, as that not one of them should have reached to our times. This is, however, actually the case^f, and it may perhaps be thus accounted for. As it must have been for the interest of those Lords that their Money should circulate beyond their own districts, for otherwise the quantity which they could coin would have been extremely limited, it is to be presumed, that although the Coins were actually struck in defiance of the reigning Monarch, yet they nevertheless bore his image and superscription; and therefore cannot, at this time, be distinguished from his legitimate Coins. If any of these Barons, despising the profit, and eager to assert his own independence, stamped his own name and effigies upon his Money, such Coins would unquestionably be

position; for the grant was surely unnecessary, if the privilege were inherent in every Barony. I have not met with any evidence to prove that it was ever claimed by the Barons; and the only instance which is recorded of its being generally exercised by them, that is, in the reign of King Stephen, is strongly marked by all Historians as an usurpation of power.

^f Except that which forms No 21, in the second Plate of the Supplement Part II. should be recognized as an English Baronial Coin.

amongst the foremost which King Henry II. caused to be re-coined, soon after his accession to the throne, when he had destroyed those Castles where the adulterate Mints were established.

I am conscious that these arguments are not conclusive as to the total disappearance of those Coins, though they may go some way towards accounting for it; and I am inclined to suspect, either that all such Money was struck in imitation of the Coins which were issued by the Sovereign, or that the number of the Mints has been greatly exaggerated by Historians.

The Grants from the Crown which authorized individuals to coin for their own profit were confined solely to Ecclesiasticks; to Archbishops and Bishops, and also to some Abbots of the higher order; but the privilege of impressing their own name and effigies seems to have been limited to the Archbishops alone, and appears to have been abolished by that clause in the Laws of Athelstan which ordained that there should be but one kind of Money throughout the Realm; at least it cannot be traced to any subsequent period.

By those Laws the Ecclesiastical Mints were confined to Canterbury, where the Archbishop was allowed two Moneyers, and the Abbot one; and to Rochester, where the Bishop was authorized to employ a single Moneyer.

In this Grant, and in all succeeding ones, not only to Archbishops and Bishops, but also to Abbots, the profits arising from the Mints were assigned to them, although they were restrained from using their own Dies, and were compelled to receive them from the

chief Mint in the Tower of London^s; and to pay an annual rent to the Master of that Mint.

They were permitted, however, in latter times to add distinguishing signs to their Money, such as the initials of their names, or a Mint-márk bearing some allusion to their family arms. Wolsey, by way of distinction, added the cardinal's hat^b; but this was looked upon as an innovation, and, though it was connived at during his continuance in favour with Henry VIII., yet the placing it upon the larger Coins was made one of the articles of that impeachment which followed his disgrace.

The Dies which they were permitted to use were at first for Pennies only; for Edward III. granted to the Abbot of Reading power to coin Halfpence and Farthings, as well as Pennies which had been usualⁱ; in later times Half-Groats were struck by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; and some Groats by the latter Archbishop.

I have not been able to discover whether the power of Coinage was granted by our Monarchs in a publick manner, but it is not improbable that it was, for such appears to have been the form in the

^s Except in the very remarkable instance of the Grant of Edward IV. in his 13th year, to the Bishop of Durham, who was authorized by it to make standards and trussells at his discretion. See Durham Episcopal Mint, under the year 1473.

^b It should seem that Wolsey's Coins were not the first which bore that distinction; but I have mentioned him only, because it is not known, with certainty, to whom Nos 5 and 7 in Plate VII, are to be appropriated. It is probable, however, that they were struck by Archbishop Bambridge.

ⁱ Claus. 12 Edward III. p. 2. m. 20. The Bishops of Durham also had license from Edward IV. to coin Halfpennies; but it was soon revoked.

neighbouring Kingdom of Scotland, where, about the time of King Edward the First,

“Alysandyrè oure Kyng,
 Dat Scotland had in governyng,
 Come in-til his Ryawtè
 Til of Saynct Andrewys þe Cytè,
 And in þe Kyrk standand þare
 Devotly before þe hey Awtare,
 In wytnes of all, þat þare wes by
 Gaddryde and standand, all frely
 Til God and til Saynct Andrewè he
 Grauntyd þe strykyn of Monè,
 Als frely, qwtly, and fullyly,
 As ony tyme befor gane by
 Ony Byschape had sic thyng,
 Quhen þat his Fadyre before wes Kyng,
 Or of hys Eldrys ony before,
 As mycht be herd, or had memore;
 Sawfand þe declaratyown
 Of þe Inquisityown
 Of þe feftment^j of þat thyng
 To remayne ay with þe Kyng.”^k

The series of Metropolitan, and other Ecclesiastical Coins, terminates in the reign of King Henry VIII.; Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lee, Archbishop of York, being the last who exercised the privilege of striking Money. But it was not until the reign of Mary that the custom of coining in the subordinate Royal Mints entirely ceased. The whole of her Money was struck in the

^j Feftment, the act of giving possession with the forms of law. Glossary.

^k Wyntounis Cronykil. B. VII. c. 10. line 405.

Tower, where the Coinage has ever since been exclusively conducted, except for a short period during the troublesome reign of Charles I. and a small portion of that of his son, and likewise during the great Re-coinage in the reign of William III. when Mints were opened in York, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, and Norwich, for the more speedy circulation of the new Money, in the Counties distant from the Metropolis. In these later times, indeed, a new exception has started up, but of such a kind as that I scarcely know how to designate it. I mean the Mint at Soho, near Birmingham; where the manufacture of Copper Coins has, of late years, been exclusively carried on, upon the account of Government; and where the stamping of a kind of Silver Tokens, to be issued by the Bank of England, has been performed by defacing the stamp of the King of Spain upon his Dollars, and impressing the effigies of the King, George III, in its stead.

Such has been, and now is, the nature of the Mints which have been established at various times within the Kingdom of England. But our Monarchs have, at different periods, found it expedient to place them in distant parts of their dominions, whether acquired by conquest or otherwise. The earliest of these are the Mints which were worked in Ireland by some of the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Their origin is involved in great obscurity, and is indeed inexplicable, if we are to be compelled to consider as fictitious the conquest of Dublin, together with a great part of Ireland, by King Eadgar. It is true that no Irish Coins of that Monarch are

¹ See Account of the Mint at Soho.

known; but his son Æthelred, who succeeded to the throne about six years after him, undoubtedly struck Money in Dublin. Cnut also coined in the same place.

By what means these Monarchs became possessed of a right to coin in any part of Ireland, unless it were by right of conquest, it will not be very easy to explain; and yet they who deny that Dublin was in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, are bound to furnish some other solution of this question.

The Anglo-Gallic Mints were of two kinds; first, those which our Monarchs of Norman race possessed in right of their dukedoms, or other titles, within the dominion of France.

The second kind were those which were established in the Cities of France after they were taken by the English forces; as the Mint at Calais, which was placed there by Edward III. soon after that town surrendered to his arms.

The custom of placing the name of these Mints, and likewise that of the Moneyers, upon the Coins, is of high antiquity. The latter appears upon the very earliest of the Anglo-Saxon Pennies, which have come down to these times, and the former occurs at the beginning of the ninth century.

See the Lists of Mints and Moneyers at the end of each reign.

EXCHANGES.

In order to put into circulation the Money which was made in these Mints, Exchanges were appointed in various places, from whence the newly-formed Coins were issued, and in which Bullion was purchased for the supply of the Mint.

At a very early period, the commencement of which cannot now be traced, the exclusive privilege of purchasing the precious metals was claimed by our Monarchs, who appointed proper officers, to whom they delegated that branch of their prerogative.

It appears to have been the duty of these Officers, not only to exchange the current Coins of one metal for those made of another, but also to receive wrought Plate and Bullion, and foreign Coins, according to their fineness respectively; and, as the exportation of the Coins of the Realm was prohibited, they furnished persons going out of the Kingdom with foreign Coins, in exchange for English; and also supplied Merchants strangers coming into the Kingdom with English Coins in exchange for foreign. These Exchanges of Coin were regulated by a Table, which was hung up in the Exchanger's Office.

They seem also to have had sometimes the custody of the Dics; and, in the year 1270, the Keeper of the Cambium was appointed to assay the Coins throughout the whole Kingdomⁿ.

ⁿ Pat. 54 Henry III. m. 11.

In the earliest notice which occurs of the Chief Exchanger it appears that he was also the King's Moneyer, for Henry I. made a law, *quod nullus sit ausus cambire denarios nisi Monetarius Regis*, thus conjoining in one person both the office of Exchanger and of Master Worker of his Money. The succeeding Monarchs adopted his practice of confining the exchange to the Officers of the Crown, but preserved the two offices distinct from each other, until about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when they were again united.

In the reign of Richard I. Guido de Vée had and exercised the Office of Exchanger.

1200. King John, in his first year, for the consideration of £.1700, committed to Hugo Cycell, *Cambium totius Angliæ*. And in his sixth year, 1206, when Ordinances were made per commune consilium, one of the articles expressly prohibited all persons from making exchange of Gold or Silver, except at the King's Exchange.

1209. In the 9th of John, Nigel Rufus and Odo Le Petit accounted for the Profits of the Cambium of London, to the amount of £.60. 1s. 10d. From their account it appears that the Keepers of the Cambium were occasionally employed in goldsmiths' work for the King.

^p *Cambium Regis*; or the Offices of his Majesty's Exchange Royal, 4to, London, 1628, page 1. From this union, probably, sprung the use of the term Cambium for either the Mint or Exchange, which renders it impossible to discover, in some instances, which of the two offices is intended. For the above fact relating to Henry I. no authority is quoted, but see the Annals under the year 1118.

^p *Id. ibid.* In like manner without any reference.

^q *Cambium Regis*, page 2.

^r Madox's Exchequer, vol. I. page 283.

1217. In the first year of Henry III. the Mayor, &c. of London were commanded to deliver to Hubert de Burg, Justiciary of England, the King's Mint and Exchange in London. The Writ is under the seal of William Mareschall, Rector or Guardian of the King and Kingdom, because the King had not then gotten a Seal.^s

1218. In his second year the King granted to William Mareschall the younger his Exchange in London, during pleasure, paying to Hubert de Burg 500 marks to sustain the Castle of Dover.^t

1220. The Profits of the Exchange were assigned by the King, in his fourth year, as part of the security for payment of the jointure, together with the arrears, due to the Lady Berengaria, relict of King Richard, unto the King.^v

1222. In his sixth year the King wrote to the Scabins and Men of Ipree, that, with the consent of his Council, he had made a Proclamation, that no Englishmen, nor other, should make exchange but only at his Exchanges in London and Canterbury.^u

In the same year, he demised the Exchange to Andrew Buterell, for three years, at a rent of 4000 marks, to be paid to the King.^x

1225. The aforesaid Buterell, and Everard a goldsmith, rendered an account, in the 9th year of

^s Pat. 1 Henry III. m. 3.

^t Pat. 2 Henry III. m. 5. February 21.

^v Pat. 4 Henry III. m. 3. Rymer, vol. I. page 242. Berengaria, the wife of Richard I. was the daughter of Sanche IV. King of Navarre. [Sandford, page 76.]

^u Cambium Regis, page 2. The Exchange was kept in London, near to St. Paul's church, and gave name to the street called the Old Change, but in evidences the Old Exchange.

^x Pat 6 Henry III.

^y So the name is written.

the same King, of the profits of the Exchanges of London and Canterbury, from St. Peter ad Vincula in the fourth year, to St. Edmund and Leonard in the seventh year^a.

In 1229, the King committed to D. B. his Cambium of London and Canterbury, with the Dies appertaining, together with £.1248; *ad negotianthum inde*. He to pay to the King 700 marks *per annum*^a.

And in the same year, the said Cambium was granted to Richard de Renger, citizen of London^b.

1235. William Hardell was Keeper of the said Cambium in London and Canterbury in the year 1235, when he was commanded by the King to provide, that the Keepers of the Dies at London and Canterbury should have twelve Pence out of every hundred Pounds which should be made in those places, as in former times it had been done^c.

1245. Nothing further occurs respecting the Exchange until this year, when William Hardell rendered an account, as Keeper of the Cambium of London and Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past. He accounted for £.271. 6s. 10d. for the profits of the Cambium of London for the first year; and for £.276. 6s. 1d. for that of Canterbury in the same year; besides the portion belonging to the Archbishop of the profits of three Dies, which he was entitled to receive as his share of eight; and in

^a Claus. 9 Henry III. m. 17. dors. Tot. Exitus £.756. 19s. 9d. Sum. Tot. Cambii Cant. £.531. 13s. 3d.

^b Fin. 13 Henry III. m. 10. and Claus. m. 3. The statement in the text is copied from Vincent's References to the Rolls in the Tower; but there is probably some mistake, as the passage is not to be found under that year.

^c Claus. 18 Henry III. m. 12.

In the manner for other sums for the remaining years
The total amounted to £.1788. 15s. 10½d. ^d

In 1251, the allowance to the Keeper of the Cambium, for his expenses, was two Shillings a day ^e.

1257. About six years afterwards, a Writ was directed to the Moniers, Clerks, and all others appointed to the Mints and Exchanges throughout England, to inform them that John de Somerket, Keeper of the Cambium, was about to go abroad with a message for the King, and that William de Gloucester, the King's Goldsmith, had been appointed to the custody of the said Cambium ^f.

1258. The King commanded the Keeper of the Exchange in London to pay unto William de Gloucester £.20, which the said William was to dispose of as the King had given him orders ^g.

1263. By a Writ bearing date in this year, it appears that the custody Cambiorum in London and Canterbury had lately been committed to Roger de la Lye, the King's Clerk, and to John de Gisors, citizen of London, during pleasure; and that the said John was, from infirmity, unable to do the business of the office, and therefore William Fitz-Richard was substituted in his place during pleasure. He to account with the said Roger; and the said

^d Mag. Rot. 29 Henry III. Rot. ult. a, m. 1 and 2. Madox, Excheq. vol. II. page 134.

^e Memor. 35 Henry III. Rot. 7. b. Madox, Excheq. vol. II. p 204.

^f Pat. 41 Henry III. m. 1.

^g Memor. 42 Henry III. Rot. 9. a. Madox, Excheq. vol. I. page 384.

It is probable that Somerket was now returned to England, and that he had superseded Gloucester in this office.

John was commanded to resign to the said William^h.

1270. In this year, the King appointed Bartholomew de Castello, the Keeper Cambii sui, to prove and assay the King's Money throughout his whole Kingdom, with authority to seize corrupt Monies, and to keep them for the King's useⁱ.

1272. King Edward I. had also his Exchanger, with prohibition that none else should exchange. For the ease of the merchants who imported Bullion, he caused Tables of Exchanges to be set up at several places.

From the Goldsmiths' Charter, of his first year, it appears that formerly no Merchant, English or stranger, used to bring into the land any Money, but only Plate of Silver to make exchange with our Coin^j.

1279. The Exchange was, as before, near to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and was called the Old Change, but in evidences the Old Exchange^k.

In this Exchange alone the Halfpence and Farthings of the seventh year of Edward I. were coined^l.

1280. In the ninth year of that Monarch, he granted to Alexander de Luk, merchant, his Exchange in Ireland, to hold for one year, under the same form, manner, and conditions, as Gregory de Rokesle and Orlandinus de Podio held the Exchange at London^m.

^h Pat. 47 Henry III. m. 15.

ⁱ Pat. 54 Henry III. m. 11.

^j Cambium Regis, page 2.

^k Leake, p. 78, quoting Strype's Stow, page 83.

^l Ibid. page 82, quoting as before.

^m Abbr. Rot. Orig. Seaccarii.

1288. In this year it was forbidden, by Proclamation, to make use of English Money for exchange beyond the seas.^a

1300. In his 28th year, John de Sandale was Keeper of the Exchange of England, and the subordinate Exchangers were ordered to account to him.^b

1307. It should seem that early in the reign of Edward II. the goldsmiths had interfered with the King's Officers with respect to the purchase of Silver, for in the year 1314 Proclamation was made in the City of London that no one, neither goldsmith or other, should buy any Silver Plate, or Silver in Bullion; but that those who had such to sell should come to the King's Cambium in his Tower of London, and there exchange them, as it was accustomed to be done.^c

1316. When the account of John Lincoln, the King's Keeper of the Exchanges of London and Cantenbury, was examined, in the 9th year, it appeared that, after several sums were respited, he owed to the King cxixl. vijs. vijd.; for which he was committed to the Marshal on the 20th of February, but was released on the next day, on the manucaption of William Servat and William de Herdesete.^d

1331. In the 5th year of Edward III. it was ordained that the mariners and fishermen should make their exchanges at the Table in Dover, and elsewhere, in certain places appointed according to the form of the Ordinance which had been lately made.^e

^a Claus. 11 Edward I. m. 2. dors.

^b Abbr. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii. See Exeter Exchange.

^c Claus. 7 Edward II. m. 9.

^d Madox, Hist. Exch. II, p. 241.

^e Claus. 5 Edward III. Part II. m. 16.

1335. By the Statute of Money which was made at York in the 9th of Edward III. several provisions were made for the establishment and regulation of Exchanges^s.

On the 20th of September, in the same year, a Writ was issued in which that clause in the above-mentioned Statute which related to the fixing a Table of Exchange at Dover, was recited, and others were appointed in London, Yarmouth, St. Botolph, and Kingston-upon-Hull. The custody of all these Tables, as well as that at Dover, was committed to William de la Pole, or his Deputies, during pleasure. The profits to be accounted for in the Exchequer.

At the same time, Proclamation was ordered to be made to enforce the said Statute of York^t.

1336. In this year De la Pole was removed from his office^u.

1339. The houses for the Office of Exchange in London and Canterbury being much out of repair in this year, a Writ was issued to John de Flete, Warden of the Exchange in both those places, commanding him to repair the same, as far as the sum of twenty pounds, which was to be allowed in his account^x.

1344. By a Statute of this year, it was provided that Exchanges should be made in the good towns, according as it should seem best to the King, for his profit and for the advantage of his people;

^s See this Statute at length in the Annals, under the year 1335, where the several Exchanges are enumerated.

^t Claus. 9 Edward III. m. 8. dors. Rymér, vol. IV. page 668.

^u Claus. 10 Edward III. m. 37.

^x Claus. 13 Edward III. Part II. m. 42.

and that it should be ordained of a certainty, what should be given in exchange for every piece of Gold ^y.

This was done by an Ordinance which provided that an Exchange should be held in the street near Sarvates toure in the City of London ^z, and regulated the rates of exchange in the following manner, viz. for the Noble of Gold, one Penny less than the Half Mark; for the Maille of Gold, one Maille [*i. e.* an Halfpenny] less than forty Pence. And he that would buy the Noble of Gold with Esterlings, was to pay one Maille of Silver beyond the price [*i. e.* the current value]. And that no one should make such exchanges, except by the King's permission, on pain of forfeiture of the Money so exchanged ^a.

1345. In this year Conrad Roger, and his companions, were authorized to hold Exchanges in London, York, and Canterbury. This was on account of the new Coinage of Gold ^b.

About the same time, Anthony Bythesea [*versus mare*] was appointed Supervisor and Warden of the Exchanges of London, York, and Canterbury; and the Mayor and Sheriffs of London were commanded to assist him ^c.

1350. But it should seem that other persons still continued to make exchanges without authority

^y Statute 18 Edward III. Stat. 2. chap. 6.

^z Stowe says, that in this year the King ordained his Exchange of Money to be kept in Serne's Tower, a part of the King's house in Bucklersbury. [Survey of London, page 44.]

^a Claus. 18 Edward III. Part II. m. 23 dors. See this more at large in the Annals, sub anno.

^b Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. page 452. See this Proclamation at length in the Annals.

^c Pat. 19 Edward III. Part I. m. 15.

from the King, for in this year it was ordained that no one should presume to exchange, either privately or publicly, without license, on pain of forfeiture and imprisonment^d; and an especial permission was necessary before foreigners could exchange their Coins for English Money, even when they came into the Realm upon the King's own affairs^e.

In this year the Exchanges were again regulated by the Statute.

1352. But all these regulations appear to have been without any effect, for in the following year persons were appointed to return the names of those who held unauthorized Exchanges in the City of London &

1353. By the Statute of the Staple, which was made in this year, it was ordained, that Bullion might be safely brought into the realm, to be taken to the King's Bullion, or to his Exchanges, where lawful Money would be given for it according to the value.

1354. In this year, the King demised, by Indenture, to Hugh Wichengham, all his Exchanges, as well of his Money as of all other Money, Plate of Gold and Silver, and broken Silver. To be held in the King's name, by himself and his deputies, in convenient places where it should please him in the realm of England. And that no one should change Gold or Silver, for profit, except the said Hugh.

d Claus. 25 Edward III, m. 21.

e Claus. 25 Edward III. Part I. m. 16. dors.

^f Statute 25 Edw. III. Stat. 5. chap. 12. See the Annals under this year. ^g Claus. 26 Edward III. m. 11. dors..

g. Claus. 26 Edward III. m. 11. dors.

^b Statute 27 Edward III. cap. 14. See the Annals sub anno.

For this privilege he was to pay to the King **£.500** *per annum*ⁱ.

1355. As the Exchanges were still carried on by persons unauthorized, a Proclamation was issued declaring such exchange to be a capital offence, and punishable by loss of life, and limb, and by forfeiture of every thing which could be forfeited^k.

In the same year the Sheriff of London was ordered to make Proclamation that the King had appointed Henry Picard to be Keeper of all Exchanges, as well of Money as of Plate, &c. according to Indenture^l.

1358. The same person was again appointed on the 30th of November in this year, from the Michaelmas preceding to the same time in the following year, paying to the King 200 marks for all profits, &c.^m

1359. By an Indenture dated in his 33d year, Bartholomew Guy de Castilon, merchant of London, and Adam de St. Ive, of the same, were appointed Keepers of all the King's Exchanges, as well of his Money, as of all other Coins, Plate of Gold and Silver, and broken Silver, &c.ⁿ

1360. In this year that Indenture was repeated^o; as it was also in 1361, when Proclamation was ordered to be made to that effect^p.

1363. Great damage having been sustained by

ⁱ Claus. 28 E. III. m. 28 dors.

^k Claus. 29 E. III. m. 13. dors. See the Annals.

^l Claus. 29 E. III. m. 13. dors.

^m Claus. 32 E. III. m. 7. dors.

ⁿ Claus. 33 E. III. m. 13. dors.

^o Claus. 34 E. III. m. 13. dors.

^p Claus. 35 E. III. m. 40. dors.

subtle exchanges of the Money which was made in the Mint at Calais, proper measures were taken for preventing such practices for the future ^q.

1364. The grant of the office of Exchanger, which in the years 1359, 1360, and 1361, had been made to Castilon and Ive, was now made to Ive alone; who was authorized to hold Exchanges in all sufficient places, where he should think fit; as well in the King's Mints [Cunagiis] as elsewhere, except in the city of York, for two years from Michaelmas preceding. No other person was to make exchange, for profit, on forfeiture of every thing that could be forfeited ^r.

1366. He was again appointed in this year, when he was to pay a rent of £.100 *per annum* to the King ^s.

1367. On the 8th of December a Proclamation was ordered to be made for continuing the Exchange at Bucklersbury, without any reservation of profit to the King ^t.

In the 2d year of Richard II. the King granted to William Salesburie, Goldsmith, to hold the Exchange in Lumbard-street in London, by himself or his deputies, as well for the exchange of Gold and Silver, as for the merchandize of all kinds of Bullion, Plates, and vessels of Silver and Gold in the King's name, paying yearly into the Exchequer £20. for the profit of the said Exchange. Provided always that the King should not change his Mo-

^q Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 11. See account of Calais Mint.

^r Claus. 38 E. III. m. 10. dors.

^s Claus. 40 E. III. m. 13. dors.

^t Claus. 41 E. III. m. 4. dors.

ney ; and that the said William should cause all such plates and vessels of Silver and Gold so exchanged, to be carried to the King's Mint in the Tower of London^u. And the Mayor of London was commanded to proclaim the same ; and that the Exchange should be held in no other place, on pain of forfeiture^x.

1382 to 1393. The Laws which forbade the carrying of Bullion or Money out of the Kingdom were so strictly enforced during this reign, that when a bill of exchange was drawn by Nicholas Luke, merchant of the Society of Guinigi, or his associates in foreign parts, in favour of John Clerevaus, Archdeacon of Suffolk, the King's special license was necessary to permit it to be paid there ; and that was granted only on condition that no Bullion, nor Money, of Gold or Silver should be carried out, under pretence of the said license, on pain of forfeiture. Divers writs were also directed to the keepers of the passage in the Ports of London, Dover, Jeremuth [Yarmouth], and Sandwich, to inform them that the King had granted his license to various persons, to pass out of the Kingdom, and to carry certain sums of Money with them^y.

^u Fin. 2 R. II. prope initium Rotuli.

^x Brevia Regis 2 R. II. part 1, article 3.

^y Rot. Cambii ab ann. 6 usque anno 17 R. II. m. 9. Licenses were also granted in his 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th years to merchants to make exchange into foreign parts, at peace with the King, notwithstanding the statute to the contrary ; provided that they should not, under colour of that license, carry out of the Kingdom any Gold or Silver, in Bullion or in Money, on pain of forfeiture. [See Rot. Franc. 6 R. II. m. 6 ; 7 R. II. m. 26 ; 8 R. II. m. 29 ; 9 R. II. m. 38.]

1390. A Statute was made in his 14th year for the further regulation of Exchanges.^z

1399. Henry the Fourth granted out the office of Exchanger in his first year, and in his ninth year prohibited all other but his own Exchanger^a.

1413. Henry the Fifth, in his first year, granted the office of Exchanger, within the City of London and Town of Calais, in ample manner to Lodovic John^b; and in 1414 the grant was renewed for three years, with prohibition of all others^c; and the same also in 1417^d.

1421. By an Indenture of this year the King constituted John Patesley, citizen and goldsmith, his Exchanger, with several covenants^e; and for the Out Ports and other parts of the realm, out of London, a Commission was directed to the Justices of Assize throughout England, to communicate and to treat with any of his Majesty's liege subjects who would undertake the office of Exchange of the King's Money^f.

In the same year a Statute was made for the appointment of Exchanges in London and elsewhere in the realm^g; and the Statute of the 25th of Edward III. chapter 12, was enforced by writ directed to the Sheriff of London^h.

1422. At the demise of Henry V. Bartholomew Goldbeater was Exchanger by Indenture; and, not-

^z Statute 14 R. II. cha. 2. ^a Cambium Regis, p. 5.

^b Pat. 1 H. V. p. 1. m. 28. The same grant appears to have been made at the same time to Jo. Kendale, the King's Secretary. [Bundell. de privato Sigillo R. 3. in numero. 49. Vincent's Collections.]

^c Pat. 2 H. V. part 2. m. 23.

^d Pat. 5 H. V. m. 1.

^e Cambium Regis, page 5.

^f Pat. 9 H. V. part 2. m. 8.

^g Statute 9 H. V. Statute 2.

^h Claus. 9 H. V. m. 6. dors.

withstanding the voidance of his Indenture by the King's death, he was commanded to continue the exercise of that office (as the record says) to the profit of the King and his people ; and upon supplication for allowance for waste, he was allowed for exchange one Penny Halfpenny per Nobleⁱ.

In this year the Master of the Mint was allowed, by Statute, to hold the King's Exchanges, until the next Parliament, provided that he brought all Plate, &c. to the Mint, to be by him coined there^j.

1423-4. An Indenture, under the Privy Seal, was soon after made between the King and Bartholomew Seman, alias Goldebeather, Master and Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London, by which the said Bartholomew was appointed Keeper and Changer of the Exchanges in the City of York, by himself or deputies for whom he should be answerable, from the 21st day of October in the preceding year, during the King's pleasure.

By the terms of the Indenture he was bound to receive all manner of Gold and Silver brought to the said Exchange, and to pay to the bringers thereof the reasonable value, abating five Shillings for the Seignorage and Coinage, and five Pence for the Exchange of the Pound of Gold, of the weight of the Tower of London, and no more. Which five Shillings and five Pence were reckoned according to the rate of one Penny Halfpenny for a Noble of the same weight.

The above allowance for the Pound of Gold, the

ⁱ Cambium Regis, page 6. I believe he was Exchanger in the city of York only. For Derlyngton was made Exchanger 1 H. VI.

^j Statute 1 H. VI. chap. 4. See the Annals under this year.

King, with the advice of his Council, granted to the said Bartholomew for his own proper use, on condition that he should bear all charges, costs, and expenses of the said Exchanges during the said term.

He was also bound to give to the people, according to the said rate of Exchange, good and lawful Money of England, by weight or by number, at their choice, without any delay. And if the said Money should prove to be greatly deficient in weight or in allay (which God forbid) he was bound to give sufficient Money for it immediately.

And the said Exchanger was obliged to carry, or cause to be carried, all the Gold and Silver which he should receive in the said Exchanges, or should purchase by colour of his office, to the said Tower of London, there to be melted and made into Money, under the inspection and attestation of the King's Assayer and Controller for the time being, to the increase of the Money, profit of the Realm, and ease of the People, without applying it to any other use, on pain of forfeiting double the value to the King.

The Exchanger was always to have ready sufficient sums of Gold and Silver, to be delivered to the people repairing to the said Exchanges, without delay from want of Money.

And he was bound to the King that he would not for any advantage, &c. voluntarily delay any person bringing Gold or Silver to the Tower to be coined, nor would compel any one, on any pretence, to give up the coining of his Gold or Silver in the said Tower, in order to go to the said Exchanges, but would deliver the same without cost or hindrance, at the said Tower, according to the obligations of his Indenture with the King as Master and Worker of

the Money, on pain of forfeiting double the Money which he ought to have given to the party aggrieved in that case.

And the King engaged to prohibit, by Proclamation, the holding any Exchange either publicly or privately in that City, and the making exchange for profit, except by the King's Exchanger, under the pain and forfeiture contained in the Statute of the 25th year of King Edward III. Of which forfeiture the King, by the advice of his Council, ordained that the said Bartholomew should have twelve Pence in the Pound, whenever the same should be legally adjudged, at the suit of the said Bartholomew^k.

1424. In order to maintain the provisions of the Statute of the 14th year of Richard II. chapter the second, it was ordained in 1424 that the Chancellor of England, for the time being, should, from 15 days to 15 days, return Copies of the Briefs of Exchange into the Exchequer. And the Treasurer and Barons of the same were empowered, by the authority of Parliament, to examine the Customers, and to punish such as should be found culpable^l.

1434. From an Account of the annual Revenue of the Kingdom, which was made out by the Officers of the Exchequer, in the 12th year of the King, it appears that the Profits of the Exchange for one year amounted to the following sums :

Within the City of London c marz.

To the Court of Rome, viz. for every Noble 11d. ; xx marz. by estimate as Stoppyngdon says^m.

1438. In this year the King remitted to the Bi-

^k Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

^l Rot. Cambii 2 to 14 H. VI.

^m Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 433.

shop of Salisbury the sum of £.26. 7s. 9d. which was due on account of the Exchange of a certain sum of Money, for the obtaining the Apostolical Bull of his Episcopacy. But the King was willing that the Keeper of his Exchange should have allowance of the aforesaid sum, towards the payment of the rent of the said Exchangeⁿ.

In the same year the Office of Exchange within the Realm of England, and at Calais, was granted to John de Paddesle, all others being prohibited^o.

1445. Robert Mansfield was made Exchanger by Letters Patent, and Indenture, in the 24th year of the King^p; and John Lematon was appointed Keeper of the Exchange and Coinage in the Tower of London in 1447, for life, with two Shillings and six Pence *per* day for wages^q.

1448. Richard Tunstall, however, had a grant of the Exchange in this year^r, as had also he and William Avenor in the year 1453^s, in which latter year there stands upon the Rolls the appointment likewise of Thomas Montgomery and John Hynde to the office of Warden of Exchange and Mint, for life, with two Shillings and six Pence *per* day for wages^t.

On the 26th of June, in the year preceding, John Blakeney and Robert Caterton were appointed clerks of the Exchange and Mint in the Tower of London

ⁿ Pat. 16 H. VI. part 2. m. 17.

^o Pat 16 H. VI. part 1. m. 4.

^p Cambium Regis, page 6.

^q Pat. 25 H. VI. p. 2. m. 29.

^r Cambium Regis, page 6.

^s Pat. 31 H. VI. part 2. m. 33.

^t Pat. 31 H. VI. part 2. m. 20 and 23. I am unable to account for these several appointments in this year, especially as two of them are for life.

for life, and the longer liver of the two to enjoy the office singly. The wages to be due to them from the 25th year of the King, and the arrears to be paid ^u.

1462. In this year King Edward IV. granted to William Hattcliffe, his physician, forty marks annually, out of the Profits of his Exchange within the Realm of England to foreign parts ^x.

1463. By a Writ, which bore date in this year, directed to the Warden of the Exchange in the Tower of London, it appears that Hugh Amory had been appointed to the office of Porter of the Exchange, by himself or deputy, for life; and the Warden was commanded to pay to him three Pence *per* day for wages, such being the antient allowance, according to the account of John Thorp, Clerk, Warden of the Exchange, in the forty-fourth year of Edward III. ^y

1464. The office of Exchange within the whole Realm was, in this year, granted to William Hattcliffe and M. Burhull for the term of ten years, they paying annually to the King thirty Pounds ^z.

But it should seem that the office was taken from them by the Act of Resumption in the same year; for William Lord Hastings was, by the King's Indenture of that date, made Keeper of all manner the King's Exchange and Outchange in the Tower of

^u Claus. 30 H. VI. m. 17. ^x Pat. 2 E. IV. p. 1. m. 5.

^y Claus. 3 E. IV. m. 18.

^z Pat. 4 E. IV. part 1. m. 18. It appears from the Act of Resumption which passed in that year, that they had likewise the office of Exchange for the town of Calais; that the old rent was £20. *per annum*, and that they were to pay £10. over of increase. [Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 529.]

London, in the Realm of England, Territory of Ireland, and Town of Calais ^a.

1468. Lord Hastings appointed Hugh Brice to be his deputy, against whose proceedings in his office the following Petition was presented by the Commons in Parliament assembled :

To the Kyng our Liege Lord. Be hit remembered that the xx day of May, the viii yere of the reigne of oure Soverayn Lord King Edward iiiith, at Westm', into the House accustomed for the Commens of the Londe, afore the same Commens come oon George Wylersby, goldsmyth, desiryng to open and declare certeyn maters, concernyng the wele and profitt of oure seid Soverayn Lord, and this youre Reame, and thereuppon he was thereto admitted; atte which tyme and place, the same George opened and declared, that Hugh Bryce, of London, goldsmyth, Keper of the Kyngs Eschaunge in London, and one of the Governours of the Kyngs Mynte at his Toure of London, ayens the Proclamation made for oure said Soverayn Lord, duryng the tyme that he hath occupied, hath taken of every li. weight of Silver, bought in the said Eschaunge, xd. over all duetez, not understanding that the Kyng nor the Marchaunt was answered thereof; and of every li. weight of Gold, bought in the same Eschaunge, over the duete for the cunage, and all other dueteez due by reason of the same iiis. iid. to the grete losse of oure seid Soverayn Lorde, and hurte of all merchauntez, and other persons repairyng to the seid Eschaunge. Also the seid George then opened and declared, that

^a Pat. 4 E. IV. part 2. m. 16. Indenture. He was also Master of the Mint.

the Money of Sylver coigned by the seid Hugh, and his felawes and servauntez in these dayes, was worse in alaye, then were the Herries Grotez, by *iiid.* in the pounde weight. To which maters the seid Hugh by the seid Comens was admitted to answeere. And he seid, that he had resceyved *ixd.* ob. of every li. weight of Sylver, bought in the seid Eschaunge, by reason of his ferme taken of the Kyng; and that he had taken and resceyved of every Noble bought in the said Eschaunge *1d.*; that is to sey, a ob. according to the seid Proclamation, and a ob. over, which maketh the somme of *iiiiis. iid.* taken of every li. weight of Gold afore specified. Which seid maters and the dependauntez theruppon, for briefnesse of tyme, by the said Comens may not thoroughly be examined and understoud.

Please it therfore your Highness, by the advis and assent of the Lordes spirituall and temporell, in this present Parlement assembled, and be auctorite of the same, to assigne, name and appoynt, the full Reverent Faders in God, Thomas Cardenall and Archebisshop of Caunterbury, George Archebisshop of York, Robert Byssshop of Bathe, Chauncellor of England, and the noble Lord Richard Erle of Warrewyk, Richard the Erle Ryuers, Tresorer of England, John Lorde Wenlok, John Markham, Knight, Chief Justice of your Comen Benche, Richard Illyngworth, Knyght, Chief Baron of your Eschequer, Thomas Billyng, and William Lakyn, ii Justices of the Pleez afore you to be holden, and John Say, Thomas Borough, John Howard, Thomas Tresham, Rafe Joselyn, Knight, John Delves, Thomas Urswyk, John Stanhop, Thomas Frowyk, William Eylond, and Henry Boteler, perones of the Comen House, by

the Commens of the same House named, they xxiiii, xxiii, xxii, xxi, xx, xix, xviii, xvii, xvi, xv, xiiii, xiii, or xii of theym, whereof ii of the forseid Spirituell Lordes, ii of the seid Temporell Lordes, ii of the seid Justices, and vi of the seid other persones of the seid Commen House, be xii; they xxiiii, &c. or xii of theym, wherof ii, &c. &c. [as above] be xii; the same xxiiii, &c. or xii, to have poiar and auctorite be this Acte, to here and determyn all the maters aforeseid, and all other maters which shall be alleged be the said George, ayens the seid Hugh, concernyng eny default declared or hereafter to be declared be the seid George, or be eny other persone, ayens the seid Hugh, concernyng the Cunage, Alaye, and Eschaunge aforesaid, and every mater dependyng and concernyng theym and every of theym, as well by the examination of the seid George and Hugh, as of eny other persone or persones, as otherwise, after the discretion of the forseid Lordes, Juges, and persones, be this Acte assigned, and accordyng to the same. And that the seid George and Hugh, and either of theym, personelly appere daily, at commaundement of the forseid Lordes, Juges, and persones assigned, but yf eny resonable cause of excuse happen to the contrarie, uppon the payn, yf the seid Hugh make default at eny day lymyt hym, to be convict of the maters alleged ayens hym; the seid George, upon such peyn as shall be thought resonable by the discretion of the seid Lordes, Juges, and persons assigned: the excuse of the default of either of the seid George or Hugh, yf eny happe, also to be weyed be the discretion of the same Lordes, Juges, and persones assigned as aforesaid. And that every action sued or to be sued be eny persone or persones

ayens the seid George, in eny Courte within your Reame, be putte in respite; and in noo wise procede afore the xv of Seint Martyn in wynter next comyng after the makyng of this Acte; the same George in the mean tyme, in his persone or goodes, in noowise to be trobled, vexed, or greved, be eny of the seid actions, procez, or executions of the same, or eny of theym.

Responsio. Le Roy le voet: ovesque ceo q' ne soit prejudice ne damage a luy, ne a sa Corone, ne a son Prerogatyf Roiall.

The following schedules were added to this Petition.

Tenor unius cedulae cedularum predictarum sequitur sub hiis verbis.

Whereas George allegeth, that y take of everych Noble a Halpeny, contrary to the King's Proclamation, I answere thus. The Proclamation is this, that every man that bringeth a Noble of juste poyes to the Kings Eschaunge, shuld have viiis. vid. ob. and so the King's intent is to have of every Noble but a Halpeny oonly. The Proclamation is long, and must have leyser and tyme, in case the trouth shuld be proved, the which to your wisdomes shall playnly appere; it must be proved by indifferent persones, wherefore yf it please you to give me reasonable layser, I shall prove, that y have not offended the King's intent conteyned in the seid Proclamation, ne hurte noon other persone that ought to take any availe by the same.

Also, whereas dyvers of my maisters of this house thynk that my confession of the ix*d*. ob. shuld condempne myself, I will prove sufficiently afore your maisterships, that y owe to have the said ix*d*. ob. by reason of my farme, as the King's propre goodes

belongyng to his corone, without any wrong doen to any persone in takyng of the same; the premises considered, I beseech you all my maisters, to take such directions as shall accorde with Goddes pleasure, worship to all, and as the trouth may be best known.

Tenor alterius cedulae cedularum prædictarum sequitur hanc seriem verborum continens.

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the King's Exchange in London, as it apperith by the boks of the seid Exchange and Tour, from the xvi day of September anno v^{to}, unto the fest of Michaelmas

anno vi^{to} in gold, ^Mcxxxvii. ^Cviii. lxxv old Nobles by weight; whereof is reteyned of every such Noble above writen by way of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and weights 1*d*.

Summa ^Cv. lxxiiii*li*. ix*s*. viii*d*.

Item, there was chaunged in the seid Exchange in the yere and tyme aforesaid; as it appereth by the

seid books, in Silver, ^Miii. ^Cviii. xlv*li*. troy; whereof is reteyned of every pound above writen, by way of emption, and for my costes, charges, and wages iiiii*d*. ob.

Sum'a lxxiiii*li*.^b xxi*d*. ob.

Summa to' reteyned of the parcell aforesaid, in the Exchange in London ^Cvi. xlv*li*. xi*s*. v*d*. ob.

Wherof paied to the Kyng our Soverayn Lord for the tyme abovesaid ^Ciiii*li*.

And so remayneth with me for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servauntez ccxlv*li*. xi*s*. v*d*. ob.

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the said

^b Should be lxxiii.

Exchange, from the fest of Michaelmas in anno vi^{to}, unto Michaelmas anno vii^o; that is to say, in Gold ^M LX.CLXIII olde Nobles by weight; whereof was reteyned of every such Noble above written, by way of emption fore the King's ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, 1d.

Summa ccli. xiiis. viid.

Item, there was chaunged in the said Exchange, from Mighelmas aforesaid in anno vi^{to}, unto Mighelmas next suying anno vii^o; that is to sey, in Sylver

^{M C XX} III. IIII. IIII VI pounce troy, wherof was reteyned of every li. above written, by wey of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, 1xd. ob. Summa cxxxviii. xixs. 1xd.

Summa to reteyned of the ii parcell aforesaid in the Kynge Exchange in London ^{C XX} III. IIII. vii. xiiis. iiid.

Wherof was paied to the King oure Soverayn Lord, for the tyme abovesaid ccli.

And so remayneth with me, for my costes, charges, and wages for me and my servants ^{XX} c. lvi. viii. xiiis. iiid.

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the King's Exchange in London, as it appereth by the books of the Exchange and Four, from the fest of Mighelmas in anno vii^o, unto the fest of Ester following in anno viii^o, that is to say, in Gold ^{M C} xxxiii. iii Nobles by weight; wherof was reteyned of every such Noble above written, by wey of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, ob. Summa LXXIII. iis. c.

• 33,300 Halfpence made only £69. 7s. 6d.

Item, there was chaunged in the Kyngs Exchange, from the seid fest of Mighelmas in anno vii^o, unto the fest of Ester next folowyng in anno viii^o, that is to sey, in Sylver M. viii^cli. pond troy; wherof is reteyned of every li. above written, by wey of emption for the Kings ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, iiii^d. Summa xxxli. vis.

Summa to' reteyned of the ii parcells aforesaid in the Kyngs Exchange in London ciili. ix^s.

Wherof paid to the Kyng oure Soverayn Lord, for the tyme abovesaid cli.

And so remayneth with me, for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servaunts xlix^s.

It is to be knowen, that I resceyve Gold and Sylver into the Tour by weight, and delyver it agayn by the same weight, therfore takyng the Kyngs Cunage accordyng to his Indenture, without eny profit to me or eny of myn as y will in this and all the poynts aforeseid be reported, by all merchaunts bryngyng Gold and Sylver to the Tour or Exchange, and also by the Warden and Countroller, and other Ministres of the Mynt^d.

In the same year the Exchange, within the whole Realm, was granted to William Hattcliffe, the King's Secretary, and E. C. merchant of Florence, at the annual rent of thirty Pounds, for the term of seven years, or until some one should be willing to pay more for the said office^e.

1468. According to the author of the tract entitled Cambium Regis, the grant of the Exchange to Lord Hastings was renewed in the eighth year of the King^f.

^d Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 634.

^e Rot. Fin. 7 E. IV. m. 11.

^f Cambium Regis, page 7.

1482. The same office was granted to Bartholomew Read, citizen and goldsmith of London, in this year, by Letters Patent and Indenture ^ε.

1483. Richard III. appointed John Kendall, his secretary, to this office, by Proclamation, in this year ^h.

1485. In the first year of Henry VII. there appear upon record appointments of two several persons to this office; as Richard Fox for ten years, at an annual rent of £30. 6s. 8d. ⁱ; and William Stafford, who was appointed by Patent, upon the 25th of September ^k. His Patent appears to have been renewed in the year 1487 ^l.

1486. Nicholas Flynt was appointed upon the 17th of May in this year ^m.

1508. On the 17th of March the custody of the Cambii, Escambii, and Recambii, was committed to the charge of Peter Corsy, merchant of Florence; to be executed by himself or deputy, from the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary last past, to Easter in the year 1509. The said Peter to conduct all foreign exchanges and rechanges at the rate of three Pence for the exchange and rechange of each Ducat of Gold, over and above one Penny which used to be paid for the same.

An annual rent of £.240, and no more, to be paid by the Exchanger, who was to take all fines, mulcts, &c. which should be imposed by virtue of

^ε Cambium Regis, page 7.

^h Id. ibid.

ⁱ Rolls of Parliament, vol. VI. page 377.

^k Id. page 380.

^l Id. page 407.

^m Patent, amongst Mint Papers in the Court of Exchequer.

any Statutes or Ordinances of King Richard II. or any other of the King's predecessorsⁿ.

"Thus the office of Exchanger," says the author of *Cambium Regis*, "continued to be granted during the reign of Henry VII. as it had been heretofore, and so on until the loose times of Henry VIII. 1509, (upon occasion of his base Money, whereupon no constant exchanges could be made) prepared the way for the encroachment of the goldsmiths, who (as Sir Robert Cotton hath observed^o) having of late in our times cast off their proper trade of goldsmiths, are become unduly, to the King's prejudice, the Masters and Commanders hereby of the King's Mints. And so, by setting themselves in the Sovereign's dignity, bring the King to be waged and set on work by his own subjects; contrary to the use of the former best times in this state. And to the practice of the wisest and greatest Princes in foreign parts. The exchange of Coin or redemption of Bullion being almost in all neighbouring states officium publicum; and in the power and donation of princes; none being at liberty to exercise *festat de changeiur*, but by faculty from the Prince, and with relation to his Mints." P

1530. In this year Proclamation was made that no one should make exchange contrary to the Statute of King Richard II.^q

ⁿ Franc. 23 H. VII. m. 2. Rymer, vol. XIII. p. 216.

^o See "The Manner and Meanes how the Kings of England have from time to time supported and repaired their estates. Written by Sr Rob. Cotton, Knight and Barronet; anno nono Jacobi Regis Annoque Domini 1609." Cottoni Posthuma, p. 197.

P *Cambium Regis*, page 7.

^q Grafton's Chronicle, sub anno.

1539. But in a few years afterward the impolicy of restraints upon Exchanges appeared so forcibly, that they were first taken off for a limited time; and very shortly after entirely abolished.

1546. They were however soon resumed, for by Proclamation in this year a Statute of the 3d. of Henry VII. (which expressly ratified and confirmed the Act of the 25th year of Edward III. ordained for Exchanges, and also others in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI.) was commanded to be put in execution.

1558. Queen Elizabeth soon after her accession turned her thoughts to the state of the Coinage, and forbade the carrying of Money abroad by way of Exchange.

1572. In the month of April the Queen granted to Richard Martyn, citizen and goldsmith of London, the office of Keeper of the Exchange and Mint within the Tower of London.

1575. In this year Sir William Cecil, Knight, Baron of Burghley, had a grant of the office of Keeper of the Change, Exchange and Rechange in the realm of England, and all other the Queen's dominions, by himself or deputy; with power to contract for the Exchange, &c. with all merchants,

^r Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, MS.

^s Id. Ibid. This was occasioned by the remonstrances of Sir Thomas Gresham, who represented in strong terms how necessary it was that merchants should be permitted to exercise exchanges and rechanges without restraint. [See Life of Sir Thomas Gresham in Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, page 8, and Appendix, No 1.]

^t Cambium Regis, page 7.

^u Camdeni Annales Elizabethæ, vol. I. p. 27.

^x Pat. 14 Eliz. part 12. m. 43. Rymer, vol. XVI. page 706.

&c. for all sums to be delivered within or toward the realm of England and the Queen's dominions, and to grant letters of license to all merchants and others, to make change, &c. taking for the said letters such sums as should be agreed upon by him and the merchants, &c. To hold the same for twenty-three years; and no other Letters Patent, for the same purpose, were to be granted to any other person during that term. One half of the forfeitures which should arise in that time, to go to the patentee.

For these privileges he was to pay to the Queen thirty Pounds yearly, at Michaelmas.

And whereas her Majesty had the appointment of the Brokers of Exchange, wherever they were the chief persons through whose hands exchanges were made; she was pleased to give such appointment, during the said term, to the said Sir William Cecily. 1576. From the Statute of the 18th of Elizabeth, for reformation of the abuses in goldsmiths, it appears, that the Exchange and Mint were then distinct offices.²

In that year a Proclamation was issued for ordering the exchange of Money, in which notice was given that the Laws and Statutes formerly made for the regulation of Exchanges would be put in execution, and that the following orders should be set up in places convenient, declaring the rates of exchange, as the same should and ought to be paid to the use of her Majesty, or to her Ministers and Officers thereto authorized.

1. All persons are given to understand that by the Laws of the realm no man ought to make exchange

¹ Harleian MSS. 698. folio 91. ² Statute 18 Eliz. chap. 15.

or rechange of Money, but such as are authorized by her Majesty.)

It is therefore ordered, that Edmond Calthorp; Thomas Maston, of the City of London, haberdashers, and John Wanton, of the said City, grocer; man well acquainted with the manner of exchanges and rechanges, to and from the City of London, and to and from foreign parts, may make and give sufficient warrant to all persons for exchange and rechange, agreeable to the Statutes; and therefore, from henceforth, all Bills of exchange and rechange indorsed or subscribed with the name and hand writing of them, or any of them, shall be sufficient warrant both for the deliverer and the taker.

Item, that no one do go about, by any fraudulent colour or device, to alter, or discontinue, the antient manner of delivering or taking of Money by exchange.

Item, though it appears that there hath been always answered to her Majesty's progenitors, and to the Masters and Keepers of the Exchange, upon every English Noble, one Penny by the deliverer, and the like by the taker, which made upon every Pound Sixpence; yet for the more ease of her subjects this is reduced by her Majesty to one Farthing per Noble, by the deliverer and taker, amounting to one Halfpenny only on the Noble.

Item, that the Exchange, &c. be so ordered, that as near as may be, and as times of trade may suffer, the Money of the realm may not be delivered under the just values of their standard, and that no exchanges of Money be used but for the use of known merchants, or others who by her Majesty's license, or by the Laws and usages of the realm, have, or

hereafter may have, permission for their needful business, to make their exchanges of the Monies of this realm, for Monies in foreign places.

Finally, if any further matter shall appear needful to be ordained, for the better usage of the Exchange, or for the explaining of any doubts that may arise, the same shall, with the advice of wise and expert men in the trade of merchandize, and of exchange, be notified in like tables, from time to time, to be seen and read in this place^a.

1600. Notwithstanding these orders, the practice of defrauding the Exchange appears to have continued with undiminished vigour, for on the 18th of October the loss by such abuse was stated at no less a sum than £.500,000 annually^b; and in the following year, 1601, Proclamation was made, that the Statute of the 25th of Edward III. concerning Exchanges, was enjoined to be duly observed^c.

In the same year, Sir George Carey, Treasurer at War, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, had a patent granted for erecting an office, called the office of her Highness her Exchange, between England and Ire-

^a Harl. MSS. No 38. folio 228.

^b Id. folio 229 b.

^c Cambium Regis, page 7. This Statute was also mentioned in various Indentures of the Kings with their Exchangers; as

28 E. III. with Wickingham.

9 H. V. with Patesly.

10 H. VI. with William Rus.

24 H. VI. with Mansfield.

36 H. VI. with Tonstall.

8 E. IV. with Lord Hastings.

22 E. IV. with Reed.

In all which, and in all other Indentures of this office, the King covenanted to proclaim, that none should hold any common Exchanges, or take profit for exchanging. [Cambium Regis, pag 8.]

land; and by Indenture between her Majesty and the said Sir George Carey, he was constituted Master of the said office in England and Ireland; with power to have deputies in London, Bristol, and Chester, in England; and in Dublin, Cork, Galway, and Carrickfergus, in Ireland; or within other cities, towns or ports, in England and Ireland, or either of them. This office was established, because the Money then ordered to be coined for Ireland, was to be remitted from England by way of Exchange^d.

From this time nothing occurs respecting the Exchanges, until the 9th year of James I. 1611, when Sir Robert Cotton recommended the erecting again the King's Exchange; by which, he says, the King might make more of Bullion than he now doth. The profit of which is now ingrossed amongst a few goldsmiths, and would yield above £10,000. a year, if it were heedfully regarded; and then should the King himself keep his Mint in continual work, and not stand at the devotion of others to supply Bullion, and should never want the materials if two things were observed: the one to permit all men, bringing in Bullion, to trade outward the value thereof in domestick commodities at an abated custom.

The other to abate the mighty indraught of foreign manufactures, and unnecessary wares, that the outward trade might overbalance the inward, which otherwise will, (as it hath done) draw on this desperate consumption of the Commonwealth^e. It

^d Simon's Irish Coins, page 41. See the Indenture in the Annals, sub anno.

^e The manner and means how the Kings of England have sup-

is probable that this advice produced a petition from the Company of Goldsmiths to Sir Julius Caesar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, against the revival of this office^f, and that the reasons stated therein were sufficiently strong to prevent the adoption of the measure, as it appears from Proclamations made in different periods of this reign that the Exchange was not established.

1612. In this year the prices of foreign Gold and Silver Coins were fixed by Proclamation, and it was commanded that no one should take any profit beyond those prices for exchange. But in that Proclamation the Exchanger is not mentioned, as he unquestionably would have been, provided such an officer had then existed.

1618. In like manner, another Proclamation, which prohibits (amongst other things) the exchange of Money for profit, speaks of the Mint only, and not of the Exchange.

1627. From these circumstances I conclude, that the office of Exchanger in England was not revived until the 3d of Charles I., though it seems that there was a Master of the Exchange of Money between England and Ireland about the middle of the reign of King James I.ⁱ

The revival of the office was announced on the 25th of May in that year, by a Proclamation which

ported and repaired their estates. Written by Sir Robert Cotton, 9 James I. Cottoni Posthuma, page 197.

^f MS. Collections of Sir J. Caesar penes Aut.

^g Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

^h *Id. ibid.*

ⁱ Simon's Irish Coins, page 45, referring to a Proclamation of Charles I.

recited that the exchange of Monies had ever been, and ought to be, part of the royal prerogative, and antient revenue; and that no person whatsoever ought to intermeddle with it, unless by special license from the King, being thereto forbidden by various Acts of Parliament and Proclamations.

. That his Majesty, and divers his royal predecessors, had for some time now past tolerated an indifferent and promiscuous kind of liberty to all, but especially to some of the mystery and trade of goldsmiths, not only to make the said exchanges, but to buy and sell Bulkion of Gold and Silver; and that from thence some of them had grown to that licentiousness, that for divers years they had presumed, and daily did presume, to sort and weigh all sorts of Monies current within the Realm, to the end to cull out the old and new Monies, which either by not wearing, or by any other accident, might be weightier than the rest. Which weightiest and best Monies, had not only been molten down for the making of Plate, &c. but even traded and sold to merchants, strangers, and others, who had transported the same; whereby the consumption of the Coin had been greatly occasioned, not only to the scarcity of current Monies, especially of Silver Coins, but also to the great depravation and enfeebling of the remainder of the Silver Monies, not exported or consumed by the practices aforesaid, and to the raising of the Silver, even of our own Monies, to a rate and price above the Mint, and above what they were truly current for. By reason whereof no Silver could be brought thither, but to the loss of such as should bring the same, contrary to the laws and policy of the Realm, and of divers

Acts of Parliament, and late Proclamations; in that case provided and published.

Therefore his Majesty had resolved, with the advice and consent of his Privy Council, to resume his said right of exchange, and to commit the trust and exercise thereof to such as should duly administer the same, to his profit, and the good of the Realm. And that accordingly he had, by Letters Patent, appointed Henry Earl of Holland to have the office of the King's Changes, Exchanges, and Outchanges, wheresoever, within the Realms of England and Ireland, and the Dominion of Wales; to be exercised by himself or deputy.

And it was likewise commanded, that no goldsmith, nor other person or persons, of what trade, mystery, or quality soever, other than the said Henry Earl of Holland, his deputies, or assigns, their factors and servants, within three miles of the City of London, from and after the four and twentieth day of June next, or in any other place of the Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, from and after the nine and twentieth day of September next, should presume to change, exchange, buy, broke, solicit, or drive, the changing, exchanging, selling, or buying, of any manner of Bullion, in any species of foreign Coin, or in billets, ingots, or other pieces, or mass, of Gold and Silver, whatsoever, fine, refined, or allayed, or of what other nature or quality whatsoever.

And that no person, or persons, whatsoever, other than those above-mentioned, and respectively after the terms aforesaid, should presume to give, take, or receive, for, by reason, or upon the changing or exchanging of any of the then current Coins, or

which in future should be made and declared the current Money of the Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, by way of payment, computation, reward, or any thing for telling, or otherwise howsoever, any sum or sums of Money whatsoever, above or more than the said current Coins so exchanged, should be current for.

In this Proclamation were stated the remedy and abatement at which the Gold Coins should be current: and all which should exceed in deficiency such remedy, were commanded not to be received by any person or persons, but that they should be, by the Proclamation, cried down and uncurrent; and that it should be lawful for every person to whom they should be offered, to brand them, by striking an hole through them, after which they should restore them to the owners, who were commanded to bring them to the King's Exchanges or Mints, there again to be molten, and converted into Coin ^k.

In order to prevent the rates and prices of Gold and Silver, which were fixed in the Mints and Exchanges, from being exceeded, the Proclamation forbade the bringing in, selling, or venting, any false, deceitful, or counterfeit Gold or Silver Plate, &c. &c. and ordered that no such should be made, or sold, less in fineness, or standard, than the Money of England.

It was further declared not to be his Majesty's intention to restrain any merchants who should import Bullion, or any of his subjects possessing Bullion, found within the Realm, from carrying the

^k See the Annals sub anno.

same to the Exchange, or to the Mint, there to be made into Coin. But at the same time the Proclamation restrained all goldsmiths, or others trading as goldsmiths, under pretence of being factor to such merchant, &c. from buying, &c. or bringing to the Mint such Bullion; but, after the time limited, they were commanded to carry it to the Exchange, there to be sold and exchanged.

Goldsmiths were allowed, by the Proclamation, to exercise their trade as heretofore, but they were not to buy at a rate above the Mint, nor to buy, &c. any foreign species of Money, or other Bullion imported, or found within the King's Dominions; all of which it was his Majesty's pleasure should be brought to his Mint, or Exchanges, to be converted into Coin.

The penalties which would be incurred by offending against the provision above recited were forfeiture, according to Statute, and censure in the Star Chamber¹.

By a Patent and Indenture, bearing date on the 22d of August, the Earl of Holland had a particular grant of the office of Keeper of the Exchanges between Ireland and England, for the term of 31 years; and was bound to exchange any sums of Money which should be brought to his office, to be remitted to and from England and Ireland, at a reasonable premium, not exceeding six Pence in every twenty Shillings^m.

¹ Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. ~~Edm~~ a Note at the foot of the Proclamation, it appears that the Office of his Majesty's Exchange for the City of London was kept at the house of the late Sheriff Westthrow, over against the Inn called the George, in Lombard-street.

^m Simon's Irish Coins, page 46.

His Patent of appointment as general Exchanger, according to the recital of it in the Proclamation of the 25th of May, contained no limitation of time; but this was afterwards done, on the 12th of October, when the grant was made to continue for thirty-one years ⁿ.

1627-8. On the 25th of February following, a Special Commission was appointed for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the Proclamation into execution ^o.

1628. This re-establishment of the King's Exchange was so unpopular a measure, that it was found necessary to publish, by authority, a justification of it, and a representation of its conveniences. It was justified on the ground that it did not restrain the liberty of the subject in general; nor that of the goldsmith, or other tradesman, in particular; that it was not founded upon the absolute power and prerogative royal of the King, but that the pre-emption of Bullion belonged to him by right and prerogative royal; that it was not a monopoly, which included a restraint of what was lawful, and the setting a price upon a free merchandize at the pleasure of private persons; for the metals of Gold and Silver, when considered as the materials of Coins with reference to the Mint, were the sole prerogative and right of Princes; nor was the promiscuous buying of Bullion ever permitted in any well-governed foreign State.

The chief advantage was represented to be the prevention of the practice of culling and melting

ⁿ Rymer, vol. XVIII. page 889.

^o Pat. 3 Charles I. p. 35. m. 9. dors. Rymer, XVIII. p. 970.

down the Coins, which had been carried to such an extent by the goldsmiths and others that Melchior Winkis, late Mint Master of Amsterdam, boasted, in a Memorial, that he had gained to the State £.60,000 *per annum* by melting down English Coin P.

It was not probable that the goldsmiths would suffer the re-establishment of this office, which was professedly intended to deprive them of considerable gain, to take place without some opposition. Accordingly, their Company petitioned the Commons against it on the 17th of May, and in consequence the Exchangers were ordered to bring all their Patents before the House.

On the 13th of June a Committee was appointed to take the case into consideration, and hear the cause, *and the King's Counsel if they would*. Each party to bring any principal merchants to inform concerning importation, on the next day, at two o'clock, in the Star Chamber. With power to hear Counsel, and to send for any merchants, or records, or others, for their information.

Their Report was made upon the 23d of that month, when they stated, that *for want of Law*

P Cambium Regis; or the Office of his Majesties Exchange Royall. Declaring and justifying his Majesties Right, and the convenience thereof. Published by authority. London, 1628, 4to. See the Address to the Reader, and page 75.

q Commons Journals, vol. I. page 899.

r The sentence in Italicks strongly marks the spirit of the times. It is probable that the House considered the revival of the Exchange as an attempt on the King's part to raise Money independent of his Parliament.

s Commons Journals, vol. I. page 912.

yers^t *they would not meddle with the right, but with the inconvenience.* This they represented thus: That nine merchants had been examined, who had brought in great quantities of Gold, which they had sold to goldsmiths, who made it into ingots, with some gain; whereas now they must carry it either to the Mint or to the Exchanger. To the Mint they could not, before the goldsmith had fitted it to the allay, and then must wait for their Money; whereas the goldsmiths paid them ready Money. If they brought it to the Exchangers, they would give six Pence an ounce less than the goldsmiths, and might take one Penny in the Noble^u.

That West Country merchants, who brought in for fish *£.80,000 per annum*, were put to four Shillings *per cent.* charge in carrying it to London, and as much in carrying it down, besides the adventure^w, and twenty Shillings to the Exchanger; in all twenty-eight Shillings.

That Deputy Exchangers confessed that they had kept no books.

That many merchants affirmed that the Exchangers had no Money to pay for the Bullion which they brought to them.

That there was great danger to merchants by bringing Money to one *Money*^x, wherefore they brought none in, which prevented importation.

That the Deputy Exchangers made Deputies.

^t An Argument by Selden, against the measure, is in the third volume of his Works, col. 1996.

^u This is a mis-statement, for in the year 1576 the payment to the Exchanger was reduced to one Halfpenny.

^w Id est, the *risk* of conveying it so far.

^x So the printed Journals.

That the Deputy Exchangers had bought much, but had brought none to the Mint.

The Committee resolved, that the Patents were an inconvenience, and that there had been abuses in the execution. That £160,000 were imported in Gold last year less than formerly.

Sir Edward Coke (one of the Committee) reported the legal part of the Patent.

It was agreed that there was an Office of Cambium-Regist. what belonged to that Office, the question.

The matter was heard, but not voted.

Sir Nathaniel Rich said, that the Earl of Holland was persuaded the Patent was beneficial to the Commonwealth, because it was so much debated before the King and Council. If the House should find it either illegal or inconvenient, he submitted it wholly to the House; for he respected not his private, with prejudice to the publick.

The Patent, Proclamation, and Indenture, under the Great Seal, were afterwards read, and resolved to be a grievance, both in creation and execution.

Andrew Palmer, Say Master of the Mint, was ordered to be warned to attend the House on the morrow; but I do not find that he did attend, or that any farther proceedings were had in this business, which probably gave way to more important considerations, on account of the disputes between the King and his Parliament, which were now commencing.

The re-establishment of this Office has never since been attempted, and probably never will be;

for it is certain that no advantage whatever could result from it, and the only effect likely to be produced by confining the liberty of purchasing Bullion to the King's Exchanger, and that at a fixed price, would be an immediate stop to the importation of Bullion, and the carrying it to a better market.

A List of the Keepers of the Exchange is given in vol. I. p. 153.

PLACES WHERE MINTS AND EXCHANGES

HAVE BEEN FIXED

IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

IN BRITAIN^a.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD^b.

THE Mint at Bedford first occurs on a Coin of Edwy, and is afterwards found upon those of

Eadgar,	Edward the Confessor,
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harold II.
Æthelred II.	William I.
Cnut,	Henry I. and
Harold I.	Stephen.

I cannot trace this Mint any further. It is probable that the privilege of coining was lost at the general resumption, soon after the accession of King Henry II.

^a For the more ready reference to these Mints, &c. I have placed the Counties in alphabetical order, and have also arranged the Towns in each County in the same manner.

^b To prevent unnecessary repetition, the reader is referred to the List of Mints at the end of each reign for the various readings of the name of this and the other Towns.

BERKSHIRE.

BESILES-LEE.

Hearne imagined that a Mint was placed here, but its existence depends entirely upon the intention of those words in the Law of Æthelstan, “alias in aliis Burgis unus” [*i. e.* Monetarius], which he understands absolutely, but which more probably had a restrained meaning, as it can scarcely be supposed that every Burgh had its separate Mint. His words are, “Adeo ut tantus ipso regnante [*i. e.* Æthelstano] officinarum comparuerit numerus, ut etiam nulli burgo (ne quidem, ut videtur, Burgo illo, modo revera tunc temporis Burgus fuerit juxta Abendune, unius Militis mansione^c, quod Lea olim, nunc Basiles-Lee nuncupatur, excepto) deesset officina. [Monetaria nempe].”

READING.

A Penny of Æthelred II. reads RAID, by which it is probable that this place was intended.

In the Foundation Charter of the Abbey, granted by Henry I. in 1125, his 25th year, the King, amongst other privileges, granted to that Monastery a Mint, and one Moneyer, in Reading^d.

This Charter was confirmed by Stephen (but the Mint and Moneyer were to be in London)^e, and

^c Registr. de Abendune, a clariss. Seldeno citat. in notis ad Hengham. [Hearne's Preface to Johan. Glaston. Chronica, p. xxix.]

^d Chartulary of Reading Abbey, Harl. MSS. 1708, folio 14.

^e Id. folio 26.

afterwards twice by Henry II. In his first Charter the Mint does not occur, but the second follows the words of the original Grant by Henry I., except that the Mint and Moneyer might be either in Reading or in London ^f.

It was again confirmed, according to the form of the last Grant, by Richard I. ^g

In King John's Charter the Mint and Moneyer were fixed at Reading ^h.

Henry III. confirmed the Charter, in his 11th year, but without noticing either the Mint or the Moneyer ⁱ.

At a subsequent period, however, the Bishop of Salisbury, by the King's command, granted to Abbot Hugh, and the Monks of Reading, one Moneyer in London; where he was authorized to coin, and also to hold an Exchange, and where he and his family were to live free from all pleas; and in all causes and customs to be within the power of the Abbot and Monks of Reading, as if he resided in Reading; and this privilege was to descend to the successors of Edgar, who was then Moneyer. And the said Edgar, and whosoever should be Moneyer after him, was to pay for the Mint to the Abbot and Monks all such profits and customs as the other Moneyers of London paid to the King; and he had power to exchange within the Abbot's land in Reading, according to the Abbot's Grant to him, or his successors, for ever ^j.

^f Chartulary of Reading Abbey, Harl. MSS. 1708. folio 20 b.

^g Id. folio 29. Dugdale, in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. I. p. 418, has, by mistake, given this as the Confirmation Charter of Henry II. and has omitted his two Charters above-mentioned.

^h Id. folio 31. b.

ⁱ Id. folio 34.

^j Chartulary, folio 111. This Charter is without date, and

*This is wrong
The Deed
must be one
of the time
of Hen. I.
A. bishop of
Sarum is
called in it
"Regni Anglia
procurator
sub domino
nostris regi
Henrico," near
King Henry
the first's Ins.
ticiary. Hugh
was the first
abbat and
went to a fo-
reign Bishop's
rick in 1229,
before which
time the Instr.
must be dated*

Notwithstanding the numerous Grants referred to above, no Coins have yet been discovered of an earlier date than the reign of Edward I., and it should seem that but few of them were struck, as they are extremely rare. They are Pennies only, and read on the Obverse EDW, which fixes them to Edward I., and on the Reverse VILLA RADINGY^k, with an Escallop Shell in the second quarter of the Cross, such being the Mint Mark of the Abbey, whose Arms were, Azure, three Escallop Shells Or.

The privilege of coining was withdrawn by Edward II. in his eighth year, his Charter of Confirmation having these words: "prædicta clausula de moneta et uno monetario excepta."^l But Edward III. not only restored the Mint, in his twelfth year, but added a license to strike the smaller Coins.*

This Charter is printed in the new edit. of Rymer's Fœdera vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1258. dated 26th Aug. It renews the

This Grant is referred to in a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, which bears date on the 8th of November, 1338. In it the King declares, that he had, by his Charter, granted to the Abbot^m and Monks of Redyng, that they and their successors should for ever have one Moneyer and one Die for the making as well Half-

Privilege to the Abbot and his monks, for ever "ad monetum"

there were two Bishops of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III. the initial of whose Christian name would agree with that inserted in this instrument, viz. Richard Poor, from 1 H. III. to 13; and Robert Bingham, from his 13th year to his 31st.

delictum, viz. obolos et ferlingos

^k The name of this place was for a long time read HADINE, and was supposed to mean Haddington in Scotland. Under this impression it was published both in the Antiquaries' Plates to Folkes's Table, and also in Snelling's View. The Escallop, in conformity with this error, which arose from the imperfect state of the Coin, was mistaken for a Thistle. Mr. Bartlet first pointed out the mistake in the fifth volume of the Archæologia, p. 338, and gave a correct engraving of the Coin, which may be seen in the second Supplement, Plate I. No 27. ^l Chartulary, folio 39. b. ^m John Appleford, who became Abbot in 1327.

quam ad sterlingos, prout moris est, fabricand. et faci-
" 12 Edw. III. 1338.

pennies and Farthings, as Sterlings, which they had been accustomed to make, without hindrance from the King, his heirs, &c.; and commands the said Treasurer and Barons to deliver to the said Abbot and Monks, or their Attorney, without delay, one Die for Sterlings, another for Halfpennies, and a third for Farthings, provided the aforesaid Die for Sterlings should not be sufficient for making the Halfpennies and Farthings also ⁿ.

Another Writ, dated on the 17th of the same month, was directed to John de Flete, Warden of the King's Mint in London. It likewise referred to the above-mentioned Grant, and commanded Flete to make without delay, at the expense of the Abbot, three Dies of hard and sufficient metal, *viz.* one for Sterlings, another for Halfpennies, and the third for Farthings, for the making of Money in a certain place in Reading, with such impression and circumscription as the Abbot should appoint; and to send the same, as soon as possible, to the King's Exchequer at Westminster, that they might be delivered to the said Abbot within fifteen days from the Feast of St. Martin next ensuing, at the furthest ^o. Coins were struck by virtue of this Grant, for some of the Halfpennies have come down to these times. They read EDWARDVS on the Obverse, and on the Reverse VILLA RADINGY, with the Escallop in one quarter of the Cross, like the Pennies which were struck in the reign of Edward I. ^p None of the Farthings have as yet been discovered.

READING EXCHANGE. See p. 213.

ⁿ Chartulary, folio 43. b.

^o Chartulary, folio 44.

^p Mr. Bartlet's Memoir on the Episcopal Coins of Durham, *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 338.

WALLINGFORD.

The earliest Coin which has been appropriated to the Mint in this place was struck in the reign of Eadgar.

Æthelred II. also coined here ; as did

Cnut,

Edward the Confessor, and

Harold I.

Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears, that, at the time of composing that Survey, this Town possessed all the privileges which it had enjoyed heretofore. Amongst these was a Mint ; for it is stated, that the Moneyer had an house, without rent, so long as he continued to coin here^q.

Coins of William I., struck in this Mint, are known ; as are those also of William II. Henry I. and Henry II.

In the 33d year of Henry III. [1248 or 1249] the King commanded the Bailiffs and Men of this Borough, that in full Town Court they should chuse (by oath of four-and-twenty good men) four persons of the most trusty and prudent of their Town, for the office of Moneyers there ; and other four like persons, for the keeping of the King's Mints there ; and two fit and prudent Goldsmiths to be Assayers of the Money to be made there ; and one fit and trusty Clerk, for the keeping of the Exchange ; and to send them to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to do there what by antient custom and assize was to be done in that case^r.

^q Domesday, vol. I. folio 56.

^r Memor. 33 H. III. Rot. 1. a. Madox's Hist. of Exchequer, vol. II. p. 88. The like commandment was given to the Bailiffs and good Men of Bristol, Ivecester, Hereford, Newcastle-upon Tyne, Nottingham, Carlisle, Shrewsbury, and Wilton.

This is the last notice which I have met with respecting the Mint in this Town.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAM.

No records remain of a Mint in this place ; but as it was of sufficient importance, in the reign of Ælfred, to be made the Capital of the Shire, when he divided the Kingdom into Counties, in the year 886^s, it is probable that the following Coins were struck here ;

One of Æthelred II. which reads . . BVCIG.

One of Cnut BVC.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.

King Eadweard the Martyr is the first Monarch who is known to have coined here. A Penny of his has GRANT on the Reverse. There are also Coins of

Æthelred II.

Harold I. and

Cnut.

Edward the Confessor.

Domeday Book is silent as to the existence of a Mint in this place ; but it was worked in the reign of William I., as appears from Coins still remaining.

It was also used by William II.; but after his time I find no further mention of it, nor have any Coins been discovered of a later date.

ELY.

Of the Mint in this City no records, it is believed, now remain ; and all the information at this time to

^s Willis's Buckingham, p. 23.

be obtained respecting it must be gathered from the Coins which still exist. From them we learn that Eadgar and Cnut coined here.

Beyond that period its existence cannot be traced, for nothing is to be found in Domesday, and no other Coins but those of the above-mentioned Monarchs have yet been produced with the name of this City.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.

A Mint was established here by Æthelstan, when he regulated the Coinage of his Kingdom ; and his Coins struck in this Mint are still extant.

Eadgar, Æthelred II., and
Eadweard the Martyr, Cnut,
also coined here ; as did Edward the Confessor, in whose reign there were seven Moneyers in this City, who paid seven Pounds to the King, and the Earl, over and above the Rent, whenever the Money was changed^t.

Coins of Harold II. are likewise known of this Mint.

It is not noticed in Domesday Book as existing in the reign of William I. although the name of the City appears upon his Coins.

Pennies of Henry I. and of Stephen are known, which read LE on the Reverse ; but we have no means of determining whether they were struck here or in the Leicester Mint.

Henry II. and Edward I. coined here.

In the year 1601, when Sir George Carey was appointed to the office of Exchanger between England

^t Domesday, vol. I. folio 262. b.

and Ireland, he was authorized by his Patent to fix an Exchange in this City; but it is not known whether it was ever established ^u.

A Mint was opened here by King Charles I. during the Civil War, the Coins of which were distinguished by the letters CHST, and by a Mint Mark composed of three Garbs, or Wheatsheaves, which are the Arms of this City ^w.

There was also a Mint in this place during the great Re-coinage in the reign of King William III. The Coins struck there are known by the letter c, which is placed under the head. At that time were coined 101,660 lb. ^x *Ormerod in the Hist. of Cheshire vol. i. p. 211. from Cowper's MSS. says "1696. A mint, being this year set up in Chester, coinage of money began on the 2^d of October. There was coined 101,660 ounces of wrought plate; all the pieces had the letter C. under the King's head."* **CORNWALL.**

A Penny of William I. reads GERM, in all probability St. Germain's. ^{King's head.}

CUMBERLAND.

This County and also Northumberland were allowed to make payments into the Exchequer, in Money of any Mint, provided it was Silver, and not deficient in lawful weight; because they had not Moneyers of antient appointment, and therefore derived their Money from all quarters. This practice continued, from the time of Henry I., during the reign of Henry II.; but ceased when it was ordained that one Weight and one Money should be used throughout the realm ^y.

^u Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41.

^w See Silver Coins, Plate XXVI. No 2.

^x See the History of that Coinage, and the XXXVth Plate of Silver Coins, Nos 10, 15, and 20.

^y Dialogus de Scaccario, p. 935.

CARLISLE.

Coins of Henry II. read **CARDV** and **CARDVL**, possibly for this Mint. If a MS Note by Mr. North to Folkes's Table be correct, Richard I. had a Mint here.

In the year 1208, the ninth of King John, the Moneyers, Examiners of Money, and Keepers of the Dies, of this Mint, were commanded, immediately upon sight of the Writ directed to them, to seal up their Dies with their own seals, and to appear with them at Westminster on the Quinzime of St. Denys, to receive there the King's commands; and to summon all the Workers of Money in their City, and those who were skilled in the art of making Money, to be there at the same time^z.

In the 33d year of Henry III. the same Writ was directed to the Magistrates of this City as was addressed to those of the Town of Wallingford in Berkshire^a.

Coins of this Monarch, the produce of this Mint, still exist.

During the Siege, in the reign of the unfortunate Charles I., Money was struck here. The specimens of it, which remain, are round. The Shilling has a Crown on the Obverse, and under it **c. r.**, with **xii** for the value in Pence. The Reverse has, in three lines across the field, **OBS. CARL. 1645**.

The Piece of three Shillings differs from this only

^z Pat. 9 John, m. 5. n. 29. Madox, I. 290. Similar Writs were sent to Winchester, Exeter, Chichester, Canterbury, Rochester, Ipswich, Norwich, Lynn, Lincoln, York, Northampton, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Durham.

^a See the account of Wallingford Mint, p. 216.

in having III^s. on the Obverse, and in the Legend on the Reverse being contained in two lines ^b.

JERBY

is a Market Town in this County, which Camden takes to have been the Roman Arbeia ; and says, that traces of the antient Town plainly appear ; the antient vaults are uncovered, and many altars, inscriptions, and statues, are dug up here ^c.

Mr. Gough, however, in his Additions, says, there are no remains here ; and that Ireby, as he writes it, has little pretensions to Roman antiquity ^d.

A Penny of William I. with IERBIRGE on the Reverse, was probably struck either at this place or at some other town of that name, two of which occur in Domesday, one in Yorkshire, and the other in Lincolnshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.

This Town was of considerable importance in the early Saxon times, and accordingly received from Æthelstan the privilege of a Mint. This appears from the Coins of that Monarch which are still extant, bearing on the Reverse DEORABV, or DEORABVI.

Here Eadgar likewise struck Money ; as did also

Eadweard the Martyr, and

Æthelred II. Edward the Confessor.

In Domesday Book this Mint is unnoticed, al-

^b See Silver Coins, Plate XXVIII.

^c Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 171.

^d Id. p. 184.

though Coins exist which were minted there in the reign of William I.

A very remarkable Penny of Stephen, struck here, with the Martlets on the Reverse, is represented on Plate II. of the Second Part of the Supplemental Plates.

Mr. Hutton, in his History of this Town, gives a singular account of a Mint, which was clandestinely worked here, for a short time, in the year 1676. A person of the name of Noah Bullock built, what he called, an Ark in a boat upon the River Derwent, for the residence of himself and his family. This was for some time looked upon merely as a whim; but it at last came to the knowledge of Sir Simon Degge, a Justice of the Peace in Derby, that it was intended as a secure place to coin Money. He accordingly sent for Bullock, and desired to see a specimen of his work; when, on being assured "that no evil should ensue, provided he relinquished the trade, he pulled out a sixpence, and told Sir Simon he could make as good work as that." The Knight smiled; Noah withdrew, broke up his Ark, and escaped the halter^e.

DEVONSHIRE.

BIDDEFORD.

This place had a Mint in the reign of Henry III. A Penny of his reads PHELIP ON BID.

MANSTON-HOUSE OF COPLESTONE.

The Author of the History of Devonshire has thought fit to give an account of a Mint, most sin-

^e Hutton's History of Derby, p. 236.

gularly situated in that County.' His words are these: "This Manor of Coplestone is now divided into several little Farms; and scarcely are there any remains at present of a Mansion-House, heretofore so noted for one of the first in the County. Here were a Chapel, a MINT, a Prison, and Lodge, now all destroyed."^f

The existence of a Mint in a private house, even though that house was the residence of the great Coplestone, appeared to me so extraordinary a fact, that I took the liberty to request from the Author a reference to his authority. He was pleased to forget what was due not only to me, but also to his own character, and did not return an answer either to that letter, or to two others which I addressed to him, under the conviction that the former must have miscarried. I likewise stated the fact of his inattention in a letter to Mr. Urban, which was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1801, and some of my friends have occasionally given him hints in that respectable Miscellany. Still he has continued obstinately silent; and from his silence I feel myself to be justified in assuming that he has no authority whatever to produce; that it was a random assertion, suggested by an imagination accustomed to deal in fiction; and that, like other dealers in fiction, having said what is not true, he is ashamed to own that it is false.

Coplestone's Mint, therefore, must wait for higher authority than that Author's assertions, before its existence can be admitted. But although I never believed the tale, yet I did not feel myself at liberty

^f History of Devon, vol. II. p. 35.

wholly to omit it, because it stands recorded in a book which is not professedly a work of fiction.

The truth of that record can only be supported by the production of the document on which it is founded.

This Mint is not mentioned in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, nor in Sir William Pole's *Collections for the History of that County*.

EXETER.

If the Poetico-Antiquarian conjectures, in which the Historian of this County has indulged himself, may be admitted as authority for historical narration, then Devonshire may boast, that from her Mints have issued some of the earliest Coins which this Island has produced. But, unfortunately for the cause of truth, that Author is a native of the South-west parts of Britain. To the mild and genial temperature of the climate of Devon it is owing that his "imagination is the strongest of his faculties, and his distinguishing excellence." Had he been born in a climate more severe, "good sense and just reasoning would have predominated in his productions; and even in the wildest of his flights, a methodical plan, the result of thought and reflection, would have appeared to restrain the irregularities of licentious fancy." ^g

^g It is thus that Dr. Knox [Essays, eighth edition, vol. II. pp. 331, 332], as quoted by Mr. Polwhele, accounts for the prevalence of imagination in the Eastern, and of solid good sense in the Northern parts of the Globe, from the influence of Climate. [Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 170, note (h.)] Should it turn out that Mr. Polwhele is not a native of Devon, but only a settler there, that circumstance will strengthen Dr. Knox's argument,

As he himself confesses that he is sometimes hypothetical, and that to enliven a barren subject it is almost necessary to be so; but that to indulge often in theory is to throw a romantic colour over the truth of history^h; he will not be surprized if his conjectures are received with some grains of allowance for the predominance of imagination.

The facts on which he founds his assertions respecting the Danmonian Coinage are all taken from Dr. Borlase; but in boldness of appropriation he far exceeds that sober Antiquary. What in the History of Cornwall is only conjectured to be British Money, he says hath been proved to be so without a doubtⁱ.

Dr. Borlase modestly says, if this inference is right, these Coins are elder than the Roman Invasion^k: but Mr. Polwhele says, it is really surprizing that, after having so minutely examined these Coins, and so clearly determined their antiquity, Dr. Borlase should have stopt short in this place; without the slightest suspicion of a probability which their appearance hath very strongly suggested to me.

This probability is, by the strength of imagination, soon formed into an absolute certainty; for he thus concludes this branch of his Devonshire Views: "Thus have I presented my Readers with a description of the Danmonian Commerce, Shipping, and COINS, from the very earliest times to the period of Cæsar's invasion."^l

and will prove still more forcibly than he has attempted to do, the irresistible power of climate over the human mind.

^h Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 111.

ⁱ Id. p. 158.

^k Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 275.

^l Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 158.

Having once proved these Coins to be Danmonian, it costs him but little trouble to ascertain the precise situation of the British Mint in that part of the Island, which he thus *satisfactorily* makes out: “Amongst the British Gold Coins found at Karnbre, in 1749^m, is one remarkable Coin, on which is engraved the Plan of a City. Borlase has given us a view of those Coinsⁿ, and he thus describes the Coin in question:—‘N^o XII. has, on the head, several parallel lines, fashioned into squares, *looking like the Plan of a Town*; of which the streets cross nearly at right angles; and the whole is cut by one straight and wider street than the rest.’^o The Doctor afterwards adds, ‘the figure in the head of N^o XII. has been before observed to resemble the ichnography of a City, and was probably inserted in the Coin by the founder, to record the erection of some City; for that the Britans had such Cities is very plain from the noble ruins (containing in circuit about three or four miles) near Wrottesley in the County of Stafford, where (as Dr. Plot thinks, Staffordshire, p. 394) the parallel partitions, within the out wall, whose foundations are still visible, and represent streets running different ways, put it out of doubt that it must have been a City, and that of the Britans.’^p

“I am rather surprized,”^q continues Mr. Pol-

^m Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 258.

ⁿ Pl. XXIII.

^o Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 261.

^p Id. p. 281.

^q Mr. Polwhele is very apt to be surprized when Dr. Borlase stops short, and does not risk conjectures which he himself ventures without scruple. At this I am not surprized; but I cannot help expressing great surprize indeed when I find such a man as Dr. Borlase stopping short in a quotation, and omitting what immediately follows the word Britons in Plot's Staffordshire as the

whole, “that Dr. Borlase should have thus remarked upon the ground-plot of this City without venturing to conjecture what City it was. The Gold Coin on which this Plan is exhibited is *evidently a Coin of the Britons. It represents a British City*; and it was found in Danmonium. *Is it not natural to suppose then that this was a City of Danmonium—and probably the Metropolis?* This Plan of the Danmonium City must immediately suggest the idea of the original Exeter, even to those who have never seen the modern. But whoever has visited the modern Exeter must instantly recognise it in the Karn-bre Coin.

“It exhibits a very good Ground-plot of Exeter. We have here the Fore Street, from East to West, running through the City in straight lines. And there is a wonderful accuracy in the Plan. The Fore Street does not pass through the centre of it; but the larger part of the plot lies to the South, and the smaller segment to the North^r; which is precisely true of the City of Exeter.

remainder of the passage shews on what slight grounds these foundations are determined to be British. Add then, after the word Britans—“for that I could hear of no name it ever had; nor have the inhabitants hereabout any tradition concerning it, of any sort whatsoever, somewhat whereof would have certainly been preserved, had it either been Roman; or so late as either the Saxon or Danish Conquests of this Nation.” [Plot’s Staffordshire, p. 395.] Nor ought Dr. Borlase to have concealed that Dr. Plot, in a subsequent part of the same volume, pronounced these remains to be the old Theotenhall of the Danes. [Id. p. 415.]

^r As Mr. Polwhele is here speaking of the Coin, it is obvious to ask him, by what means he discovered the cardinal points of the Compass upon it? Because, supposing what he calls East and West should turn out to be North and South, it is evident

“Surely this was not a random Plot of a British Town. Though, possibly, the other streets that intersect it may not bear examination, as compared with the present Exeter, yet it sufficiently resembles the modern City to be received as an engraving of the antient. What should rather excite our admiration is, that this engraving should be so similar to the present Exeter, allowing for the alteration in the streets and buildings in such a course of time. That this is the ichnography of the British Exeter is certainly a new discovery, and, on account of its novelty, will be regarded at least with a suspicious eye. But if the Coin on which it is found be British, *which Borlase has clearly proved*, it is, assuredly, the ichnography of a British City. And if it represents a British City, has not Exeter, for the reasons I have stated, the best claim to be considered as its Archetype ?”^s

Thus it is, that when Poets write History, their
 “eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
 Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to
 heaven ;
 And, as imagination bodies forth

that the Plan could not have been intended for the Capital of Danmonium.

The circumstance, on which he so much relies, of the principal street dividing the City into two unequal parts, is by no means peculiar to Exeter, as he might have discovered by looking at the old Plans of Towns in Speed's Maps.

It may perhaps be thought to savour of Antiquarian hypercriticism to remark that on the Coin the main street is in a right line, but that in Speed's Plan of Exeter its direction is considerably curved.

The side streets, as he well observes afterwards, will not bear examination with the Plan.

^s Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 47.

The form of things unknown, the Poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."^t

But this, which is the soul of Poetry, debases
History, and reduces it to a level with Romance. I
therefore turn with disgust from these idle visions,
to examine authentick sources of information.

It appears, from Æthelstan's Laws, that he al-
lowed two Moneyers in Exeter; and, from Coins
now actually existing, it will be found that the fol-
lowing Monarchs coined in the Mint there:

Æthelstan,	Æthelred II.
Eadmund I.	Cnut,
Eadred,	Edward the Confessor,
Eadgar,	and
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harold II.

In Domesday Book nothing occurs respecting this
Mint; but Coins are known of

William I.	Stephen, and
William II.	Henry II.

Our Records are silent concerning it until the
ninth year of King John, when the Moneyers, &c.
of Exeter, together with those of various other places,
were summoned to attend at Westminster^u.

Henry III. coined here, as did also Edward I., in
the eighth year of whose reign it was ordained that
there should be two Furnaces in this City^w; and in
1300 an order was given for the building of houses
for the workmen, and for sending beyond seas for
workmen^x.

^t Midsummer Night's Dream, act V. scene 1.

^u See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint, p.
220.

^w Liber Rubeus Scaccarii, folio 259. ^x Cl. 28 E. I. m. 9.

From this time no notices occur of the Mint here until the reign of King Charles I., when it formed one of the numerous Mints which his necessities obliged him to establish ^y.

It ceased to be worked at some little time before the end of his reign, and was opened again at the time of the great Re-coinage in 1696 and 1697, for the supply of the Western parts of the Kingdom. The Coins were distinguished by the letter E, which was placed under the King's bust. The amount of 147,296 lb. were then coined ^z.

EXCHANGE.

In the 28th year of Edward I., Taldus Isaniam, and Coppus Cottere, and their Fellows, Merchants of the Company of Friscobalds of Florence, were appointed Keepers of the Exchange in this City during pleasure. The said Merchants were to bear the expenses of the Exchange out of their own Money, and to render an account of the profits to the King's Clerk, John de Sandale, Keeper of the Exchange of England ^a.

LIDFORD.

Mr. Southgate, in a Letter to Mr. Polwhele, says, that the Mint in this place continued but a short

^y See Silver Coins, Plates XXV. and XXVI. and Suppl. Pl. V.

^z See the account of the Re-coinage, and Silver Coins, Plate XXXVI. The Mint was in St. Mary Arches Lane. The more antient Mint was in a lane or passage which still retains that name. [Brice's Geographical Dictionary, London, 1759, folio.]

^a Abbreviatio Rot. Orig. Scacc. By the same Writ they were appointed Keepers of the Exchange in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Kingston-upon-Hull.

time, chiefly through the boisterous reign of Æthelred II.; the Coins are consequently rare^b.

I have no notice of Coins of this Mint, unless those with LI, LVD, LVDA, LVDAN, or LYDA, amongst those of Æthelred, should be what Mr. Southgate alludes to.

LI, LV, and LHYDA also occur on Pennies of Cnut; LY and LV on those of Edward the Confessor; and LV on Coins of Harold II.

It is possible that all these may refer to this place, as it is written LIDFORDE and LVDEFORD in Domesday Book; and Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, spells it LYDFORDE, and gives the Saxon name Llyðanforðe.

TEIGNMOUTH.

The name of this Mint first occurs upon a Penny of King Eadgar, which reads TINTMI.

One of Edward the Confessor has TINC on the Reverse, which may possibly have been struck here.

In Domesday Book no notice of it occurs; but a Penny of William I. reads TIIN, which seems to have been intended for this place.

TOTNES.

According to Mr. Southgate's Letter to Mr. Polwhele, referred to before under Lidford, the Coins of this Mint are rare, as it existed during a short period only, chiefly in the reign of Æthelred II.^c On that Monarch's Coins the name is written either TOTA, TOTAN, TOTTAN, or TOTTANÆS.

A Penny of Cnut reads also TOTA.

^b History of Devon, vol. I. p. 242.

^c Id.

The Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book; but a Coin of William I. has torn on the Reverse, which I think can be no other than this place.

DORSETSHIRE.

BRIDPORT.

No notice of this Mint is to be found prior to the Survey in the reign of William I., unless, possibly, a Penny of Cnut, which is inscribed BRI, may have been struck here. It is, however, more probable that it issued from the Mint at Bristol, where that Monarch certainly coined Money.

From Domesday Book it appears that Edward the Confessor had one Moneyer here, who paid to the King one Mark of Silver^d; and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was changed. At that time there were 120 houses in this place; but when the Survey was taken, 20 of them were in such a state that those who inhabited them were unable to pay taxes^e.

No Coins have yet been discovered which can be appropriated to this Mint with certainty.*

DORCHESTER.

According to Leland's Copy of Æthelstan's Laws, that Monarch ordained one Moneyer in this place^f. No Coin of his has, however, yet been found.

This Mint first appears upon a Penny of Æthelred II.; Cnut also struck Money here.

^d This is not stated very clearly in the Record. I suspect that the Mark of Silver was paid annually.

^e Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 75.

^f Collectanea, vol. III. p. 213.

* Among the Coins of Will. Cong. found at Beaworth in Hampshire in 1833 there were several, the reverses of which read BRIHTPI ON BRD and BRIHTPI ON BRIDI. There were undoubtedly Coins of Bridport.

Domesday Book records that Edward the Confessor had two Moneyers in this town, each of whom paid to the King one Mark of Silver; and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was changed ^g.

One of his Coins in the Bodleian Collection, which reads SWRTINC ON DORTH, was probably struck here. It is of type N^o 18.

In Domesday the Mint is not mentioned as then existing, although Coins of William I., struck here, are known.

William II. also coined in this place.

SHAFTESBURY.

Two Moneyers were established here by Æthelstan; and Coins struck during his reign are still extant.

Cnut also coined here.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were three Moneyers in this place, each of whom paid one Mark of Silver to the King, and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was renewed ^h.

Harold II. had a Mint here.

Though Domesday Book is silent with respect to the existence of this Mint at the time that Survey was taken, yet it was then worked, for Coins of William I. bear its name.

William II. likewise had a Mint here.

This place was antiently called Burgus Sancti Edwardi; and I suspect that Coins of Henry III., which read SANTED, SEINTED, or SENTED, were struck here. Those of St. Edmundsbury seem always to have been distinguished by the addition of the letter M.

^g Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 75. ^h Id.

WAREHAM.

In the reign of Æthelstan this place was of sufficient importance to have two Moneyers; and there is a Coin of this Monarch with VERI on the Reverse, which was probably struck here, although Dr. Nash and Mr. Green have appropriated it to the Mint at Worcester.

One of Eadwig's Pennies has WE for the place of Mintage; but it is not possible to ascertain whether it is of this Mint or of those at Worcester or Walingford.

A Coin of Æthelred II. reads WERE, and was, I presume, struck here.

Cnut has one with the uncertain letters WE only.

From Domesday Book we learn that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there were two Moneyers here, each of whom paid one Mark of Silver to the King, and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was changedⁱ.

Although that Record gives no intimation that this Mint was in existence at the time it was compiled, yet it was certainly worked during the reign of William I., whose Coins struck here have WERH on the Reverse.*

William II. also had a Mint in this place; as had likewise Henry I.; but I have not been able to trace it lower than his reign.

ⁱ Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 75.

* See also Mr. Hawkins's Account of the Beaworth Coins, Archaeol. xxvi. pp. 15, 16.

DURHAM.

ROYAL MINT.

The commencement of this Mint is unknown. No Money struck here in the Saxon times has yet occurred; and this County is one of the four Northern ones which are not noticed in Domesday Book.

The earliest Coin which can be appropriated to this Mint is one of William I., which reads DVBR on the Reverse. *Among the Coins of this Count. found at Bea-*

Henry II. also coined here. *worth in Hampshire, in 1833, several occurred with the*

In the ninth year of John, the Moneyers, &c. of this place, as well as those of many other Mints, were ordered to appear before the King at Westminster^k. *inscription CVTDBRHT ON DVNE on the re-*

Of Henry III. there are Pennies of this Mint, both with the short and the long Cross. *verse.*

Edward I. also coined here.

In the 12th year of Edward II. the Barons of the Exchequer were commanded, by Writ, to cause the Money which had been coined at this Mint to be assayed; because, during the reign of Edward I., and down to the date of the Writ, no Assay had been made^l; by reason that, as it appears, the King would not permit it^m.

Coins were likewise struck here during the reigns of

^k See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^l Hil. Brevia. 12 E. II. Rot. 79. Madox, History of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 292. It appears, from the Close Roll of this year, m. 22, that the King would not permit the Assay to be made during that term.

^m Cl. 12 E. II. m. 22.

Edward III.	Richard III.
Richard II.	Henry VII.
Henry VI.	and
Edward IV.	Henry VIII.

I have not been able to discover when the Royal Mint here ceased to be worked; and I know not whether the Coins of the last four reigns are not all of the Bishop's Coinage.

EPISCOPAL MINT.

The date of this Mint is likewise unknown. If the assertion which is made in the History of Westmorland and Cumberland can be established, it must have commenced some time in the seventh century, for St. Cuthbert, who was made Bishop in 685, is there said to have had the privilege of coining^a. But of this no proof, as I believe, exists.

Bishop Beck, in his Pleadings respecting the Privileges of the See, in the year 1293, stated, that he

^a Nicholson's and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland, vol. II. p. 246, where is an indistinct relation of the finding some Coins when the Steeple of St. Cuthbert's Church in Carlisle was rebuilt, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; which Coins are said to be such as St. Cuthbert and some of his successors had a privilege to coin. They are called St. Cuthbert's Pence, but no description of them is given.

“Lastly, so deare was this Sainte to King Alfred, that he made him share with him in his Soveraignty, and honoured his name upon his owne Coyne, as it appeareth out of the true pourtraicts of some Silver Money found 1611 in Lancashire, and sent to the learned Antiquary Master Thomas Allen of Gloucester Hall in Oxford.” [History of St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne. By Robert Hegg, 1626. Darlington, 4to, 1777, at Mr. Allan's private press.] The Coin represented in this work is the same as No 13 of Ælfred's Coins in our XVth Plate, and has CVDBERT on the Reverse, the name of the Moneyer,

and his predecessors had enjoyed all Regal Rights and Privileges within the Liberty of Durham from the time of the Conquest and before^o. This plea was admitted by the King and Council; but no evidence is at this time existing which will enable us to carry back the right of Coinage (the principal privilege which was then questioned) so far by nearly one hundred years. The earliest Record that mentions it is the Boldon Book, which bears date in the year 1183. In that Survey, which is of the nature of Domesday Book, it is recorded, that the Money Dies used to pay a rent of ten Marks; but that King Henry II. reduced the said rent to three Marks, on account of the Dies which he first placed in Newcastle; and at last took away the Dies which had been used for many years back^p.

As no date is affixed to any of the facts above stated, we have no means of ascertaining either the time when the rent of ten Marks was originally paid, or when the abatement took place. It may, however, be conjectured, with some degree of probability, that the privilege of Coining was taken away by the General Act of Resumption, in the year 1154.

This privilege was not restored until the year 1196, when King Richard I. gave to Philip of Poitiers, Bishop elect, license to make Money in his

^o See the proceedings under the year 1293, in the Annals.

^p Collectanea Curiosa, edited by the Rev. John Gutch, vol. II. p. 88. That very antient Record called the Boldon Book was, as is stated at the beginning of it, drawn up in the presence of Hugh Pudsey, then Bishop of that See, and contains an account of all the Rents and Customs of the Bishoprick.

City of Durham; a permission which had not been granted to his predecessors for a long time back ^q.

The date of this Grant seems to be fixed to the latter end of this year, by a Compotus of the Bishoprick, which accounts for the first three quarters, when it was in the hands of the King. The Custodes do not charge themselves with any profits of a Mint during that period, but only with those arising from the Exchange ^r.

In the year 1211, the 13th of John, the Bishoprick was again in the King's hands; when the Custodes, Eimericus Archdeacon of Durham, and Philip de Vlecote, accounted for xvij*l.* and x*js.* for the profit of the Dies, from the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the tenth year of the King, to the Feast of St. Martin next following, and thence for three years next ensuing ^s.

1252 or 1253. Henry III., in his 37th year, upon the testimony of various persons worthy of credit, and the exhibition of antient Dies, and of Money struck from them, which Walter^t Bishop of Durham brought before him, allowed that the Bishop's predecessors were accustomed to have their Dies at Durham: and he restored to him seisin of his Dies, to have them in the Church of Durham, as his predecessors used to have ^u.

^q Hoveden, p. 768.

^r Mag. Rot. 8 R. I. Rot. 20. a. and b. Madox, History of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 715.

^s Mag. Rot. 13 John, Rot. 4 b. Madox, History of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 644. Mr. North says, this, according to the usual rate of Coinage, must be 1484 Pounds, or 356,160 Pennies. MS Note to Folkes's Tables.

^t Walter de Kirkham.

^u Pat. 37 H. III. m. 9.

1272. It appears, from the Rolls of Parliament, that Edward I., in his first year, restored to the Bishops of Durham the privileges of their See^w. I have not, however, met with any evidence of their having been taken into the hands of the Crown, or otherwise forfeited, between that period and the 37th of Henry III., when the privilege of coining was, as we have seen, confirmed to them by that Monarch, without any intimation that they did not then enjoy all the other liberties which of old belonged to their Bishoprick.

1283. In his 11th year, Anthony Beck was appointed to this See. To that opulent and ambitious Prelate are attributed, with great probability, those Pennies of Edward the First and Second which are distinguished by the Mint Mark of a Cross Moline, his family arms; and which he also placed upon his Episcopal Seal, in the style of the Temporal Barons of those days^x.

1293. At a Plea which was held before Hugh de Cressingham and his Fellows, Justices Itinerant, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the 21st year of Edward I., the Jury presented that the Bishop of Durham had his Moneyer at Durham.

The Bishop not claiming his privileges in the accustomed manner, it was determined that they should be seized, by the Sheriff of Northumberland, into the King's hands, until they were replevined. The Bishop immediately petitioned the King and Council, stating that his privileges were not within the jurisdiction of the Sheriff; and that he and his

^w Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 427.

^x Bartlet on the Episcopal Coins of Durham, *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 336. Some of his Coins read EDW, and others EDWAR.

predecessors had enjoyed all Royal Rights and Privileges within the Liberty of Durham from the time of the Conquest of England and before, without any interruption, as of the Right and Liberty of the Church of St. Cuthbert in Durham.

By the King and Council the aforesaid judgment of the Justices was reversed, and the said privileges restored to the Bishop; saving the King's right, &c.

1310. Bishop Beck died in the third year of Edward II., and was succeeded by Richard Kellow; who having no pretensions to Family Arms, is supposed to have distinguished his Coins by placing the head of a pastoral staff, turned to the left, on the upright limb of the Cross upon the Reverse^a.

At the death of Bishop Kellow, in 1317, Lodowic Beaumont, was appointed to the Bishoprick. He was nearly related to the Royal Family of France, and bore for his Arms, Azure, semy of Fleurs de Lis, a Lion rampant, Or. In allusion to which bearing, he placed on his Coins a Lion rampant, sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied with one or two Fleurs de Lis^a.

On his decease, which happened suddenly, on the 10th of September, 1333, in the seventh year of Edward III., he was succeeded by Richard Bury.

It is uncertain whether this Prelate struck any Money, though Writs for the delivery of Dies to the Mint were issued during his time^b. They, how-

^y Rolls of Parliament, vol. I, p. 148.

^z Bartlet, as above, p. 336. These Coins have the King's name written EDWAR.

^a Bartlet, as above, p. 336.

^b In the sixth volume of Rymer's Foedera, Manuscript in the British Museum, are the following Patents for coining Money at Durham: 1344, 18 E. III. Index 32, No. 98, pro Richard

ever, bear date in his last year, and either came too late to be made use of, or else the Money which was made cannot now be distinguished from that of his successor Thomas Hatfield, who became Bishop in 1345. He, like Bishop Kellow, placed the head of a pastoral staff, but turned towards the right, upon the Cross on the Reverse of his Coins. They read EDWARDVS, and the head and weight fix them to Edward III., and to his third Coinage in 1353, when the weight of the Penny was reduced to 18 Grains^c.

No Coins of this Episcopal Mint can be distinguished during the reign of Richard II.; but that Monarch, in his seventh year, 1384^d, and again in his fifteenth^e, ratified and confirmed to the Bishops those privileges which had been restored to them by Edward I. in his first year^f.

In his seventh year, also, the Barons of the Exchequer were commanded to receive from Bishop John [Fordham] the old Dies which Thomas [Hatfield] his predecessor had for coining Money within the Royal Liberty of Durham, and to deliver to him new Dies, *i. e.* three Standards and six Trussells^g.

During the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., no Episcopal Coins are known; although in the 11th and 12th year (1433) of the latter Monarch, Tho-

Bury) Episcopo Dunelm. de Cuneis pro Sterlingis faciend. Also, at Numbers 102 and 136, other Grants of Dies to the same Bishop. [Noble's Dissertation, Appendix (D).]

^c Bartlet, as above, p. 337. But see note [q] p. 125 of vol. II.

^d To John Fordham, then Bishop.

^e Walter Skirlaw being at that time Bishop.

^f Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 427.

^g Claus. 7 R. II. m. 13.

mas Langley, then Bishop of Durham, in a Petition to the King in Parliament, stated his privileges, and, amongst others, that he had a right to have his Moneyer in Durham; and prayed that certain Inquisitions and Presentations, which had been entered in Chancery, by virtue of the King's Commission issued in his 11th year, respecting the same, might be withdrawn and annulled; which was granted^h.

1473. In the 13th year of Edward IV., Laurence Booth, Bishop of this See, received from the King, by Letters Patent, a License to coin Halfpennies. The Grant stated that Laurence the present Bishop, and his predecessors, had, from time immemorial, enjoyed the privilege of coining Money of Sterlings; that the King had been informed that the said Bishop, not regarding the Royal displeasure, intended to coin Halfpennies within the Liberty of Durham, although he had never coined Money of that kind before; that, notwithstanding, the King was content that the then present Bishop should have the privilege, during pleasure, to coin as well Sterlings as Halfpennies, in that place, as often as he should think fit, without incurring the Royal displeasure. The Grant further gave to the Bishop license to make Standards and Trussells, for the said Money of Sterlings and Halfpennies, to any number, as occasion might be, from time to time, during the King's pleasure, without any prosecution, either by the King or the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, or others his Majesty's Officers and Ministersⁱ. And that neither the then present Bishop,

^h Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 427.

ⁱ I believe that no instance is to be found where license was granted to make the Dies for any subordinate Mint, except this

nor his successors, should, on account of the premises, or their acceptance of them, be stopped or any way prejudiced with respect to the said Liberty in any manner in future, but that they should enjoy all their liberties and royalties which they had aforetime enjoyed, those presents notwithstanding. This Grant was confirmed by the authority of Parliament^k.

On the 26th of August, in the same year, the Bishop, by virtue of the above Grant, assigned and licensed William Omoryghe, of York, Goldsmith, to grave and print two dozen Trussells, and one dozen Standards for Pennies, and four Standards and eight Trussells for Halfpennies, within the Castle of Durham, under the inspection of Henry Gyllowe, Chancellor of Durham^l.

The small proportion of the Dies for Halfpennies is remarkable; and it should seem that even that very limited number was but little used, as none of the Coins have ever been discovered; and in a similar License to the same person, in the following year, 1474, he was authorized to make three dozen Trussells and two dozen Standards for Pennies only^m.

The Coins of this Bishop are marked with B, the initial of his surname.

Mr. Noble is of opinion, that a Penny with c on the Obverse belongs to this Prelate, and that it is the initial of Cancellarius, and therefore coined by him after his appointment to the office of Lord Chancellor, in imitation of Kemp Archbishop of Yorkⁿ.

of Durham, instead of receiving them from the Mint in the Tower.

^k Pat. 13 E. IV. pt. 1. m. 12.

^l Claus. Durham Chancery, Roll A. No 2. Noble's Mint and Coins of Bishops of Durham, Appendix (F).

^m Id. Appendix (G).

ⁿ Dissertation on Mint and Coins of Bishops of Durham, p. 43.

But it may be questioned whether, in the instance of this Bishop, the c may not be a d, reversed by mistake of the Engraver of the Die^o; and, in the case of the Archbishop, an e for Ebor.

There is likewise a Durham Penny of Edward IV. with a kind of Rose in the centre of the Reverse, which he thinks this Bishop also copied from the York Mintage^o.

But the meaning of those figures which are found in the centre of Crosses upon the Money of this æra is not sufficiently ascertained to allow of their being admitted as proofs that the Coins were from Ecclesiastical Mints; and therefore we must hesitate before we pronounce this Coin to be such, and not the produce of the Royal Mint, as there is no evidence that it had ceased to work at this time. And I am the more inclined to doubt in the present instance, as the letter M occurs in the centre of the Cross upon Coins both of Canterbury and Durham, in the reign of Henry VI., probably without any reference to either of those places; but it is merely the initial of the name of the Master of the Mint in the Tower of London, Robert Manfeld, by whom the Dies were issued.

In 1476 William Dudley, the successor of Booth in this Bishoprick, soon after his consecration, did, by virtue of the License granted to this See in 1473, authorize William Omoryghe^q, then of Durham, Goldsmith, to make, grave, and print, three dozen

^o That letter is placed in the centre of the Cross on a Penny of this Mint, which is engraven in Silver Coins, Plate V. No 12.

^p Noble's Dissertation, page 48.

^q This is probably the same person to whom the License was granted by Bp. Booth in 1473. He then resided in York.

of Trussells, and two dozen of Standards for Pennies, and two dozen of Trussells, and one dozen of Standards for Halfpennies, within the City of Durham, under the inspection of Master John Kelyng, Chancellor of Durham, and John Raket, the Bishop's Deputies appointed for that purpose. None of these Halfpennies have yet been discovered: indeed the only ones which are known of this reign are of the London Mint.

The Pennies of this Prelate are distinguishable by the letter D, or by DV, on the Obverse.

Mr. Noble ascribes to him those Coins which have no other designation than D in the centre of the Reverse; but as one of Bishop Booth's has that letter so placed, and as this Prelate's Penny, with DV, on the Obverse has it likewise, it should seem that on those Coins it stands for the place of Mintage only; and consequently the Penny with no other characterizing mark may belong either to Booth or Dudley, or possibly to the Royal Mint.

Another Penny, which Mr. Noble appropriates to this Bishop, has no note of distinction, except a kind of Cross on each side the head; but this cannot with any certainty be attributed to the Ecclesiastical Mint, as the same Crosses are found upon a Coin of the London Mint, where no Prelatical Money was ever struck.

The extraordinary privilege of cutting Dies, which was granted to this See by Edward IV., was soon withdrawn; for in the second year of Richard III., 1484, an Order was issued, by the King, command-

r Claus. Durham. Dudley. Rot. A. No 13. Lic. faciend. lez Conyng Irens apud Dunelm. Noble's Appendix (H).

ing the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that as soon as they should have received from John Bishop of Durham three Standards and nine Trussells, all broken (which had been lately made for the Coinage of Sterlings within his Royal Liberty of Durham), they should cause the same number to be made and delivered to him ^s.

This Bishop was John Sherwood, who succeeded Dudley in the year 1483. His Pennies have an s upon the King's breast ^t.

No Coins of this Mint are extant of the early part of the reign of King Henry VII.; but after his 18th year, in which the type was altered, there are Pennies of the succeeding Bishops.

But though no Money of Bishop Sherwood, who filled this See until the 10th of Henry VII., has yet been found, there can be little doubt but that he coined here, as an Indenture is still preserved in the Chancery of Durham, dated September 20, 5 Henry VII., 1489, by which he appointed George Strayll of Durham, Goldsmith, to occupy his Mint of Durham with the Coin of Pennies only, for three years. During which time the said George was to discharge the Bishop of four Marks yearly, to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas to the Warden of the Tower of London for the time being, if the said Coinage should so long continue. The said George to work good and lawful Silver, of the same Allay, Assay, and Weight, after the manner and custom of the Mint in the Tower of London. He was also to save the Bishop

^s Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. XII. p. 252. Ex Bundel. infra *Turrim London*. n. 58.

^t See Supplement, Part II., where one of his Coins is represented from Mr. Southgate's Cabinet.

harmless against the King, and all other, as well for the Silver wrought in the Mint as for Silver left there to be coined.

For the performance of these covenants the said George and four Sureties were bound in three hundred Pounds of lawful English Money, to be paid to the Bishop, or his assigns, at the Feast of St. Martin next coming ^u.

As Bp. Sherwood lived beyond the time limited by this Indenture, it is reasonable to suppose that it was acted upon; and therefore it has been conjectured that a Penny with *i. s.* was struck by him. It is engraven in Plate IV. of the Supplement, N^o 5; and in the Explanation of the Plates it is remarked that John Sherwood was Bishop of this See from 1485 to 1494; which remark was, I presume, intended to appropriate the Coin to him. As his death, however, happened nine years before the second Coinage of Henry VII., I suspect the *i* to be an imperfect *D*, and that the Penny belongs to Bishop Sever, whose Money is marked *D. s.*; and has also the Crosier placed in the same manner on the Reverse. Mr. Bartlet had in his Collection a Penny exactly similar to this, excepting that in the place of *i* it had *D.* ^w

1495. There is also another Indenture previous to the 18th of Henry VII. between Richard Fox, then Bishop, and William Richardson of Durham, Yeoman; by which the Bishop appointed the said William Master and Worker of his Money of Silver in his Palace of Durham, by himself or deputy, during

^u Claus. Chanc. Durham, Roll A. N^o 57. Noble, Appendix (K).

^w Mr. Bartlet's MS.

pleasure. The said William to make the same Money under the peril and form following; that is, the number of Pennies, called Sterlings, in the Pound Troy, to be four hundred and eighty, and the fineness eleven Ounces two Pennyweights fine, and eighteen Pennyweights of allay, being the right Standard of the Money of England, and according to which the Silver Money was then made in the Mint within the Tower of London.

The Bishop granted to the said William the same Remedies as were allowed by the King in his Mint; that is to say, two Pennyweights in the weight of every Pound, or two Pennyweights in the Allay, above the Standard or under, or two Pennyweights in both.

The Chancellor of the Bishoprick for the time being, as Comptroller of the Mint, was to have power to take of every Pound of Silver, so coined, one Penny, to be put into a bag by the said William, and the bag put into a coffer with two locks, one key of which to be kept by the Comptroller, and the other by the said William.

And the said William covenanted that the aforesaid Money should be well and perfectly printed, coined, and fine fashioned, with a privy mark in the print, to be appointed by the Bishop, so that it might be evidently known from other Money counterfeited.

He also covenanted to save, defend, and save harmless the said Bishop, against the Merchants, for all Money that should be brought to the Mint to be coined.

For the keeping of the above covenants the said

William and four Sureties were bound in a penalty of two hundred Pounds.*

None of Bishop Fox's Money is, however, known of a date prior to the 18th. of Henry VII.; after which, Pennies occur distinguished by R. D. on the Reverse, for the Christian name of the Bishop, and the initial of the See. On some the D is placed before the R; and on some the King's Arms are surmounted by the Mitre.

Bishop Fox was translated to Winchester in 1502^y; and was succeeded in the See by William Sever, Bishop of Carlisle.

His Pennies are distinguished by D. S., the initials of the See and of the Bishop's surname; they have also a Crosier behind the Throne on the Obverse, and another which terminates the upper limb of the Cross on the Reverse.

Mr. Noble appropriates to this Prelate a Penny which has no distinguishing mark, except a Crosier behind the Throne^z. Possibly it may have been struck in his time.

Christopher Bambridge, or Bainbridge, the successor of Sever, held this See only one year. He was not consecrated until 1507, for the See was vacant two years; and in 1508 he was translated to York.

There is no evidence that the Mint was worked during that short period, unless a Penny with the initials D. B. on the Reverse should have been struck by this Bishop.

* Claus. Chanc. Durham, Roll 13. No 46. Noble, Append. (1).
^y According to Godwin, which date will just allow him time to have coined in the 18th. of Henry VII. Richardson, in his Edition of Godwin's Work, fixes his translation in 1500.

^z Dissertations on the Mint, &c. of Durham, p. 61.

To him succeeded Thomas Ruthall, according to Richardson, in 1509, the last year of Henry VII. Godwin dates his consecration in 1508. Whichever of these is right, he could have held the Bishoprick but a few months during this reign (for Henry VII. died in the month of April), and consequently but little, if any, of his Money is to be found. There are Pennies, however, with D. R. on the Reverse, which, as they differ from those usually attributed to Bishop Fox, with R. D., may possibly belong to this Bishop.

But there can be little doubt that he exercised the regal privilege of Coinage during the next reign; and the Pennies with T. D. over the Arms on the Reverse are supposed to have been struck by him.

He was succeeded, in 1523, by Cardinal Wolsey, whose Pennies bear his initials T. W., or in some instances D. W.; and are further distinguished by the Cardinal's Hat, which terminates the lower limb of the Cross on the Reverse; except in one instance, where the Letters occur without the Hat. As this Penny has the same Mint Mark, the Mullet, which is upon those with the Hat, it probably also belongs to the Cardinal ^a.

On the 11th of March, in the 13th year of Henry VIII., a Patent was granted to him for the delivery of Coining Irons (for Pennies only) sufficient to supply his Mint at Durham ^b.

1523 or 1524. In an Act, which was passed in

^a Noble, page 71.

^b Harl. MSS. 660.—16. Rev. George North's MS. There must be some mistake in this date, as the 11th of March, 13th Henry VIII., falls in the year 1522, before Wolsey was Bishop of this See.

the 14th and 15th of the same King, entitled, "An Act concerning Coiners, that shall coin and make any Money at any Mint within this Realm of England," it was specially enacted, that its provisions should not in any wise be prejudicial to the Coiners and Mint Masters of Durham, York, and Canterbury, for any Money to be coined there other than heretofore had been accustomed ^c.

That the Cardinal coined considerable sums here appears probable from the conclusion of a letter addressed to him by William Frankelyn, his Chancellor, in which he says, "at my last being ^{at} London I spake to a frend to provyde me Silver for coyning at Duresme; and on good fryday I received a l're from hym, wherby I p'ceive that I shall have of hym every yere 1200 li. of Silver, whiche wilbe very profettable bothe to your Grace and also to all the Cuntrie. I intend to bringe downe with me from London as niche Silver as I can get, and 2 or 3 moo Coynars; and also we must have many moo coyning yrons, for I received but 24 from Mr. Tonyes; which yrons will endure but a litell space, if we have plentie of Silver and Workmen, as I trust to have." ^d

On the translation of Wolsey to Winchester, in the year 1529, he was succeeded by Cuthbert Tunstall, whose Coins are distinguishable by c. d. on the

^c Statute 14 and 15 Henry VIII. chap. 12, Rastall's Edition.

^d From the original in the Cotton Library. ^{Tit. B. I. fol. 297.} Printed amongst Mr. Allan's Miscellaneous Collections, relating to Sherburn Hospital, at his private press in Darlington, 1773, 4to.

Mr. Noble quotes the same, from Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, p. 165; and says that Frankelyn, B. D. was then Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Archdeacon of Durham, and Temporal Chancellor there. Page 70.

Reverse. But there is one kind which has no appropriating sign, except the Mint Mark, a Mullet, which is supposed to give it to this Bishop, because it appears upon his other Coins. Mr. Noble thinks that it was probably struck just before this See was deprived of its Mint, when, "to avoid that jealousy which the King discovered at these Charter Mints, it might be judged prudent to omit every episcopal and local distinction that could give offence." ^e

With this Bishop the privilege of Coining at Durham ceased, probably for ever.

In his time, that is, in the year 1534, a valuation of the Bishoprick was taken, one article of which was this:

The Scite of the Castle of Durham, £. s. d.
with the Coinage of Money - - - - 8 6 8½

But this account affords no means of distinguishing how much of the above sum is to be placed to the Scite of the Castle, nor how much to the Coinage.

Whenever the situation of this Mint is mentioned, it is always stated to be within the Castle.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.

If Colchester be Camulodunum, which appears to be highly probable^g, and if the Coins with CVNOB-

^e Dissertations on Mint, &c. of Durham, p. 76.—I know not where Mr. Noble met with any intimation of this jealousy respecting the Charter Mints. Tunstall was Bishop during ^{a great} the whole reign of Henry VIII., and it is impossible to say when his last Coin was struck.

^f Lambe's Battle of Floddon, Appendix No 1. p. 108. The source from whence this valuation was derived does not appear, nor the occasion of its being made.

^g "Camulodunum is said by Dion Cassius [Lib. IX. p. 281.]

LINVS and CAMV belong to Cunobeline and Camulodunum, which can scarcely be doubted, then Colchester may boast of a Mint in the British times.

Camden speaks of a Coin struck here by Claudius, inscribed COL. CAMVLODVN^a; but no such Coin is now known to exist; so that, in all probability, that legend had its origin in error.

Dr. Stukeley also possessed a Coin of Block Tin of CAMVLODVNVNVM, which he interprets Colchesterⁱ. This has likewise vanished out of mortal ken.

The earliest Anglo-Saxon Coin which I have met with from this Mint is of the reign of Cnut; the next is of Edward the Confessor; in whose reign every house in this Town was rated at six Pence annually for the maintenance of the King's Soldiers; on account of which annual payment the whole City paid in every year fifteen Pounds five Shillings and three Pence, of which sum the Moneyers paid four Pounds^k.

Harold II. likewise struck Money here.

Coins of William I. are known; and when Domesday Book was compiled, the Burgesses of Colchester and Maldon were rated at twenty Pounds for the

to be the royal seat or residence of King Cunobeline. Now more of his Coins have been and are daily found at Colchester than in any other part of the Kingdom, both in Gold, Silver, and Brass." [Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 13.] If to this fact we add the agreement in distance with the Itinerary, which is much nearer than that of either Maldon or Walden, it will appear that Colchester is, with great appearance of probability, considered as the scite of Camulodunum.

^a Britannia, Gough's Edition, vol. II. p. 44.

ⁱ Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 69.

^k Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 106. b.

Mint; but it seems that the King had remitted one half of that sum^l.

The proportion which was paid by these two places is not stated; and, from Moneta being in the singular number, it is not clear whether Maldon paid for its own Mint or for this in Colchester.

Coins are also known of

William II.

and

Henry I.

Henry II.

Two pieces of Silver are found in Collections, which are supposed to have been struck here during the siege of this place in the Grand Rebellion. They are both stamped with a Castle of nearly the same form, and have engraved round it CAROLI FORTVNA RESVRGAM. They are thin plates of Silver, the one octagonal, and the other round^m. I know not on what authority they are given to this place.

In the British Museum is a piece of Gold, rudely cut into a circular form, incuse on one side, stamped with a Castle between the letters c. and r. crowned. Underneath, in two lines, OBS. COL. 1648. $\frac{s}{x}$.ⁿ

HORNDON.

To this place, which in Domesday Book is spelled Horninduna, probably belongs a Penny of Edward the Confessor, which reads on the Reverse HORNI-DVNE.

MALDON.

Camden fixes here the British Camalodunum; but it seems the better opinion that Colchester occupies the Scite of that City^o.

^l Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 107. b.

^m See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. Nos 7 and 8.

ⁿ See Supplement, Part II.

^o See Colchester Mint.

The first notice of any Mint in this Town occurs upon a Penny of Æthelred II.

Cnut had a Mint at this place.

Edward the Confessor also coined here; as did Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that the Burgesses of this place, conjointly with those of Colchester, were rated at twenty Pounds for the Mint; but the entry is so obscurely worded that it is difficult to determine whether that sum were paid for the Mint in this place or for that in Colchester^p.

No Coins, however, have yet been discovered of a later date than the reign of Harold II.

Several of the Coins of Wm. Cong. found at Beaworth in Hampshire in 1833 read IELFORD ON MIEL — IELFDINE ON MIE — and LIFE =
GLOCESTERSHIRE. :SYN ON MIEL.

BERKELEY.

In the fourth year of Edward III. Thomas Lord Berkeley acquired from the King a full confirmation of Berkeley, &c. and likewise liberty of Coinage^q.

To this account Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, has made the following addition — but those privileges have been long since disused, because the expense of passing accounts in the Exchequer exceeded the profits arising from them^r. For this he gives no authority; and I presume the whole originated in his own imagination.

In Atkyns's History of this County the Mint is not mentioned; nor does it any where appear that it was ever worked.

^p Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 107. b.

^q Cart. 4 E. III. n. 62. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 357.

^r Page 269.

CIRENCESTER.

Dr. Stukeley describes a Coin of Carausius, published by Genebrier, with c in the Exergue, probably signifying, as he says, CORINIVM, our Cirences-ter^s. But in his own History of that Emperor, the same letter, upon the very same Coin, is said to stand for CATARACTONIVM, Catteric^t.

Upon as frail a foundation stands a Mint which Mr. Rudder announced to belong to the Abbat here. The Abbat, says he, had the privilege of Coinage. I have seen a Brass piece, something smaller than a Copper Halfpenny, which was found in the year 1772 in Mr. Masters's garden. On one side was a Coronet, charged with three Rams' Heads (part of the Arms of the Abbey), and round it this inscription: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLEN. On the Reverse a Cross Flory between four Fleurs de Lis, and round the Quarters the letters G. A. G. A. for George Abbat. From which it appears that it was coined between the years 1445 and 1461, during which time William George was Abbat^u.

Sir William Atkyns does not notice this privilege which Mr. Rudder has given to the Abbat. I believe the Coin he mentions is his sole authority; and suspect that the Rams' Heads are three imperfect Fleurs de Lis, and the piece itself to be nothing more than a Nuremberg Token, several of which,

^s Palæographia Britannica, No III. p. 21.

^t Medallic History of Carausius, part I. page 259.

^u History of Gloucestershire, p. 359.

nearly resembling that above, may be seen in Snelling's Plates ^w.

GLOUCESTER.

Dr. Stukeley ascribes a Coin of Carausius to the Mint in this place. It reads on the Reverse LEG. VII. CLA.; from which, and the letters D. X. in the area, he pronounces that it was struck by the Decuriones of Gloucester on the first of August, the birthday of their Founder. It is, says he, a Colony Coin; they were stationed there. Claudiocestria thence called ^x.

To pass by this vision. It is probable that this place did not possess a Mint until the reign of Æthelstan, when, in consequence of the general words of his Law for the Regulation of the Mints, one was opened here; at least, the earliest Coin now known, which bears the name of this City, was struck in his reign.

There are also Coins of

Eadgar,	Harthacnut,
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor,
Æthelred II.	and
Cnut,	Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that William I. received twenty Pounds for the Mint in this City^y.

Coins of that Monarch still exist; as do also those of

William II.	Stephen, and
Henry I.	Henry II.

Rudder says that King John granted a Mint here, but that it seemed to be no more than the confirmation of a more antient Grant^z.

^w View of the Origin, &c. of Jettons.

^x Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 176.

^y Volume I. folio 162. ^z History of Gloucestershire, p. 90.

This Mint appears to have ceased after the reign of Henry III., for no Coins of any succeeding King have been discovered.

In the reign of Henry II., during his fifth, sixth, and ninth years, the Mint was near Trinity Church^a.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. Stukeley gives a Coin of Carausius, which bears in the Exergue of the Reverse CLA; that is, according to his interpretation, CLAVSENTVM, Southampton^b.

In the Anglo-Saxon times the two Towns which are now known by the names of Northampton and Southampton were generally called Hamtune, without the distinguishing prefix. But the former place was, from its inland situation, of but little importance when compared with the maritime consequence of the latter. To that Town, therefore, I have no hesitation in ascribing those Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Coins which bear Hamtune on the Reverse; and shall likewise assume that it was intended in Æthelstan's Law, which was promulgated about the year 928, for the Regulation of his Mints. In that Law Hamtune was allowed two Moneyers.

No Coins, however, of that Monarch have yet been discovered which can be supposed to have issued from this Mint.

A Penny of Eadmund I. reads AMTD. Quære, whether it be not blundered, and whether this place were not intended?

^a History of Gloucestershire, p. 90, note *.

^b Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 253. But see Gloucester Mint.

Eadwig coined here; as did also
 Eadgar, Cnut,
 Eadweard the Martyr, Edward the Confessor, and
 Æthelred II. Harold II.

When Domesday Book was compiled, the two Counties, which had before been frequently called by the common appellation of Hamtun-scyre, were distinguished into Hamtescire and Northamtscire^c; and Southampton was written Hamtune, and Northampton Northamtone^d.

No notice occurs in that Record of a Mint in either of those Counties or Towns.

It is observable, that, notwithstanding the adoption of this mode of distinguishing the two Counties by the Compilers of Domesday Book, yet the Coins of William I. read HAMTVNE only as Southampton is written in that Survey.

William II. had a Mint here; as had also Henry I. and Stephen.

A Writ of the ninth of John is the earliest Record, relating to the Mints, in which, as far as I have discovered, the distinction of Northampton from Southampton occurs. It is there written Norb̃; and as Norwich also is in the Writ, there can be no doubt what Town is intended^e.

^c It appears, however, from Bede, that Hampshire was sometimes called, by the Anglo-Saxons, Suthamteschire. And Camden says, that the Anglo-Saxon name of Northamptonshire was Nopþarenþon-rcýpe.

^d Lambarde says the Anglo-Saxons called the latter place Nopþarenþune. See his Topographical Dictionary. The distinctions mentioned in the text do not occur on any Coins of that time which I have seen.

^e See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

On the Coins of Henry III. the Southampton Mint does not appear, but that of Northampton is frequent.

WINCHESTER.

This City must have been of considerable importance in the reign of Æthelstan, as that Monarch established here six Moneyers^f, only two in number less than the complement which was allowed to London.

Coins of that Monarch remain to this time; as do also those of

Eadgar,

Cnut,

Eadweard the Martyr,

Edward the Confessor, and

Æthelred II.

Harold II.

Domesday Book does not notice this Mint, although Coins are known of William I.

There was a Mint here in the reign of William II. also, as appears from his Money.

"In 1102, 2 Henry I., a fire broke out in the centre of this City, which destroyed the Royal Palace, the MINT, &c. and a great proportion of the inhabitants' houses^g. The Mint was soon restored, as this City, from the earliest times, had been the chief, and now, on a particular occasion, 1125, became the only place for coining Money.

^f The Historian of Winchester renders the word *Mynetepar* Mints, and considers this as a privilege to coin six different sorts of Money. But even allowing his translation to be correct, I should imagine that a number of Mints does not imply so many different sorts of Money, but the privilege of Coining so much as six Mints could strike. See the History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 148.

^g "Annales Wint. ad dict. ann. Trussel, whose Chronology is exceedingly faulty, places this disaster in 1112."

The fact is, the current Specie of the Kingdom was so much debased, in consequence of the great number of Mints established in different Cities, the Masters of which seemed to contend with each other who should enrich themselves the most at the expense of the publick^h, that it would pass neither in foreign markets nor even in our own. The King, by the advice of his Chief Minister, the celebrated Roger Bishop of Sarum, was determined to remedy this evil. With this view he gave orders to all the Coiners throughout England to repair to Winchester, against Christmas day in the same year, viz. 1125ⁱ. Here, being separately examined, they were all found guilty of the frauds imputed to them, except three persons of that profession in this City^k, and accordingly underwent the severe punishment of mutilation, and the loss of their right hands^l. To the above-mentioned Artists of Winchester was therefore committed the charge of making a new Coinage, to supply the whole Kingdom^m, all the base Money being cried down and cut to pieces.ⁿ

Coins are known which were struck in this Mint by Henry I., but they are extremely scarce (as are indeed all his Coins), which could hardly have been

^h This competition in villainy is a poetical addition, by the Historian of this City, to the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1125.

ⁱ "Chron. Sax. ad an. 1125."

^k "Annal. Wint."

^l "Chron. Sax."

^m "Will. Malm." Mr. Milner appears to have taken the whole of this transaction much too literally; and would find it difficult to prove that all the Coinage, at this time, proceeded from the three individuals above-mentioned. I cannot find the passage referred to by him in William of Malmsbury.

ⁿ History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 202.

the case had this Re-coinage been as general as it is here represented.

From a MS Survey of Winchester taken in the reign of Henry I. it appears that five Mints in this City were put down by the King's order; and that the Monks of St. Swithin held of Godwin Socche, Master of the Mint, one house, for which they paid thirty-seven Shillings, *præter consuetudinem* — *faciunt consuetudinem & reddunt 27 Sol.* °

Stephen coined here.

1180. In the 27th year of Henry II., the King having ordered a new Coinage to be made (which was accordingly issued throughout the realm in 1181) ^p, whilst the workmen of the Mint here were employed in fabricating the Coin, a fire broke out, which consumed the Mint, and the greater and more valuable part of the City ^q. This was probably the part to the South of the High Street, where the Mint, Guildhall, and other publick offices stood ^r. His Coins still remain.

1189. Richard I., in his first year, granted to the Citizens of this place, belonging to the Merchants' Gild, that they should not be compelled to plead without the Walls of their City, except in Pleas of foreign Tenures; the *Moneyers*, and the King's own Officers, excepted ^s.

° British Topography, vol. I. p. 388, 389. There is an evident mistake in the sum, which is given as above.

^p Mat. Paris, an. 1181, quoted by Milner. The Historian says merely, *Nova Moneta in Anglia facta est.*

^q Annal. Winton. ann. 1180.

^r History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 222.

^s See the Charter in the Appendix to the History of Winchester, vol. II. p. 202.

1208. In the ninth year of John, the King granted to them and their heirs that there should be a Moneyer and an Exchange, with all the privileges belonging to them, in this City for ever. At the same time he confirmed to them the above-recited privilege which they had received from Richard I. *Upon the Close Roll 17 Joh. (p. 225) Rex Bar. de Scaccario be sciatis quod concessimus probris hominibus nostris Winton quod monetaria nostra et excambium moneta nostra imperpetuum sint in civitate nostra Wint. cum omnibus libertatibus ad monetar' hos.*

In the same year the Officers of this Mint, as well as those of several others, were ordered to attend the King at Westminster, there to receive his commands ^{u.} *nostra et excambium moneta nostra imperpetuum sint in civitate nostra Wint. cum omnibus libertatibus ad monetar' hos.*

1248. Henry III. "also continued the Mint here. Hence the current Coin of the Kingdom being clipped to almost half its size ^{w.}, he caused a new Coinage to be executed here, commanding ^x all the former Coin to be cried down, or only taken in exchange for the new, according to its weight. This inconveniency, though unavoidable, caused much murmuring, and some distress." ^y *fram et 20. cambium moneta nostra pertinentibus. It ideo nobis mandamus quod canes ad monetam illam faciendam sine delacione esse habere faciat. T. m. ipso apud*

In the year preceding this, the Citizens gave LXXS. *Clarendon. xiiiiij. die Aug.* that the Drapery might be removed from the Mint into the High Street ^{z.} *There is another entry p. 267 col. 1. which again implies the intention at least of an English*

There are Coins still remaining which were struck by Henry III. in this City. *coinage.*

In 1249 Peter Delveday, who had been chosen Assayer, in the Mint here, by the Mayor and Citizens, was admitted to that office in the Court of Exchequer, having first taken the oath ^{a.}

^t Charter ubi supra, p. 203.

^u See the Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^w "Mat. Paris, ann. 1247 and 1248."

^x "Annal. Wint. 1248."

^y "Mat. Paris." Milner's History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 250.

^z Mag. Rot. 31 H. III. Rot. 4. b. m. 1. Madox's History of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 509.

^a Memor. 33 H. III. Rot. 1 b. Madox's History of Exchequer, vol. II. p. 89.

Mr. Milner supposes that the alteration in the form of the Coins which took place in the year 1279 was effected principally in this Mint. But the Author to whom he refers does not justify that supposition^b; and Leake says the Coins were made only in the Exchange at London, near St. Paul's, still called the Old Change^c. But in this there must be some mistake, as an Exchange was not a place where Money was coined. The Money, or the greater part of it, was most probably struck in the Tower.

Indeed Henry III. may be considered as the last Monarch who coined here, as no Money has been discovered of later reigns.

In 1311, the 18th year of Edward II., the sum of sixty Shillings, which, it appears above, the Men of Winchester were to give, in the 31st year of Henry III.; that the Drapery should be removed from the Mint to the great Street where it used to be, remained unpaid^d. As it did also in the 12th year of Edward IV.^e

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD ROYAL MINT.

This appears to have been one of those Mints which were established by Æthelstan, as his Coins

^b Mat. Westminster, sub anno, quoted by Milner, History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 269.

^c History of English Money, p. 82. He refers to Strype's Edition of Stow's Survey of London, p. 83. Qu. what was Stow's authority?

^d Mag. Rot. 18 E. II. tit. Suthampton. m. 1. a. Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 19.

^e Mag. Rot. 12 E. IV. tit. Suthamt. m. 1 and 2. a. Firma Burgi, p. 19.

are the earliest which are known to have been struck here.

Eadwig and Harthacnut had likewise a Mint in this City.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were seven Moneyers here, one of which was the Bishop's. When the Money was made anew, each of them paid eighteen Shillings for the Dies to be received, and within one month afterward, each of them gave to the King twenty Shillings^f. When the King came to the City these Moneyers made him as much Money as he would; that is, of the King's Silver. And these seven had their Sac and Soc^g.

Whenever any one of the King's Moneyers died, the King had twenty Shillings for a Relief. But if he died without devising his property, the King took the whole.

If the Earl went into Wales with the Army, these men went with him. And whoever of them, being commanded, did not go, forfeited to the King forty Shillings^g.

Harold II. also coined here.

Although the state of this Mint in the time of William I. is not mentioned in Domesday Book, yet Coins are known to have been struck here in his reign; and also in the reigns of Henry I., Stephen,

^f The words of Domesday are, *Quando moneta renouat' dabat quisq; eor xviii solid' pro cuneis recipiendis. 7 ex eo die quo redibant usq; ad unu' mense' dabat quisq; eorum regi xx solid.* That part which is in Italicks I cannot explain. The double payment occurs in the Mint of Shrewsbury, where the second sum is likewise twenty Shillings; the first sum is not stated. See account of Shrewsbury Mint.

^g Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 179.

Henry II., and Henry III., in whose 33d year a Writ was issued for the election of certain Officers for this Mint, in like manner as for Wallingford, and for other places ^h.

HEREFORD EPISCOPAL MINT.

The Bishop's Moneyer, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was under precisely the same regulations as those were who belonged to the Royal Mint.

In stating the possessions of the Church of Hereford, it is said, in Domesday Book, that in Hereford Port Bishop Walterⁱ had, in the Confessor's reign, certain lands, &c.; and that he had also one Moneyer. And that when Bishop Robert^j succeeded, he found the City so impoverished that of one hundred houses which Bishop Walter had, only sixty remained; and that the rent of them was then decreased, from ninety-four Shillings to forty-three Shillings and three Pence; but at the time of making that Survey the rent had risen again to fifty Shillings ^k.

As in this account the Mint is not noticed, it is probable that, for some reason now unknown, the Bishop had lost the privilege of coining.

LEOMINSTER.

A Penny of William II., which reads LEOF on the Reverse, for the name of the Mint, is supposed to

^h See this Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

ⁱ According to Godwin, Bishop Walter was consecrated in 1060.

^j Robert Losinga was consecrated in 1079; on the 29th of December; that is, in the 14th year of William I.

^k Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 181 b.

have been struck here, as the Anglo-Saxon name of this place was *Leofmýnŕter*.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBAN'S.

There can, I think, be little doubt but that those Coins which bear the letters *VER* and *VERLAMIO* were struck in this place ; but it is by no means so easy to decide by what Monarch they were coined.

A comparison of them, however, with the Coins of Cunobeline, within whose dominions Verulam was included, will warrant the conjecture that they are probably of his time.

HERTFORD.

A Penny of King Eadweard the Martyr first announces the existence of a Mint here.

Another of Æthelred II. reads *HERFORD* ; by which, I presume, this place is intended ; whilst those Coins with an *E* after the first *R* are of the Hereford Mint.

The following Monarchs also coined here :

Cnut,	William I. and
Edward the Confessor,	William II.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.

I am unable to ascertain the particular Coins to which the following passage in Leland's *Collectanea* refers :

“ Venandunum, vulgo Huntingdune.

Habent et oppidani in sigillo publico venatorem cum suis armis. Habent numisma vetustissimum,

non procul ab opp: erutum, cum imagine canis leporarii, sed inscriptio præ vetustate oblitterata est."¹

The earliest Coin known to be struck here is one of the reign of the unfortunate Eadwig.

Æthelred II. had a Mint in this place; as had also
Cnut, and
Harthacnut.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor this Burgh was rated to the King's Tax, as the fourth part of Hyrstingestan Hundred, for fifty Hides; but when Domesday Book was compiled it was not so taxed in that Hundred, after King William I. had imposed a Tax of the Mint upon the Burgh.

There were here three Moneyers, who paid forty Shillings between the King and the Earl [Eustace]; but when that Survey was taken they were not here^m.

The Mint which was in this place during the Confessor's reign continued to be worked in the time of Harold II.

It is not easy to understand what is meant above by the Moneyers not being in this Burgh when Domesday Book was compiled, for Coins of this Mint exist, to this day, both of William I. and also of his son William II. Can it be that this Burgh had, previously to 1086, lost the privilege of coining, and that it was afterwards restored by William I.?

From this period I have not met with the name of this place on any Coins, unless Mr. North be correct in a legend which he has given in one of his manuscripts. It reads FVLRE ON HVND; but I am

¹ Vol. IV. p. 14.

^m Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 203.

inclined to suspect some mistake, as in his first Plate of Coins of Henry III. he has engraven one as belonging to this place, which is, in fact, of the Rochester Mint; the four letters, **HVNT**, which he has placed beneath the Penny as signifying the place of Mintage, being the first four letters of the Moneyer's name, and the whole legend, when properly read, being **✠ HVNTREI . ON . RO .ⁿ**

It is most probable that this place never recovered the privilege of coining after the general Resumption in the first year of King Henry II.

KENT.

CANTERBURY ROYAL MINT.

It is probable that this Mint was worked at a very early period, as the Coins of the Kingdom of Kent afford the first specimens of Anglo-Saxon Coinage. None of them can, however, be with certainty appropriated to this Mint until the reign of Beldred^o, who ascended the throne about the beginning of the ninth century.

After his time there is no evidence that the Mint was worked until the reign of Ethelvulf^p, the second

ⁿ The Plate referred to is the first of two which Mr. North prepared for the illustration of a Treatise on the Coins of Henry III., which he had long designed, but never carried into execution. Those Plates are now, by the kindness of my much-respected and lamented friend Mr. Gough, in my possession.

A Penny of Henry III. in the British Museum reads **FVLKS ON LVND**. It is possible that Mr. North wrote from an imperfect specimen of this Coin.

^o His Coin has in the centre **DOVR CITS**. See Plate III. of Anglo-Saxon Coins.

^p Unless the monogram on the Reverse of No 2 and 3 of Ecgbearht's Pennies be intended for **DO ROB C**.

of those Kings who are usually but incorrectly called Sole Monarchs of England. He received the Kingdom of Kent from his father Egbert^q.

Aelfred also coined here; and in his Coin the name of the City is singularly placed on the Obverse with that of the King^r.

In the reign of Æthelstan there were no less than seven^s Moneyers employed in this City (a greater number than was allowed in any other place, except London); four of whom belonged to the King, two to the Archbishop, and one to the Abbat [of St. Augustine]^t. Coins of this Monarch still remain; as do those of

Eadgar,	Cnut,
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor, and
Æthelred II.	Harold II.

In Domesday Book this Mint is not noticed; but Coins are known of

William I.	Stephen,
William II.	and
Henry I.	Henry II.

1199. In the first year of King John there was a Grant of three Dies and three Moneyers in this City^v.

^q See Plate XIV. of Anglo-Saxon Coins, No 4, and Plate XV. No 5.

^r See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XV. No 10. This circumstance occurs, as I believe, only on this Coin and on that struck at Oxford by the same Monarch, Plate XVI. No 14.

^s Bromton makes these Moneyers eight, by giving three to the Archbishop, col. 843.

^t Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, p. 59.

^v Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. p. 431, quoting Cart. 1 John, p. 1, m. 6, n. 46, in these words: *pro III Cuneo & tribus Monetariis habendis in Civitate Cantuar.* This must, I presume,

1208. In the ninth year of the same King, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of several other places, were ordered to appear before the King at Westminster, there to receive his commands^u.

1229. King Henry III., in his 13th year, committed to Richard Reinger the Cambium of London and Canterbury^w.

1230. In the following year he granted to William his Taylor the custody of the Money Die of this Mint, which had been in the keeping of Simon Chich deceased, and which, upon the death of the said Simon, was committed to the said William, during the King's pleasure^x.

On the Monday immediately following the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the year 1238, Thomas Mareschal and five others, Burgesses of this City, came to the Exchequer, and presented there, on the part of the City, Lambine Dravet, elected by the oath of twelve men, as a fit person to have the keeping of the King's Die in Canterbury; which office Adam Mercer had held by the King's Writ. The said Lambine was accepted and sworn; and the Keeper of the Cambium was commanded to receive him^y.

1245. In the 29th year of Henry III., William Hardell, as Warden of this Mint as well as of that

mean for the Royal Mint, as the Archbishop had only two Moneyers.

^u See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^w See this fully stated in the account of the London Mint, under that year.

^x Pat. 14 H. III. m. 3. pt. 2.

^y Memor. 22 H. III. Rot. 10. b. Madox's History of the Exchequer, vol. II. p. 87.

in London, rendered an Account of the Issues of the Cambium of Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past, from the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the 22d year to the eighth day of April in the 30th year ^z.

... In the first of those years he accounted for *cclxxvili. vjs. jd.* of the part belonging to the King (exclusive of the Archbishop's portion), arising from eight Dies, out of which the Archbishop received the issues of three Dies. In the second year he accounted for ^{xx}*ceiiij* and *iiijli. xvjs.* besides the Archbishop's portion. And in the third year for *cccljli. xvs. vij d.*, the Archbishop's share being deducted; and also that of the Custodes of the Archbishoprick, who were bound to answer for the issues during the vacancy of the Archbishoprick ^a.

1247. Before the alteration of the Coins took place, Stamps were ordered to be engraven of a new incision, or cut, and to be sent to this Mint, and to other places ^b.

1248. In the next year the Bailiffs of this City presented before the Barons of the Exchequer Geoffrey Rikeward, whom, by the King's command, they had elected Assayer in this Mint. Accordingly he was admitted to the office, after having taken the oath ^c.

In 1256 the custody of one of the King's Dies in

^z So it stands in Madox's copy of the Record; but how can that be reconciled with the date of the 29th year?

^a Mag. Rot. 29 H. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134.

^b Simon's Irish Coins, page 13.

^c Trin. Commun. 32 H. III. Rot. 8. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. page 88.

this Mint was granted to John Terri for life, with all profits, &c.; for which he was to pay one hundred Shillings annually into the Exchequer.

The same, upon the same terms, to William Cokyn.

Another also, in like manner, to Robert de Canterbury; and John Somerket, Keeper of the Exchange, was commanded to deliver the Die to him; and Philip de Luvel and the other Barons of the Exchequer were commanded to enrol the same^d.

1257. In the next year a Grant was made to William de Glocester of the custody of that Die which Robert de Canterbury, son of Robert de Canterbury, lately deceased, had held. On the same terms^e.

About the same time the King granted to the Officers of this Cambium, that they should not partake with the Citizens in the common Tallages of the City. And the Bailiffs, &c. were ordered to appear in the Exchequer, on the fifteenth day after Easter, to receive judgment for having distrained upon Henry Clerk and other Officers of the Cambium^f.

1258. One William, the King's Goldsmith, was sworn in the Exchequer into the office of Keeper of the King's Cambium for London, and for this place, in the 42d year of the King's.

Various Coins of Henry III. were struck in this Mint.

^d Pat. 40 H. III. m. 14 and 21.

^e Pat. 41 H. III. m. 1.

^f Ex Hill. Record 41 H. III. Rot. 10. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 748.

^g Memor. 42 H. III. Rot. 1. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. page 89.

In the year 1273 it was determined by Robert Burnel and others of the King's Council, at the Exchequer, that the wages of the Moneyers, Exchangers, and Assayers, &c. should be allowed to Bartholomew de Castell, the Warden of the Mints here and in London, in his account for the Mint in this City, for the 56th year of the late King Henry III.^a

In 1279 there were to be eight Furnaces here, three of which were for the Archbishopⁱ.

About 1281 or 1282 an Assay was ordered to be made of the Money which had been coined here^l.

1286. In the 14th year of the King a Writ was issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to deliver the Pixes of the Mints of London and Canterbury to John de Caturco and Gerald Mauham, in order to coin Money; and to administer to them the oath requisite upon that occasion^k.

On the 29th of March in the year 1300 it was ordained that there should be eight Furnaces in this City^l.

1319. In the 12th year of Edward II., John de Wengrave appeared before the Barons of the Exchequer as the executor of William Trente, deceased, late Warden of the Mint in this City^m.

1351. In the 25th of Edward III. a Writ was

^l Memor. 1 E. I. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 207.

ⁱ Lib. Rub. Scacc. folio 247. See the Annals under this year.

^j Trin. Com. 9 and 10 E. I. Rot. 5. b. See Trial of the Pix under this year.

^k Trin. Com. 14 E. I. Rot. 12. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

^l Liber Rubeus Scaccarii, folio 259.

^m Trin. Com. 12 E. II. Rot. 37. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 234. See London Mint.

issued for three Dies and three Moneyers to be in this placeⁿ.

1381. King Richard II., in his fifth year, appointed Stephen Rummelow, to be Keeper of the Coinage of Gold and Silver in the Tower of London, and in this City^o.

Snelling says there are Half Groats of Henry IV. and V. which were struck here^a. But he has not informed us how they are to be distinguished from the Coins of Henry VI.

Henry VI., in the year 1426, issued a Writ exactly similar to that of the 25th of Edward III.^q

This Mint continued to be worked during the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI.

According to Somner, this Mint was kept in a place neighbouring upon the Exchange, but on the other side of the Street^r [*i. e.* the High Street], even there where now the Inn called the Crown, or some part of it, stands^s.

Another Mint Office was situated in the Parish of St. George, over against the Pillory of the City^t.

Somner says he had a piece or two coined at Canterbury by Henry VIII., not in the Mint above mentioned as being situated in the High Street, but, as he conceived, at the place now called The Mint, by the Court Gate of Christ Church; where, after

ⁿ Claus. 25 E. III. m. 10. From Mr. North's MS Notes.

^o Pat. 5 R. II. pt. 1. m. 15. See London Mint.

^p Silver Coinage, p. 14.

^q Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. p. 431.

^r Battely's Edition of Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.

^s Somner's Canterbury, p. 123.

^t Battely's Additions to Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.

the Dissolution, he coined Money for the service (they say) of his French Wars. Ever since which time the place retains the name of The Mint, and the Court or Yard, which it incloseth, is called The Mint Yard^a.

The Almshouse of the Cathedral was taken from the Church at the Dissolution, but restored by Queen Mary. In the Charter of Restitution mention is made of a Mint there, some time kept by King Henry VIII.^w

THE KING'S EXCHANGE

appears to have been granted by King John in his sixth year, 1204, to the Archbishop, by the name of The King's Change, at a rent of 100 Marks *per annum*^u; and there is an order of his successor, Henry III., that none should make change of Plate, or other Mass of Silver, but in his Exchange of London or Canterbury^y: and he wrote to the Scabines and Men of Ipre, in the sixth year of his reign, 1221, that he and his Council had given a prohibition to that effect^z.

1313: In the Iter of H. de Stanton and his Sociates, Justices Itinerant, in the seventh year of Edward II., Hugh Pykard, Clerk, was indicted within the Liberties of the Priory of Christ Church for stealing 32lb. of Silver, which was in the Change of Canterbury^a.

^u Battely's Somner's Canterbury, p. 65. ^w Id. p. 113.

^x Pat. 6 John, m. 5. and m. 7.

^y Stow's Survey, B. II. 52. See London Mint.

^z Id. p. 351. Battely's Somner's Canterbury, p. 64; from whence the foregoing account of the Exchange is taken.

^a Hasted's Kent, vol. IV. p. 431.

1316. The Keeper of the King's Exchange here and in London was, in the ninth year of Edward II., committed to the Marshal, for Money due to the King upon his account ^b.

1337. In the 11th year of Edward III., Geoffrey de Thoresby was appointed, on the 12th of May, to the offices of Assayer of Money and Exchanger in the Exchange here, during his good behaviour. To hold them in the same manner, and at the same wages, as Lapine Roger, deceased, held them during his life ^c.

1345. In the 19th year of the same King, Conrad Roger and others were appointed to hold the Exchange here and in other places ^d; and Anthony Bythesea [Versus Mare] was made Supervisor and Warden of the Exchanges of London, Canterbury, and York ^e.

This Exchange was standing, it seems, until the reign of Edward III., and in all probability received its final period from him; for that Prince gave the scite and building of it, called Le Chaunge, then almost wholly in ruins, situated in the High Street ^f, and in the Parish of All Saints, to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge, in this City, in augmentation of the endowment of it ^g.

^b Hil. Status & Visus 9 E. II. Rot. 139. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 241. See the account of the Exchange at London.

^c Pat. 11 E. III. pt. 2. m. 24.

^d Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 452. See Annals of Coinage.

^e Pat. 19 E. III. pt. 1. m. 15.

^f Where now the George Inn is. [Harris's Kent, page 59.] Somner calls it the Crown Inn. [p. 123.]

^g This was in the year 1375, when Thomas New of Walton was Master: to whom, for his life, and to his successors for ever, the above Grant was made. Here was a Table of Exchange in the

There was some time a family in this City which, from their neighbourhood or other relation to this place, took name from it, and were surnamed *De Cambio*^b.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL MINT.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had, from very early times, the privilege of striking Money.

The date of its origin is, however, involved in obscurity, for it cannot be ascertained by any record now existing; and there is no reason to conclude that the most antient Archiepiscopal Coin which has hitherto been discovered is the first that was struck in this Mint.

The earliest Money which can be ascertained to have been coined here is a Penny of Jaenberht, the thirteenth Archbishop, who was consecrated in the year 768, and died in 790. At some time in this period the Kingdom of Kent must have become subject to Offa King of Mercia, by whose permission, as it should seem, this Coin was struck, for it bears his name on one side, and the Archbishop's on the otherⁱ.

Æthilheard, the successor of Jaenberht, possessed the Archiepiscopal See during the remainder of the life of Offa, through the short reign of his son Egberht, and likewise in the former part of that of Coenvulf, for he did not die until the year 803.

This Archbishop's Coins mark, in some degree,

ninth year of Edward III., which was established in furtherance of the Statute of Money made in that year. See Yarmouth Exchange.

^b Battely's edition of Somner's *Canterbury*, p. 64.

ⁱ See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XII. Jaenberht is styled Archiepiscopus upon his Coin.

the extent of his rule over this See; for whilst there is one only which is stamped with the name of Offa, there are no less than three known which were struck in the reign of Coenvulf^k. They all, like those of his predecessor, have the name of the King on one side, and that of the Archbishop on the other.

After his death, in 803, Vulfred succeeded to the Archbishoprick. This Prelate seems to have coined in a manner more independent of the reigning Monarch than hitherto had been permitted. His Money has his own effigies on the Obverse. On the Reverse of one of his Coins his Moneyer's name appears with the place of Mintage; and on others the name of the Mint is found alone, and is expressed either by a Monogram or in words at length^l.

His Moneyer's name is SAEBERHT.

Theogild his successor, in the year 830, died in about three months after he had taken possession of the Archiepiscopal seat. No Coins of his have yet been found; but Ceolnoth, who was consecrated in the same year, and died in 870, seems to have struck a considerable quantity of Money, as no less than twelve varieties of his Coins still exist. They are all, like those coined by Vulfred, without the name of the Monarch, and bear on the Obverse the Archbishop's bust, and on the Reverse the Moneyer's name, sometimes alone, and sometimes with the name of the Mint^m. No 8 of his Coins is evidently an imitation of the type of Burgred's Money.

^k See Plates XII. and XIII. On his Coin, which bears the name of Offa, he is called Pontifex; upon the others, Archiepiscopus.

^l See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XIII.

^m See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XIII. and Appendix, Plate XXVII.

His Moneyers' names were,

BEARNRED.	DIALA.	SVEBHEARD.
BIANERD.	ETHELVALD.	SVIBHEARD.
BIARNRED.	HEBECA.	TOCGA.
BIARNVLF.	HEREBEARHT.	VVINHERE.
BIORNMOD.	LI.	VVNERE.
CEALMOD.	LIABINGC.	VVNHERE.
CENVAN.	LIL.	VVNRE.
CIALMOD.	SVEBW EARD.	VVVNHERE.

A single Coin only is known of his successor **ETHERED**, who was Archbishop from 871 to 891. It has on the Obverse his name and title, and on the Reverse **ETHERED** as the Moneyer. See Appendix, Plate XXXI.

Plegmund was consecrated in the year 891, and sat until 923. His portrait does not appear upon his Money ; but the Obverse has his name and title, except in one instance, where the name of the Mint follows that of the Archbishop. The Reverses have invariably the Moneyer's name ⁿ.

Four varieties of his Coins are known, all struck by different Moneyers, who names are,

ÆTHELVLF,	ENSAM.
EICMVND.	SIGEHEIM NOR. ^o

From this time, until the reign of Æthelstan, it does not appear, either from Records or from Coins, that the privilege of coining was exercised by the Archbishops of this See^p. That Monarch allowed

ⁿ Plate XIII.

^o Qu. whether the last three letters are not blundered, and intended for **MON**. Monetarius?

^p Besides the above Coins which can be appropriated to the several Archbishops by whom they were struck, there are others which have only the names of the Moneyer and of the Mint. They have on the Obverse a rude Portrait with the name of the

to the Archbishop two Moneyers^q. No Coins, however, of this reign have yet been discovered; nor indeed any until the time of Archbishop Warham, a space of nearly 600 years.

It seems probable that Æthelstan's Grant was revoked by Æthelred II.^r, when the inferior Mints were resumed into the hands of the Crown; and that it was not restored until the first year of Richard I., 1189, who gave to Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors the liberty of three Dies and three Moneyers in that City^s.

1199. This Grant was confirmed by King John in his first year^t.

1200. In his second year he again confirmed the same, with the addition of a Grant and Confirmation of an Exchange of Money, to be made by the said Dies,

Moneyer round it; and on the Reverse, *POBODERNIA CIVITAS*, in three lines across the field; except in one instance, where the Moneyer's name is repeated on the Reverse, and the letters *DRVR. CRTS.* only are placed within the inner circle. See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XIII. Uncertain Coins.

The Moneyers are, *SVVEFNERD* and *SIGESTEF*; whose names are to be found upon the Coins of Ecgbeorcht, the first sole Monarch. See Plate XIV.

Another, of the same type and Reverse as No 4 of the Uncertain Coins, reads on the Obverse *LYNING MONETA*. In Dr. Hunter's Cabinet.

^q *Leges Ang.-Sax.* p. 59.

^r He ordained, in his Laws, that no person should have a Mint except the King. *Leg. Anglo-Sax.* p. 118.

^s *Lib. Chart. Cantuar. Archiep.* MS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Dugdale, in his *Origines*, seems to refer to the same authority for this fact [p. 9]. The Moneyers, which in the reign of Æthelstan were no more than two, are now increased to three, probably by the Abbat of St. Augustine's Moneyer being at this time given to the Archbishop.

^t *Id.*

with all liberties, &c. and all profit, &c. belonging to the same. The Archbishop and his successors to hold the said Dies and Exchange for ever, as by the above Grant of Richard I.^v; and a Writ was issued to Reginald de Cornhull, the Sheriff of Kent, commanding him, without delay, to give the Archbishop seisin of the said Dies with the Exchange^u.

1229. It appears that this Mint was worked between the 17th of July 1228, and the last day of March in the following year; for the Archbishoprick being vacant by the death of Stephen Langton on the 9th of July, the Custodes of the See, Bertram de Crioil and Allan Punnaunt, answered in the Exchequer for xv^l. vijs. xjd. ob., being the profits of the Dies^w.

1245. In the 29th year of Henry III. William Hardell rendered an account, as Custos, of the Cambium of Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past, in which the three Dies belonging to the Archbishop are particularly mentioned, and his right to them acknowledged^x.

In the year 1267 Richard le Espee was sworn, in the Exchequer, a Moneyer of this Mint, being presented by the Archbishop's Steward^y.

1278. King Edward I. in his seventh year granted to the Archbishop, of his special grace, that he should, for the present, deliver his own

^v Lib. Chart. Cantuar. Archiep. MS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

^u Id.

^w Mag. Rot. 13 H. III. in Rot. Compotor. m. 2. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 718.

^x Mag. Rot. 29 H. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134. See the King's Mint under this year.

^y Memor. 52 H. III. Rot. 8. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

Coins to the Keepers of the Exchange, there; and should have the profits of his own Coinage, as far as should arise from three Dies which the Archbishop claimed to belong to the Archbishoprick; as had been done in the times of his predecessors, and in the times of other Exchanges; the King's right being saved^a.

1279. From the Red Book of the Exchequer it appears that in the eighth year of the same King there were three Furnaces belonging to the Archbishop, besides the eight which were the King's^a.

1308. Edward II., in his first year, directed a writ to Everia de Friscombald, Keeper of the King's Cambium here; in which it was stated that the Archbishop had pleaded, that, notwithstanding he by Charters of preceding Kings of England ought to have three Dies and three Moneyers at Canterbury, as he and his predecessors in the Archbishoprick had always had, yet that the said Keeper of the Cambium had, from the date of his commission, obstructed, and did still continue to obstruct, the Archbishop in the enjoyment of them, voluntarily and unjustly, to his great loss.

The King, being unwilling that the Archbishop should receive such injury, commanded that he should be permitted to have the said Dies and Moneyers, according to the tenor of the said Charters; and that the said Keeper of the Cambium should restore to him, without delay, the profits of the said Dies, during the time that he had been deprived of them^b.

^a Hasted's Kent, vol. IV. p. 762, quoting Prynne, p. 237.

^a Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 247.

^b Claus. 1 E. II. m. 3. May 22. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 81.

*Ms. Donat.
Brit. Mus.
4585. num.
65. Rymer
Ms. Anno 18
Edo. II pro Ar-
chiepiscopo
Cantuar. de
cuneis ad Mo:
netam fabri-
candam et
Cambio in civi-
tate Cantuar.
habendis Concepsio Regis.*

These Dies were still further confirmed to the Archbishops by Henry VI. in his 25th year, 1446, and by Edward IV. in his second and third years, 1462 and 1463, the title of the Roll being, "*De tribus Monetariis cum tribus cuneis ad monetam fabricandam in Civitate Cantuar. concess. Archiep. Cantuar.*"^c

Mr. Pegge has engraven an Half Groat minted at Canterbury, with the letter *H* on the King's breast; which, on the authority of Mr. White's opinion, he thinks was minted in the reign of Richard III. by Thomas Bouchier, then Archbishop^d. This Coin was then in the possession of Mr. Solly; and was, from Mr. Pegge's engraving of it, in such a state as to be easily turned to almost any other purpose that Mr. White's ingenuity might have suggested.

In our third Supplemental Plate, N^o 35, is given an Half Groat of King Henry VII., which, from the letter *M* in the centre of the Reverse, is supposed, in the Explanation of the Plates that is given at the end of the Antiquaries' Edition of Folkes's Tables, to have been struck in this Mint by Archbishop Morton, who filled this See from 1486 to nearly the end of the year 1500. The justice of the appropriation may, however, be doubted, as that letter appears frequently, thus situated, upon

^c Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. p. 762, quoting Rot. Cart. de Annis 2 and 3 E. IV. In the 49th year of Henry VI. a Warrant of Privy Seal was granted to George Archbishop of Canterbury, Legate of the Apostolick See, the King's Chancellor, authorizing him to make Letters of Indenture according to the terms of the Royal Mint Indenture of that year. Writs of Privy Seal in the White Tower, marked 49 H. VI.

^d Assemblage of Coins of Archbishops of Canterbury. Addenda at the end of Advertisement.

Coins where it can have no possible reference to this Archbishop.

At length, however, after the lapse of nearly 600 years, we again meet with genuine Coins of this Mint, struck by Archbishop Warham, who was translated from the See of London in the year 1504, and died on the 23d of August 1532.

His Coins are distinguished by the letters *W. A.*, for *Willielmus Archiepiscopus*, and are found of the reign of Henry VIII. only, though he was made Archbishop by Henry VII., nearly four years before his son came to the Throne^e.

To him succeeded Thomas Cranmer, with whose Coins this Mint finally closed. They were struck in the reign of Henry VIII., and are marked *T. C.*, for *Thomas Cranmer*, or *Thomas Cantuariensis*^f.

Amongst the Manuscripts in the Lambeth Library is preserved an Indenture between Archbishop Cranmer and William Tillesworth, of London, Goldsmith, in the 25th year of Henry VIII. By that instrument the Archbishop appointed the said William to be the Master and Worker of his Monies of Silver within the Mint of Canterbury; and Tillesworth engaged to make three sorts of Monies, *viz.* the Half Groat, the Penny or Sterling, and the Halfpenny, according to the terms of the Indenture, which were the same as that of the 18th of Henry VIII.

For the coinage of every Pound Troy the Master was to take 12 Pence by number, out of which he

^e See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Nos 4, 6, 11, and 17, and Supplement, Plate IV. No 14.

^f See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Nos 12 and 20.

was to pay to the Archbishop one Penny, and to retain to himself 11 Pence for wages and all other charges.

If upon the Trial of the Pix it was found that the Standard was not kept, the Master was to make fine and ransom to the Archbishop, at his will. He took an oath to the Archbishop for the performance of covenants, and bound himself, his heirs and executors, by the present Indenture.

Respecting his transactions with the Merchants, on account of Bullion, he gave security, himself in four hundred Marks, and four Borrowes in one hundred Marks each ^g.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL EXCHANGE.

The Archbishop had likewise an Exchange distinct from the King's, granted, as above-mentioned, in the second year of John; and in the sixth year of the same King, when he forbade the exchange of Money in every place except the King's Exchange, a particular exception was made in favour of the Archbishop's Exchange here; and it appears to have been the only one which was then allowed to exist; at least no other is mentioned in the Writ^h.

From a Writ of the fourth year of Edward II. 1310, it appears, that a portion of the profits of this Cambium was due to the Pope; and it was ordered to be paid into the hands of William de Testa the Pope's Clerk. This portion had been for some time withheldⁱ.

^g Cartæ Miscellanæ, vol. II. No 890, Article 3.

^h Pat. 6 John, m. 7. dors. See the Annals of Coinage under this year.

ⁱ Liber. 4 E. II. m. 2. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 261.

ABBAT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S MINT.

In King Æthelstan's Law this Abbat was allowed one Moneyer^k; and the privilege of coining was exercised by the Abbats until the death of Abbat Silvester in the year 1161, when King Henry II. seized the temporalities of the Abbey, and, on returning them to Silvester's successor, retained the Mint in his own hands; and it appears, from Inquisitions which were taken in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., that it had not then been restored to the Abbey^l. Probably it never was restored; for in a Charter of Inspeximus, dated in the 36th year of Edward III., wherein various Charters are recited, the Mint does not occur^m.

This Mint was within the City of Canterbury; and Elverd Porrere had the custody of the Die at the death of Abbat Silvester in 1161ⁿ.

DOVER.

From the importance of this place, at a period of very high antiquity, it might reasonably be concluded that a Mint was established here either in Roman times or at least soon after the Anglo-Saxons had taken possession of it. But that conclusion is not supported by any Records; nor are any Coins known to have been struck here prior to the reign of Æthelred II.

The following Monarchs also coined here before the Conquest:

Cnut,	Edward the Confessor, and
Harold I.	Harold II.

^k *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*, p. 59.

^l Thorn, column 1816, where those Inquisitions are stated at large.

^m *Id.* column 2193.

ⁿ *Id.* column 1816.

Domesday Book is entirely silent as to this Mint; but Coins of William I. and William II. are known to have been struck in it.

EXCHANGE AT DOVER.

Of this Exchange I have found nothing more than that, in the 27th year of Edward I., 1298, Michael de Wincester was appointed Comptroller during pleasure^o; and that it was one of the places where an Exchange was established by the Statute of Money made at York in the ninth year of Edward III.^p

HARBLEDOWN.

In Mr. Duncombe's History and Antiquities of the Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals at and near Canterbury, a place called The Mint is said to be situated between the two Churches at Herboldown or Harbledown. And in the View of St. Nicholas's Hospital at that place the Windmill is pointed out as being within the bounds of the Mint^q.

Of this Mint, if a Mint for Coinage be really intended, I have not met with any other notice.

HYTHE.

In the Sale Catalogue of Mr. Tyssen's Coins a Penny of William I. is said to be of this Mint^r. *

RECULVER.

"Here have frequently been found small globules of metal unstruck, lying with others which have been struck, or coined into Money. Now this, as

^o Pat. 27 E. I. m. 24.

^p Claus. 9 E. III. m. 8. dors. Rymer, IV. p. 668.

^q Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No XXX. p. 190.

^r P. 64. No 888.

* Among the Coins of Will. I. found at Beaworth in Hampshire in 1833 several read EDRED ON HIDE - EDRED ON HIDE - EDRED ON HIDE - and EDRED ON HIDE.

the judicious Author of the *Antiquitates Rutupinae* observes, bids fair for a supposition that this place was once so considerable as to have a Mint. And this conjecture receives a further confirmation from some Coins mentioned by Carolus Fraxinus^s, which have been found with these words or letters struck upon them—R. RB. RT. RVPS.; for it is much more easy and natural to interpret this by the word Rutupia than by Rome or Ravenna.”^t

When to this conjecture I have added Dr. Stukeley’s positive assertion, that Coins of Carausius, with R. S. R. in the Exergue, were struck at Rutupium, which place he divides between Sandwich, Stonar, and Richborough, but gives the greater share to the first of those places^u, I have done all in my power to establish this Mint, and must leave it to its fate.

ROCHESTER ROYAL MINT.

In the reign of Æthelstan, the King had two Moneyers in this City^w, but none of his Coins struck here have yet been discovered.

The earliest which are known are those of Æthelred II. Cnut also coined here; as did likewise Edward the Confessor.

The Mint is not mentioned in *Domesday Book*; but Pennies of William I. and William II. are in existence.

It was worked in the reign of Henry I., as appears from his Money. Geldwine and Rodbert were then Moneyers here^x. The former of these persons

^s De Nummis inferioris ævi, p. 37. ^t Harris’s Kent, p. 247.

^u Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 66.

^w Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, p. 59.

^x Textus Roffensis, p. 184.

granted an House, &c. to Bishop Ernulph and the Monks of St. Andrew's, on condition that he should be received as a Monk into that House^y.

In the 9th year of John, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of various other places, were commanded to appear before the King at Westminster, to receive his commands^z.

Coins were struck here in the reign of Henry III.; but it should seem that after that time it was no longer worked.

EPISCOPAL MINT.

Æthelstan gave to St. Andrew, and Kyneford Bishop of Rochester, a Money Die^a; and in the Laws of that Monarch the Bishop was allowed to employ one Moneyer^b.

I have not discovered the time at which the Bishops were deprived of their Mint.

ROMNEY.

A Penny of Cnut affords the earliest evidence of a Mint in this place. It continued to be worked during the reigns of Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

It is not noticed in Domesday Book; but William I. coined here^c, as did also William II. and Henry I.; after whose reign no Coins have yet occurred, the privilege of coining being probably resumed into the power of the Crown in the first year of King Henry II.

^y Text. Roff. p. 186. Ernulph was Bishop from 1115 to 1124. Godwin.

^z See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^a Registrum Roffense, p. 2. The words are, "incudem Monete." The former term is unusual in that sense.

^b Leges Anglo-Saxonice, p. 59.

^c See Tyssen's Sale Catalogue, p. 63. Various others are enumerated in Mr. Hawkins's Account of the Cong. Coins found at Beaworth in Hampshire in 1833 Archæol. vol. xxvi. p. 13.

SANDWICH.

Under the account of Reculver may be seen Dr. Stukeley's assertion of the existence of a Mint here in the reign of Carausius.

Whatever may be thought of that, it is certain that this place was of considerable note in the early Anglo-Saxon times, being mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle in the year 851.

Notwithstanding this, the earliest Coin known to have been struck here is of Cnut.

Domesday Book does not mention the Mint; but Money is known to have been coined here by William I. and II., Stephen and Henry III.

"About the year 1300 Walter le Draper was Examiner of the Money, Scrutator Monetæ, in this place."^d

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASTER.

A Penny of Aethelred II. reads LANSTF, and one of Cnut LAN, possibly both of Lancaster.

A Penny of Henry II., which reads LANST on the Reverse, is appropriated to this Mint^e.

SISTUNTIAN MINT.

Mr. Whitaker having stated a most circumstantial account of the first introduction of the Art of Coining into this Island; of the invitation given to the Mint-master Tascio by Cunobeline; of his accepting that invitation; of his coming hither, with

^d Boys's History of Sandwich, p. 663. For Examiner; Mr. Boys should have given Searcher; whose business it was to examine the ships, and to take care that no Money was exported without the King's license.

^e Archæologia, vol. XVIII. p. 4.

all his implements of coining; and the establishment of the first Mint that ever appeared in this Island, which was erected in the South^f; afterwards thought fit to destroy the fair fabrick which he had raised, and to pronounce that *this Minter had no existence but in the visions of conjecture*^g.

The Mint, however, was constructed of more solid materials than those which composed the Mint-master; for, whilst the vision of the latter faded away, the former withstood even the better judgment and the corrections of Mr. Whitaker, who has preserved his accurate tracing of the progress of the Art of Coinage from its first establishment in the South by Cunobeline even unto its arrival in Lancashire, as he is pleased to call it, though, by the bye, it stopped somewhat short at Aldborough in Yorkshire^h.

Thus, says he (overlooking the slight geographical mistake of one County for another), "thus was the Kingdom of Lancashire first provided with a regular Coinage a few years before the period of the Roman Invasionⁱ. The Art of Coining had not

^f History of Manchester, vol. I. p. 284.

^g Principal Corrections in History of Manchester, book I. p. 69.

^h History of Manchester, vol. I. p. 287.

ⁱ "At that period, therefore, the quantity of Money within the County must have been very insignificant, and none of it is known to have reached the present age, except the following pieces may seem to carry the name of Mancinion upon them, and to prove the establishment of a British Mint at Manchester, as well as York." [Corrections, p. 65.] The two pieces here referred to are Coins which Dr. Stukeley (in his Plates of British Coins) with equal probability attributes to Immapuence, a British King. One reads MANA, the other IMAN, both on the Reverse, which bears the figure of a man on horseback,

opportunity to exert itself sufficiently in Lancashire before the coming of the Romans superseded the necessity of it." ^k

A little further on we learn, that, "upon the coming of the Romans, the Sistuntian Mint was stopt. But the Romans became Coiners for the Britons. No less than eleven Mints, *in all probability*, were established within the pale of their own government, two in the Municipia, and nine in the nine Colonies." ^l

From his enumeration of these eleven Mints, however, it appears, that Lancashire was not honoured with one of them; but "Chester from one side, and York from the other, diffused their minted wealth over Lancashire." ^m

On this evidence rests the existence of the Sistuntian Mint. If my Readers, after they have examined it, should fastidiously require stronger, and more legitimate proofs, I must be allowed to plead, that I have given them all which the only Author who has mentioned that Mint has thought fit to furnish me with. To him I yield the credit of having discovered it, and leave him to defend his own arguments as he may.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.

The following account of this Mint was drawn up by the late Rev. Richard Southgate, for Mr. Nichols's History of this Town, and is printed in

^k History of Manchester, vol. I. p. 287.

^l Id. p. 288.

^m Id. *ibid.*

the first Volume of the History of the County. I have preserved it entire, because it contains all that Mr. Southgate left behind him upon a subject with which he was so intimately acquainted, and because the elaborate work of which it forms a part is now become so scarce as to be in very few hands: . . .

“There is no reason to think that any place in Leicestershire was of sufficient importance to enjoy the privilege of a Mint, either in the Anglo-Saxon or Norman times, except the Town of Leicester. Nor is there any written Record remaining of the Establishment of a Mint in that place before the Conqueror's Survey, which is described in Domesday Book, unless we suppose this place to be included in that general expression in King Æthelstan's Regulation, A. 929, in aliis Castellis [Burgis as Leland has it. Coll. vol. III. 2d edit. p. 213.] unus/ . . .

“In that curious and well-known Register, Domesdayⁿ, we are informed, that at Leicester, called in that Survey Ledecestre, the Moneyers paid twenty Pounds every year, which were to consist of Pennies, twenty of which weighed one Ora or Ounce. If these Pennies weighed, one with another, twenty-two grains, the number of grains in the ounce would be 440; if they weighed $22\frac{1}{2}$, it would be 450; and even then would fall short of the legal Standard, which was that of 480 grains to the ounce. But as many Pennies of Edward the Confessor (who coined a great deal of Money, which must have been the chief currency at this time, and still remains in large quantities) are seven or eight grains under this

weight, if the payment were made in these, there must have been a considerable incrementum in an additional number of Pennies, which was called making payments ad scalam. Two thirds of this sum were paid to the King, as the lord paramount of the right of Coinage; the other third, or the third Penny, as it is called in the Record, belonged to Hugh Grentemaisnil, the Vicecomes^o, which was the common proportion.

“The number of Moneymen is sometimes specified in this Record, though not noticed in this County. It is not therefore certain how many were established in Leicester in the reign of William I. But their profits must have been considerable, or their privileges great, to have compensated for the payment of so large a sum. The Mint, it may here in general be observed, was a privileged place in towns where Coining was allowed; and the Monetarii seem to have been tenants of the King in capite, and to have had the privileges of Sacā and Soca.

“As we receive so little information from Domesday Book relative to the Mint at Leicester, the defect is to be made up from the Coins themselves!

“Before the time of Athelstan only two or three places of Mintage appear upon the Saxon Coins, expressed upon some of the types of Egbert, Ethel-

“This third Penny was the distinguishing mark of an Earldom. — “Comes autem est qui tertiam portionem eorum quæ de placitis proveniunt in quolibet Comitatu percipit.” Dial. de Scaccario, lib. I. cap. XVII. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 399. Accordingly, in a Grant of the Earldom of Essex, by the Empress Maud, it is said, “& habeat tertium denarium vicecomitatus de placitis, sicut comes habere debet in comitatu suo.” [Selden’s Titles of Honour, part II. chap. V. § X.]

wulph, and Alfred. These are chiefly presented in the form of monograms. And though the types of Edward the Elder are numerous, no Coin of that King has yet occurred with the place of Mintage. But during the reign of his son Athelstan, and particularly after the time of his taking upon himself the title of BRIT. TO. REX., many places of Mintage appear upon his Coins; and it is certain that several Moneyers were fixed at Leicester during his reign. Indeed, it is very probable there was a Mint at this place long before; yet no Coins can be ascertained as belonging to Leicester till that period. Very few Towns are impressed upon the Coins of his two immediate successors, Edmund and Edred, and, I may add, those of the unfortunate Edwy. But in the last Coinage of Edgar they began to be numerous^p. However, I have not had the good fortune hitherto to see one Coin certainly struck at Leicester during his reign; and only one has occurred to me, belonging to his son Edward the Martyr, which carries with it the least probability of having been struck at Leicester. The legend on the head side is, EEADſEA . REX . ANGLLO.; on the Reverse, DANERIM MO. LIL. But as I am

^p There is a Coin of Edgar in the Cabinet of Mr. Southgate which reads on the Obverse EADGAR; on the Reverse, MELDVSAN LE. There are three others in the British Museum with the same Obverse; the Reverses of which are, ÆLFSTAN LE; FRODRE . MO . LE; and DVRMOD LE. All of which Moneyers struck Money at the same place, which might be Chester as well as Leicester. The type of these Pennies is the same, with the small Cross on one side, and on the other a Cross and two Annulets." Respecting a Coin of Eadmund, which was probably struck here, see the List of Kings who coined in this Mint at the end of Mr. Southgate's Account.

inclined to think the inscription is blundered for LINE, and that the Coin was struck at Lincoln, I have not engraved it. But after Ethelred II. the Coins of the Leicester Mint are very common; and I have engraved one or more of each reign, to the time of Henry II. inclusive. Here the series of Leicester Coins must be closed; at least, none have fallen under the notice of the Antiquary after this period; and it is probable that the Mintage ceased with the demolition of the Castle in 1175 or 1176.

“In the early period of the Saxon Mintage it is difficult to distinguish the Coins of Leicester from those of Chester, as the names of both were then nearly similar. In this uncertainty I have given those of LIEGE, LEEER, LEHER, &c. to Leicester, as Chester is generally Legecester, without the *r* or the *r*. However, I am not certain that I have always been right, as some of the inscriptions with LEE or LEEE may have belonged to Leicester.

“After the time of Canute there is no difficulty.

“That the Mint was situated near the North Bridge (in the Parish of St. Leonard) appears from an enumeration of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis: ‘Dedit nobis Fundator noster, apud pontem de North, carucatam terre, que jacebat olim ad cuneos monete.’”^q

^q Essay on the Mint at Leicester. Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. I. p. xli. The information, in the last sentence, relative to the situation of the Mint, is from Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 308; whose extract is from Novum Rentale Monasterii B. Marie de Pratis Leicestr'. [Laud's MSS. H. 72 in the Bodleian Library.] Dugdale's reference to the Rentale is not correct.—The Carucate of Land is again mentioned in the Confirmation

The following Kings are supposed to have coined here:

Ethelstan, **Harthacnut,**

Eadmund I. A Coin of Edward the Confessor,

this reads on the Reverse Harold II.

Edward I. William I.

Edgar ———— LE, William II.

Eadweard the Martyr — LE, Henry I.

Ethelred II. Stephen, and

Cnut, Henry II.

Harold I.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

BOSTON,

antiently St. Botolph, or St. Botolph's Town.

In the ninth year of Edward III. an Exchange was established here, according to the provisions of the Statute of Money, made at York in that year.

LINCOLN.

For the account of the Roman and Roman-British Coinage here, I shall copy a part of Mr. Maurice Johnson's Dissertation on the Lincoln Mint, which was read at the Gentleman's Society in Spalding in the year 1740.

“The jus cudēdi, being a royal right, properly belonging to Sovereigns only, has been ever thought to do honour to the places where it was exercised, as well as to be of profit to them. It was therefore esteemed and desired by the Colonies, and indulged to them by the Roman Emperors; and as of other

Charter of this Abbey by Henry II. [Cart. 10 E. III. m. 2. n. 1 per inspex. Monasticon, vol. II. p. 314.]

Claus. 9 E. III. m. 8. d. Rymer, IV. p. 668.

the most considerable of that vast Empire; so we frequently find on the Exergue of several Emperors Coins characters denoting the place and number of the Officers of the Mint *a. vel. p. for signatum, vel percussum, (numisma sc)* *L. LN. LC. M L. MONETA. L.*; which we may as well, if not with greater truth and propriety, apply to those coined at the most antient City and Colony of Lincoln as at any other place. I was the first who claimed the honour to them, and my native County in my Decennium Carausii & Allecti, 1710, and had the allowance of the Learned. Those with *L.* only, or with *LN.*, might be struck either at our own City, Lincoln, Lindum, as Ptolemy, Antoninus, and the Roman Writers generally call it; or at Londinum, as Tacitus the Colonia Londinensium, mentioned in the Council of Arles*. Or those Monies might be made at London, or Lyons in France, Londini vel Lugduni. But those with *L. c.*^t were (as I humbly conceive) certainly coined at our Lincoln, called by Ravennas Lindum Colonia, in that noble and spacious Mint, the stately remains whereof being as part of the old City of Lincoln, within it, and the oldest Castle walls under which it stood for better security, made of Roman materials and workmanship, to this day there commonly called The Mint Walls, which that ingenious Member of this Society, Mr. Samuel Buck, Engraver, has perpetuated by an exact draught and engraving thereof on a copper plate, published as a specimen and for his Proposals of Subscription to his Surveys of Ruins of Castles, Abbeys, &c. through

Sirmondi Conoil. Gall. 1.

* I cannot find these letters on any Coin, either of Carausius or Allectus, in the Plates of Gough, Stukeley, or Kennedy.

all England and Wales. These walls, which enclose a large space of ground, were very thick and high, and outwardly had no apertures, and were directly under the West Fortlett, or Keep of the Castle of Lincoln; so that nothing could be better contrived or situated for strength or security, beyond which the City itself extended down the hill to the river Wytham; all which I have seen several times, and compared with Buck's print ^u.

“ Though I see no reason to doubt but that some of the British Coins, and of the earliest Imperial Coins of the Roman Emperors, and also of Claudius, and other Princes ^x, which appear to the curious in Coins not to be of Roman workmanship, but made out of Rome, or by foreign workmen, found here by ploughing or digging ^y, might be struck or coined in this very Mint; though, being before the practice of denoting the place of the Mint on the Exergue or Field of the Coin took place or began, we find nothing to ascertain the particular place of their Coinage, which, from the mean, wretched draught or designing, and poor execution, the workmanship, the little resemblance of the Emperor's countenance whose superscription they bear round them, and the ^z or rather Celtic ease of cha-

^u Grose says, a little to the West of Newport Gate is an Isolé Wall called the Mint Wall, said to be Roman. It is sixty-three feet long, about thirty high, and three and a quarter thick, with five layers of Roman brick between the stones. [Antiquities, article Newport Gate, Lincoln.]

^x “ Battely 60. Baxter 153.”

^y Here I have omitted the names of several persons who are said to have possessed such Coins, of whom Mr. Johnson himself is one.

^z This break stands thus in the printed copy.

acters on their Reverses, are generally called or deemed Colony Pieces. But to come to greater certainty, and what amounts with me, for the reasons before assigned, to a proof of those Pieces being coined here (let them have been found any where,) are the letters on the Exergues denoting as much."

He then gives a List, from his own Collection, of Coins with the above-mentioned initials upon them.

They are of

Carausius, Constantinus, jun.

Allectus, Constantius,

Maximianus, and

Constantinus, Magnentius^a.

From this time the Mint, if it ever really existed, must have fallen into total disuse, from which it did not recover even in the reign of Æthelstan, when the Coinage was regulated, and various Mints were either first established or renewed.

The earliest Coin which can be appropriated with certainty to this place was struck by Eadgar; after whom the following Monarchs coined here:

Eadweard the Martyr, Harthacnut,

Æthelred II. Edward the Confessor,

Cnut, and

Harold I. Harold II.

^a Maurice Johnson on the Mint at Lincoln. Account of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding, Bibl. Topog. Brit. No XX. p. 56. This Memoir by Mr. Johnson abounds in words, nearly in the same proportion as it is deficient in proof.

Dr. Stukeley mentions two Coins of Constantine, in his possession, with P. L. C. [percussa Lindi Coloniae] in the Exergue. Medallick History of Carausius, part I. pp. 276 and 277.

In Domesday Book it is recorded, that at the time of making that Survey this place had increased very considerably in importance. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it paid to the King twenty Pounds, and to the Earl ten Pounds. But when that Record was compiled it paid one hundred Pounds equally between the King and the Earl: What the Mint paid at the former period is not mentioned; but at the latter it paid seventy-five Pounds^b, a larger sum than, as far as the testimony of Domesday Book extends, was paid by any other Mint.

At that time Alured, nephew to Thurald, had three Tofts de t'ra Sybi, which the King gave to him. In these he had all customs, except the King's Tax for Moneyage^c.

William I. coined here; as did likewise

William II. Stephen, and

Henry I. Henry II.

In the first or second year of Richard I., 1189 or 1190, the Citizens of Lincoln had a Grant of this privilege, amongst others, that they should not be obliged to plead out of their own City, except in pleas of foreign tenures; but the Moneyers and the King's Officers were excepted in this Grant^d.

King John, in his ninth year, 1208, commanded the Moneyers, &c. of this City, in common with those of several others, to attend his commands at Westminster^e.

Henry III. struck Money in this Mint. On his

^b Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 336. b. ^c Id.

^d Cart. Antiq. F. n. 16. N. 20. Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 46.

^e See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

Coins the name is sometimes written *Lincon*, and at others *NIOOLA*.

Edward I. also coined here.

Mr. Johnson thinks it highly probable that the Mint here became, in Christian times, within the jurisdiction of St. Martin the Great in this City; for beyond it, Eastward, Bishop Remigius, when he determined to build his Cathedral Church of St. Mary in this City, and removed his See hither, not long after the Norman Conquest, and the Injunction of King William I. for that purpose, purchased part of the possessions of the Canons of the most antient Church of St. Martin, the steeple whereof was rebuilt in 1740, and the fabrick then repairing; over the South door whereof, on an ample square rag stone, much defaced or worn flat by the weather and injuries of time, is this Sculpture, now in low relievé, as I then took a Sketch of it on the spot, July 31.

“ It represents the Emperor with a nimbus or circle of glory round his head, signifying his divinity, or majesty, holding his globe of empire in his right hand, and the imperial eagle or head of the sceptre in his left, with his Master of the Mint or Monetarius of Lincoln, and man attending with the sportula, spovella, or square box, used to receive the new-coined Money at the Mint, and for congiaries of the Emperors at their largesses or donations to

f “ He flourished in the time of Maximus and Victor his son, Usurpers, and was famous for opposing their punishing heresy with death, and was in so great favour with the first Christians here as to have Churches dedicated to him.”

g He who would find all these things in the engraving of this stone must

“ purge with Euphrasie and Rue

“ The visual nerve, for he has much to see.”

the people, before pockets or even purses were in use, sometimes called Tessoræ^b.

“ There appears not any circumstance in this Saint’s life or legendⁱ that this Sculpture can allude to, as I apprehend ; therefore I conclude, that when this Church was first built by Paulinus, this stone might be brought from the old Roman Mint Office, but a small distance off, and fixed up in the South wall of this Church; whereto the Mintage was devolved, as a proper decoration or ornament ; *for as their Mint was then become within their jurisdiction*^k, and upon the land of this Church, perhaps this rude piece of sculpture, as it now seems, might relate thereto. The instrument under the Emperor’s right arm, representing the square box, or sportula, wherein new-coined Monies are put at several Mint Offices to this day ; and such are still used by the Churchwardens of Spalding, and several other parishes, to collect charity for Briefs in Churches.”^l

ECCELESIASTICAL.

It is generally agreed, that the Pennies with the name of St. Martin on one side, and with that of this City on the other, were struck here ; but by whom, at what period, or on what occasion, has never been discovered^m.

^b “ See Godwin, III. c. 36, 199. Du Choul, de Religione vet. Rom. 152. Oysellius.”

ⁱ “ See it in Legenda Aurea, & in Ecclesia sibi dedicata in Civ. Eboraci, in Gent’s History in Conyng Street there, 1730, p. 173.”

^k Thus, as the imagination warms, that which a little before was only highly probable, becomes a fact on which an hypothesis is founded.

^l Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No XX. p. 60.

^m See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XII.

TORCKSEY.

A Coin of Aethelred II. with TVRC on the Reverse, was probably struck at Torcksey, in this County, as it appears from the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1373, that the name of that place was written by the Anglo-Saxons *Tupcerige*.

WAINFLEET.

A Penny of Henry II. has WAIN on the Reverse; probably struck in this Mintⁿ.

MIDDLESEX.

LONDON.

Some Antiquaries (reasoning from *probabilities*, and even *possibilities*, up to *certainities*) have persuaded themselves, and have endeavoured to persuade others, that there must, of necessity, have been a Mint here during the continuance of the Romans in this Island.

Thus Dr. Milles says, “there might be, and probably was, a Mint in London during the time of the Romans, for the Coinage of Copper at least, if not for Silver also.”

“The Tower of London was undoubtedly the capital fortress of the Romans; *it was their Treasury as well as their Mint.*”^o

Camden, in his Remains, proceeds a step further, and not only informs us of the existence of a Roman Officer of the Mint here, but also produces the Legend of a Coin, which, could the Coin itself be produced, would set the question at rest for ever.

ⁿ Archæologia, vol. XVIII. p. 6.

^o Archæologia, vol. V. p. 295.

He says, "Constantine, as it seemed, erected a Mint at London; for we have seen a Copper Coin of his with P. LOND. S., implying Pecunia Londini Signata; and there was an Officer, as Treasurer of this Mint at London, called Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium; for London was called Augusta in the declining state of the Empire." ^p

For the appointment of this great Officer of the Mint Camden gives no authority; therefore, respecting him and his office, implicit confidence may, without offence, be withheld.

As to what he declares himself to have seen, I must observe (without intending the least disrespect to that truly-great man) that the Medallists of his time were in the habit of admitting into their cabinets Coins in so corroded and imperfect a state, that whatever an Antiquary wished to read upon them might be read with at least as much facility as the real legend.

Every one who has been accustomed to the perusal of Coins so eroded, or of Manuscripts much defaced, must have experienced with what ease he has deceived himself, whenever he has determined what the reading must be, previously to his examination of the original.

To some error of this kind I can readily ascribe the above legend, as I cannot even suspect such a man as Camden of intentional deceit. The Coin is not at this time known to exist in any Cabinet.

Dr. Stukeley has ascribed to this Mint a Coin of Carausius, which he conjectures to refer to the first coming of that Emperor to *London*; he honestly,

however, informs his Readers that Banduri supposes it to relate to his first coming to Rome^q. Other Coins of this Mint are described by him in the pages referred to below^r; where may be found divers delectable visions—of the College of Twenty-one, of its various Officers, and of the occasions, and the very days, upon which the Coins were struck; the whole of which depend upon the letter L, which Dr. Stukeley interprets London. Genebrier, who seems to have been a much more sober Antiquary, does not attempt to explain the letters in the Exergue.

On evidence such as this is founded the existence of a Mint in London during the Roman Government of this Island.

The first authentick Coin yet discovered which can with certainty be appropriated to this Mint is a Penny of Ælfred the Great, which bears on the Reverse LONDONIA in a π

928. In the famous S first regulated the Mints was allowed eight Money any other place was penn

This Mint had therefore degree of pre-eminence; but, at what period it became paramount, or when it was first placed in the Tower of London, I have not been able to discover. Money of his Coinage still exists.

^q Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. p. 71.

^r Id. pp. 75, 85, 96, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 147, 164, 167, 180, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 210, 226, 228, 244, 245, 255, 258, 267; and Part II. p. 126.

^s See Saxon Coins, Plate XV. N^o 6—9.

^t Leges Ang. Sax. p. 59.

There is a Coin of Eadmund I. which reads on the Reverse **LONEM**; but I cannot ascertain that it was struck here^u.

Eadwig coined in this Mint; as did, also

Eadgar,	Harold I.
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harthacnut,
Æthelred II.	Edward the Confessor, and
Cnut,	Harold II.

This Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, though many Coins of William I. still remain.

William II. also struck Money here; and so did Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., in whose 14th year the Moneyers paid to an Aid for marrying the King's daughter in the following proportions: Achard one hundred Shillings, Lefwine Besant five Marks, Ailwine Finch two Marks, with others^w.

In the first year of John, 1199, when the Citizens of London had a grant, from the King, of the privilege of not being impleaded out of their City, except in pleas of foreign tenures, the Moneyers and others the King's servants were excepted^x.

In the fourth year of the same King, 1202, Guy de Vou stood charged with **MLXVII. viijs. iiijd.** for the Ferm of the Cambium^y of London for the time

^u It is probably a blundered Coin.

^w Mag. Rot. 14 H. II. Rot. 1. a. Lund. & Midd. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 589.

^x Cart. Antiq. C. n. 26. N. 18. Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 43.

^y The Latinity of that time is so void of precision that it is not possible always to be certain of the exact meaning of this term, which is sometimes used for the Exchange, at others for the Mint, and even, if I am not mistaken, for both those offices together. In the following entry of the date of the 13th of Henry III. it should seem, by the mention of the Dies, to mean the Mint.

mentioned in the Roll of the first year of the King^z.

In the year 1208 the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of divers others, were ordered to attend at Westminster, in the Quinzime of St. Denys, to receive the King's commands^a.

1221. A considerable Coinage being about to be executed in the sixth year of Henry III., the following persons were sworn in the Court of Exchequer, on the morrow of Ash-Wednesday: Ilger, and three others, as Custodes Monetæ of the City of London; Adam Blund, and seven others, Custodes Cuneorum; Michael de St. Helen, Reparator Cuneorum; and Robert de Grettone, and Geffrey de Frowe, Assayers. On the same day eight Dies for round Halfpennies and Farthings, and, in a short time afterwards, eight more for Pennies, and eight for Halfpennies, and the same number for Farthings, over and above the eight first mentioned, were delivered to the same persons^b.

1229. In or about his 13th year, Henry III. committed to Richard Reinger the Cambium or Mint in this City, and in Canterbury, with the Dies and appurtenances, together with mccccxxl. xs. viij*d*. paid to him by the hand of Alexander de Dorsete, to negotiate therewith. Richard was to hold, from Midlent in the 13th year, for the term of four years; and to render to the King yearly dcc Marks. Provided that the King was to have the mccccxxl. xs. viij*d*. at the end of the four years;

^z Mag. Rot. 4 Joh. Rot. 1. b. Lond. and Midd. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 133.

^a See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^b Memor. 6 H. III. Rot. 3. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 87.

and that Richard should give to the King security that he would safely keep the said Cambium in the mean time, according to the Assize of the Cambium; and that at the end of the term he would answer to the King, as well for the said annual sum of *1000* Marks, as likewise for other Monies which he should receive with the Cambium. And the Constable of the Tower of London was commanded to take security of the said Richard for the purposes above-mentioned, and to certify to the King the names of those who would give security for the performance of covenants^c.

Term, 1243, Otho Fitz William the Barons of the Exchequer Idsmith, to be Maker and Cutter the Feast of the Purification^d.

1245. Two years after this, William Hardell rendered an account, as Custos of the Cambium of London and Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past. That is, from the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the 22d year to the eighth day of April in the 30th year. He accounted for *271l. 6s. 10d.* for the issues of this Cambium for the first year; for *238l. 7s. 9d.* for the second year; and for *539l. 8s. 3d.* for the third year; and so for other sums for the rest of the years^e.

^c Mag. Rot. 13 H. III. tit. London and Middilseissa. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 133.

^d Mich. Commun. 27 H. III. Rot. 4. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 68.

^e Mag. Rot. 29 H. III. Rot. ult. a. pp. 1 and 2. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134. See the account for Canterbury under the History of that Mint. The date of this Record, in the 29th year, does not agree with that of the Account, which is said to extend to the 8th day of April in the 30th year.

In 1247 the Mayor and Sheriffs of London were commanded, that by the oath of twelve good men of their City they should choose one, *de prioribus & legalibus*, of their said City, to be the King's *Custos Cunei*, in the room of Walter le Flemeng deceased, and to bring him before the Barons of the Exchequer on the morrow of the close of Easter^f. And John Hardell being accordingly elected, and presented before the Treasurer and Barons, by the Sheriffs of London, was there sworn, and admitted into the said office^g.

1248. In the 32d year, Richard Bonaventure was presented in the Exchequer by the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, as Assayer of this Mint, and Walter de Mora as *Custos Cuneorum*, *ad custodiendos Cuneos*; and both, being sworn, were admitted to their respective offices^h.

1249. John Juvenal, elected by the Mayor and Citizens of London to be Keeper of the Mint, was sworn and admitted at the Exchequer, in the 33d year of this reignⁱ.

By a Writ directed to the Barons of the Exche-

^f Hil. Commun. 31 H. III. Rot. 5. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

^g Pas. Commun. 31 H. III. Rot. 5. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

^h Pas. Commun. 32 H. III. Rot. 8. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

ⁱ Memor. 33 H. III. Rot. 4. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89. Madox here translates *electus ad Custodiam Cunei* by "chosen Keeper of the Mint;" but it may be doubted whether *Cuneus* in this place means Mint, or only a single Die. See the next year, and also Canterbury Mint, under the year 1256, when three different persons had each a Grant of the custody of a single Die.

quer, dated in the 35th year of the King, 1251, John Silvester, Keeper of the King's Mint, was allowed two Shillings *per diem* for his expenses out of the said Mint, so long as he should continue in that office ^k.

In 1255 William de Gloucester had a Grant of that Die which Richard de St. Albans before held in the King's Mint in London, to hold by the said William during life ^l.

1256. In the following year the Barons of the Exchequer were impowered to farm the Dies of the King's Mint at London, and to take a fine upon entering into the same, for the King's benefit ^m.

By a Writ which was directed, in the course of the next year, 1257, to the Moneyers, Clerks, and all others, appointed to the Mint and Exchanges throughout England, it was notified that John de Somerkett the King's Clerk (who had been appointed Keeper of the King's Cambium ⁿ throughout England during pleasure) being about to go abroad with a message from the King, had therefore committed the custody of the said Cambium to William de Gloucester, the King's Goldsmith of London, who was to account to the King for the same. And the Barons of the Exchequer were commanded to receive his oath, and to give him custody of the office ^o.

In the year 1264 Thomas Fitz Oto, or Otho, came

^k Memor. 35 H. III. Rot. 7. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 204.

^l Pat. 39 H. III. m. 8.

^m Pat. 40 H. III. m. 14.

ⁿ Cambium in this place should seem to mean both Mint and Exchange.

^o Pat. 41 H. III. m. 1.

before the King (then actually present) in the Exchequer, and the Barons, and petitioned that the broken Dies of the Mint^p of London, which were in the Treasury, should be delivered to him, as appertaining to him by right and inheritance, and what his ancestors had been accustomed to have.

The King, having examined and found his allegations to be true, commanded the said Dies to be delivered to him ^q.

1268 or 1269. About four years after this, the said Thomas came before the Barons, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Hillary, and presented Ralph le Blund to the office of Engraver of the King's Dies, who was admitted on the same day, and took the oath for the due performance of that office^r.

1272 or 1273. In the first year of Edward I., Bartholomew de Castell was allowed the wages of the Moneyers, Exchangers, Assayers, &c. in his Account of the Mint of Canterbury for the 56th year of Henry III. ^s

And in 1273 or the following year he, as Keeper of the Cambium of London, presented, on the fourth day of June, Bartholomew de Brauncestre to be Assayer of the Money in the said Cambium; who was then admitted, after having taken the usual oath ^t.

^p Here Cambium is clearly the Mint.

^q Hil. Commun. 49 H. III. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 11.

^r Mich. Commun. 52 incipien. 53 H. III. Rot. 5. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

^s Madox, Hist. Exch. II. 207. Memor. 1 E. I. Rot. 6. b.

^t Memor. 1 and 2 E. I. Rot. 8. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

On the 17th of May, in the seventh year of the same King, 1279, the Dies for the new Money were delivered to Gregory de Rokesle, Mayor of London, and Rolandine de Podio, Keepers of the Cambium; who, with the other Officers of the said Cambium, took the usual oaths, before the Barons of the Exchequer^u.

In the same year Bartholomew de Castell accounted for the issues of the Cambium of London; when it appeared that he was indebted *mccll. xvijs.* From this sum was deducted *ml.*, which he had delivered in Silver, by weight, to Gregory de Rokesle, and the Merchants of Luka, Keepers of the said Cambium, and also twenty Marks, paid by him to Nicholas de Castell, by virtue of the King's Writ. The sum then remaining due was *ccxxxviii. xs. iiijd.*, for which he was committed to the custody of the Marshal^v.

At this time William de Turnemire, Master of the Mint, had power to work as many Furnaces as he could in London^x.

1281 or 1282. In the ninth or tenth year of the King, an Assay was ordered to be made of the Monies which had been coined in this Mint^y.

1282. In the latter of those years, Gregory de

^u Pas. Commun. 7 E. I. Rot. 6. a. and Trin. Commun. 7 E. I. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90. In this place Madox translates Cambium, where it first occurs, Mint; but in the second instance he renders it by Exchange.

^v Trin. Commun. 7 E. I. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134.

^x Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259. a. See the Annals under this year.

^y Trin. Commun. 9 and 10 E. I. Rot. 5. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 291.

Rokesle, Keeper of the Cambium of London, was ordered to pay to John Guyot, Assayer of the King's Money, 25 Marks for his wages for that year^a.

And in 1286 a Writ was issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to deliver the Pyxes of the Exchanges of London and Canterbury to John de Catureo and Gerald Mauhan, in order to coin Money, and to administer to them the oath requisite upon that occasion^a.

On the 29th of March, in the year 1300, it was ordained, that there should be thirty Furnaces in London; and that John Porcher, Master of the Money of England, should make Money in London, with Deputies in the other Mints^b.

In the second year of Edward II., 1309, the King granted to John de Puntoise the office which John le Porcher lately held in the King's Mint^c at the Tower, to hold during pleasure. Whereupon John de Puntoise came to the Exchequer before the Chancellor of England, H. Earl of Lincoln, H. le Despencer, J. de Sandale the Treasurer's Lieutenant, the Barons of the Exchequer, and others of the King's Council, and undertook to pay to the King, as long as he should hold the said office, one Farthing for every Pound of Silver, which should be

^a Claus. 10 E. I. m. 2.

^a Trin. Commun. 14 E. I. Rot. 12. b. Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90. Madox has not given this Record at length; I can therefore only conjecture that Cambiorum is here translated Exchanges; and suspect that it is incorrectly translated.

^b Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259. He was Master of the Mint. See List of Officers.

^c Madox says Exchange, but Porcher was Master of the Mint in the reign of Edward I. See List of Officers.

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Abbey, MS.

Earl. 1708.

fol. 44. See

p. 213. of the

present vol.

same.

delivered to him to coin, more than had been heretofore answered to the King, for the like quantity of Silver, by way of Proficuum; and found pledges for his true answering the same, and for his good abearance in his said office ^d.

In 1315, W. Trente was sworn the King's Custos Cambii for London ^e.

On the 1st of August, in the year 1318, John de Wengrave, Executor of the last Will of William Trente deceased, came before the Barons of the Exchequer, and granted that of 86*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, which belonged to the said John as Superplus ^f in the Account returned, for the said William, of the Issues of the Cambii of London and Canterbury, certain sums should be allowed to divers persons on his account ^g.

About the same time Lapine Roger was sworn, in the Exchequer, into the office of *Master Moneyer*, during the King's pleasure; provided, that if he were removed from that office, he should be restored to the offices of Assayer of the King's Money and Exchanger in the Exchange of Canterbury, which had been lately granted to him for life ^h.

^d Trin. Fines, &c. 2 E. II. Rot. 91. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

^e Hil. Commun. 8 E. II. Rot. 3. a. Madox, ubi supra.

^f Superplusagium. This term meant, that upon the Account of the Crown was found to be indebted to the Accountant; probably because it was so much more than the Accountant's Receipts. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 231.

^g Trin. Commun. 12 E. II. Rot. 37. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 233.

^h Trin. Commun. 12 E. II. Rot. 35. b. Madox, vol. II. p. 90. Master Moneyer should, I suspect, be Master of the Mint, which Lapine Roger then was. See List of Officers.

In the first year of Edward III., 1326, the King, on the 18th of February, appointed Roger Rykeman to be Master of his Mint in the Cambii of London and Canterbury, during pleasure, with authority to act in the said office, and to receive annually, as preceding Masters had done. And Lapine Roger, late Master, was commanded to deliver the said office, with its appurtenances, to the aforesaid Roger Rykeman. Robert de Swalecliff and Gregory de Norton were Rykeman's securities for the due performance of his officeⁱ.

At the same time the office of Assayer and Exchanger in the above-mentioned Cambii was committed to John de Pointroyse, during pleasure, with salary as heretofore; and Roger de Frowyk, late Assayer and Exchanger, was commanded to deliver the said office to the aforesaid John^k.

1329. In the third year of the King, William Lord Latimer having, without license from the King, purchased the office of Coynage in the Tower of London and City of Canterbury from Maud the widow of John de Botetourt (who held it by inheritance of the King *in capite*), obtained his pardon for that transgression^l.

1344. In his 18th year, George Kirkyn and Lotto Nicholyn of Florence, late Masters and Workers, were commanded to deliver to Percival de Porche de Lucca, then appointed Master and Worker, all things belonging to the said office.

ⁱ Hilar. Commiss. 1 E. III. Rot. a. Madox's MSS. vol. LXIX. p. 107.

^k Id. p. 109.

^l Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 31. See the List of Engravers of the Mint.

The like Writ was directed to John de Flete, Warden of the Mint^m.

1346. The same persons were re-appointed about two years afterward; and William de Wakefeld, Custos Cambiorum of London, &c. was commanded to deliver to them all things belonging to the officeⁿ.

In 1366, John Chichester, Master of the King's Mint in the Tower of London, paid 760*l*. for Letters of Pardon respecting all defects, falsities, frauds, deceits, transgressions, and excesses, in making the Money, by himself, his ministers, servants, and deputies, and in taking three Pence in the Pound, or in any other manner, of the said Monies, during the time that the said John was Master of the said Mint; and he and his heirs were released from all actions, &c. on account of the above-recited frauds, &c.^o

In the first year of Richard II., 1377, the office of Master of the Mint in the Tower of London was confirmed to G. de Bardes, according to the form of an Indenture of the 37th of Edward III.^p

On the 24th of June, in the same year, Thomas Hervy, the King's Clerk, was appointed Keeper of the King's Money to be coined at London, during pleasure^q; and John de Salesbury, late Keeper of the Money Dies of King Edward III. in the Tower of London, was commanded to deliver all the Dies in his custody to the said Thomas Hervy^r.

^m Claus. 18 E. III. pt. 1. m. 4.

ⁿ Claus. 20 E. III. pt. 2. m. 22.

^o Pat. 40 E. III. pt. 1. m. 12.

^q Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 29.

^p Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 31.

^r Cl. 1 R. II. m. 42.

On the 4th of July, John de Leicester had the appointment to the office of Exchanger and Assayer of the King's Mint within the Tower of London at the King's pleasure^s.

And, on the 20th of August, John Garmonches-ter was made Warden of the Mint in the Tower of London during pleasure^t.

In 1381 Stephen Rummelowe was appointed Keeper of the Dies of Gold and Silver in the same Mint, and also in that at Canterbury, during his good behaviour, in the same manner^v as that office had been held by William de Hussebourne and John Salesbury, then deceased, who were appointed by King Edward III. during life^u.

1389. By Writ directed to Guy de Ronclif, Keeper of the King's Die of Money^w within the Tower of London, he was commanded to admit John Edmund, Goldsmith of London, to the office of Engraver of the Dies, and to certain houses within the Tower of London belonging to that office, to which he had been appointed by the King^x.

In 1393 notice was given, by a Writ dated April 18, to the Master of the Mint, the Comptroller, Workers, Moneyers, and others, that Andrew Newport was appointed Warden, for life, with the same wages as were received by Guy de Roncliff^y.

1394. In the following year John Wildeman

^s Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 20.

^t Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 13.

^v That is, at six Pence a day. Cl. 6 R. II. pt. 1. m. 15.

^u Pat. 5 R. II. p. 1. m. 11.

^w From the writ immediately following, and from the List of Wardens, it should seem that this title was equivalent to that of Warden of the Mint.

^x Cl. 12 R. II. m. 25.

^y Cl. 16 R. II. m. 10.

was made Exchanger and Assayer of the Mint during pleasure, with the usual wages^z.

Richard Hethecote was appointed Warden of this Mint in 1400, the second year of Henry IV.^a

1412. In the 13th year of the same King, the office of Keeper of the Exchange in the Tower, and of Warden of the Coinage of Gold and Silver throughout the Realm of England, was committed to Henry Somer, for life^b.

And, in the same year, Thomas Drayton was made Assayer and Comptroller of this Mint, with the usual wages^c.

In the first year of Henry V., 1413, the Mayor, &c. of London were commanded to seize all the Wines and other goods of Richard Garner, late Master of this Mint, and to keep them in safe custody until further orders^d.

Lodowick John had a Grant, dated upon the 14th of April in the next year, 1414, of the office of Master of the Mint, and of the Exchange of London and Calais, and the government of the Mystery of the Mint, during pleasure. To answer for one half of the profits of the Exchange to the King^e.

On the 6th of March, in the first year of Henry VI., 1423, Bartholomew Goldbeter appeared in the King's Chancery at Westminster, and recognized the Indenture of the 16th of February preceding, with all its provisions^f.

1431. The office of Master of the Mints in the Tower of London, in Calais, Bristol, and York,

^z Pat. 17 R. II. m. 2.

^a Pat. 2 H. IV. pt. 4. m. 16.

^b Pat. 13 H. IV. pt. 1. m. 18.

^c Pat. 13 H. IV. pt. 2. m. 27.

^d Cl. 1 H. V. m. 30.

^e Pat. 2 H. V. pt. 1. m. 84.

^f Cl. 1 H. VI. m. 13. dors.

together with the office of the Exchange in the City of London, were granted to William Russe, on condition of paying 100 Marks *per annum* for the said Exchange^g.

1432. In this year the Executors of Bartholomew Goldbeter, late Master of the Mint, had their acquittance, the Assay being first made^h.

1433. The profits of the Coinage in this Mint for one year and an half, to Michaelmas in the 10th year of the King, is stated in an Account dated in his 11th and 12th year to have amounted to

	£.465	19s.	9¼d.
The expenses for fees, wages, &c.	- 378	11	5
	<hr/>		
And the clear remainder	- - -	87	8 4¼d.
	<hr/>		

In the year 1447 John Lematon was appointed Warden of the Exchange and Coinage in the Tower of London for life, with two Shillings and six Pence a day for wages^k.

John Blakeney and Robert Caterton were made Clerks of the Exchange and Mint in the same place for life, or to the longer liver, on the 26th of June

^g Pat. 10 H. VI. pt. 1. m. 29. N. B. In an Indenture of this year Russe is called Citizen and Jeweller of London; and Bristol is omitted amongst the Mints. [Claus. 10 H. VI. m. 12. dors.]

^h Pat. 11 H. VI. pt. 1. m. 11.

ⁱ Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 433. This account appears in a State of the Annual Revenues of the Kingdom, made by the Officers of the Exchequer in Michaelmas Term 12 H. VI. and annexed to Rauf Cromwell's Petition, being Tresorer of England; wherein he states that the King's ordinary charges exceeded his revenue by 35,000*l.* a year, or more. The total revenue was 164,814*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*

^k Pat. 25 H. VI. pt. 2. m. 29.

1452. Their wages were to commence from the 25th year of the King, and the arrears to be paid^l. In the 31st year of Henry VI. 1453, the office of Warden of Exchange and Mint in the Tower was granted to Thomas Montgomery and Jo. Hynde^m for life. The wages two Shillings and six Pence a dayⁿ.

A Writ directed to the Sheriffs of London, &c. and dated in the year 1454, stated that the King had granted to William Wodewarde, Goldsmith of that City, the office of Engraver of his Dies, for Money to be made of Gold and Silver, as well in the Tower as in the Town of Calais, with twenty Pounds annually for the said office; and the Sheriffs were ordered to pay to him that sum every yearⁿ.

1460. In the last year of Henry VI., Robert Bishop of Ross was appointed Master and Worker of the Mints, in the Tower of London, Realm of England, and Town of Calais, by himself or sufficient Deputies, with all advantages, fees, and profits to the said office belonging, during pleasure, according to the effect and form of a certain Indenture made, or to be made, between the King and the said Bishop. With all fees, &c. from the 11th of July preceding, without any payment whatsoever to the King, or any account to be rendered to him^o.

1461. In the first year of Edward IV., Thomas St. Legere was appointed to the office of Comptroller, Exchanger, and Assayer, of the Mint and Coinage of Gold and Silver in the Tower, during

^l Cl. 30 H. VI. m. 17. ^m Pat. 31 H. VI. p. 2. m. 20 and 23.

ⁿ Cl. 32 H. VI. m. 30

^o Pat. 39 H. VI. m. 16. He was Bishop of Ross in Ireland. That See is now united with Cork.

life, at the daily wages which had been paid in ancient times, 6s. in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard III. The salary amounted to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually.

This Grant was repeated in the next year, 1462.

About the same time Edmund Shaa, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, was appointed Engraver of the Mints of London and Calais, for life, with a salary of 20*l.* *per annum*.

A Writ directed to the Warden of Exchange and Money in the Tower of London, and in Calais, dated in the fifth year of the King, recited the above appointment, and ordered seven Shillings to be paid to Shaa, annually, for making and engraving one dozen of Irons, to be made by him every year during his life.

On the 16th of September, in this year, Hugh Brice, Deputy to the Lord Hastings, was desired by the King to take upon him the occupation and keeping of his Mints and Exchanges, and to have the charge thereof. And whereas, before the said day, there had been paid in the Mints of London, York, Coventry, Norwich, and Bristol, to every person who brought Gold or Silver, for every Pound Tower of Gold 2*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and for every Pound of Silver 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, according to the Proclamation; it was ordered, that the said Hugh Brice should receive by weight, and deliver by weight, taking for the Coinage of a Pound Tower of Gold 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and for the same weight of Silver 4*s.* 6*d.*

¹ Cl. 1 E. IV. m. 14.

² Cl. 2 E. IV. m. 25.

³ Cl. 5 E. IV. m. 10.

⁴ Pat. 9 E. IV. pt. 1. m. 10. This Writ contains a confirmation of the Agreement between Lord Hastings and Brice.

1466. In a Writ directed to the Warden of the Mint, Money, and Exchange [Custodi. Minte, Monete, & Cambii] within the Tower of London, it was recited, that on the 24th of March preceding, Hugh Brice and John Sandes, were appointed Clerks of the Mint, Money, and Exchange, by themselves or deputy, for life; and as it appeared from the account of John de Horton, late Warden of the Mint to King Edward III, that nine Pence a day had been allowed to the said Warden for the Clerks' Wages, it was therefore commanded that such wages should be paid to the said Brice and Sandes, or to the survivor of them.

In the year 1472 this Writ was repeated.

1482 or 1483. The Writ of 1465 respecting Shaa, which allowed him to have seven Shillings a year, was renewed in the last

year of Henry VII, a War-
rior Giles Lord Daubeney, and
London, Goldsmith, to oc-
cise of Master of the Mint in

This Warrant is, however, but a repetition of a former appointment, for they were Masters of the Mint in the first year of the King; and by this Warrant they were to coin according to an Indenture lately made between the King and them.

Cl. 8 E. IV. m. 18.

Cl. 12 E. IV. m. 28.

Cl. 22 or 23 E. IV. m. 28.

* Original Warrant, dated March 1, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Cl. 14 E. IV. m. 18.

Cl. 14 E. IV. m. 18.

1572. In t
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Of the same date was a Grant to Richard Martyn, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, as well of the office of Warden of the Exchange and Mint within the Tower of London, as of that of Keeper of the Coinage of Gold and Silver within the same, and elsewhere within the Realm of England. For life, either by himself or deputy, with the same wages as were paid in the last year of King Edward III., and the first of King Richard II., with all the fees, &c. that were received by John Browne and Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., or any other in the reign of the afore-said King Edward III., or at any other time*.

1625. In the first year of Charles I., Randall Craufield was appointed, by Patent dated on the 11th of July, Master and Worker of the King's Monies of Gold and Silver within the Tower of London and realm of England. Accordingly an Indenture was made between the King and him on the 17th of the same month; but, in consequence of divers complaints which were made against him, he was,

y Pat. 14 Eliz. April 18, pt. 12. m. 43. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. XVI. p. 705.

* Pat. 14 Eliz. pt. 12. m. 43. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. XVI. p. 706.

in the course of that year, for a time sequestered from the profits of his place, until other order should be given by the King or his Privy Council. and

This Mint has been worked in every reign from the commencement of the Norman Conquest to the present time, with the exception only of the reigns of Richard I. and of Edward V.

DURHAM HOUSE MINT.

In the reign of Edward VI. a Mint was established here, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aspiring Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral. Here he proposed to have Money enough coined to accomplish his designs upon the Throne. His practices were detected, and he suffered death. His tool, Sharrington, also was condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland.

The Lord Rich. Lord Chancellor, in his speech to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Ely House, accused the Protector Lord Seympur, (amongst other

*** Pat. 1 C. I. pt. 4, m. 2. dors. Rymer, Foedera, vol. XVIII, p. 6.**

Pennant's 'London,' p. 132. I have not discovered the precise time when this Mint was established; but No 7 in the 13th Plate of Silver Coins, which bears date 1547, is marked with the letter B, to show, according to Leake, p. 220, that it was struck here by Sir Martin Bowes.

things) of having erected a Mint at Duresme Place for his own advantage.

This charge, however, appears to have been groundless, for it is not enumerated in the Articles which were exhibited against him, nor has it any place in Sharrington's Confession, who states the improper Coinage to have been carried on in the Mint at Bristol, a much more convenient situation for such practices than a Mint in the Metropolis.

OF STERNEY in Middlesex. See Archæol., xxvi. p. 7, 14. but see whether there with

NORFOLK.

THE CASTLE RISING. *STNIG may not be staying in Suffolk.*

To this place probably belongs a Penny of Stephen, which reads RISINGS.

HEDINGHAM.

A Penny of Stephen reads HEDEN, which, I presume, was struck at one of the Heddinghams, of which there are two in Essex, and one in Norfolk County. I have, by conjecture, placed the Mint here, as the Essex Heddinghams are sometimes written in Domesday Book with an *n* instead of the *h*. It appears, from the Histories of Essex and Norfolk, that the Heddingham of either County was of nearly equal note in the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman periods. If Mr. Morant be correct, that the Deanery and Hundred sometimes took the name of Hengham from the Town in Essex, it should seem that Henningham, which he calls the vulgar pronunciation, is in fact the proper designation of that place.

Another Penny of the same Monarch has been

Dugdale's Baronage, vol. vi. p. 381.

on the Reverse, which is admissible to appropriate, if it were not of this Mint; not in this case, as it is avoided at Lincoln. **LYNN.**

be found in the ninth year of King John, 1208; when the Moneyers of this and various other places were commanded to attend the King's commands at Westminster.

Coins of Henry III. are known with the name of the Town.

It appears, from Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, that there was a Mint here in the year 1207, when a Writ was directed to the Moneyers of the County of Norfolk, ordering them to seize upon the Mints of the County, and to put the Statute against it in execution. There was also a Comptroller of the Chamberlain of Lynn, at that time, wherein 6d. stands charged, as given out of courtesy to a Messenger of the King's, bringing a Writ to the Keeper of the Mint.

Some persons have fancied that the Mints were not in Lynn, but at Minting, a little Hamlet at that time near Lynn, which took, as they conceive, its name from them; whereas the name was taken from its site. Mints were not permitted to be in such

4. See the Writ at length in the Account of Cardale Mint.

5. He says that it is called Meltinga in Domesday Book; from

private villages, or hamlets, but in cities, or in burgh towns, and in fortified secure places thereof.

The Author thinks it probable about the 18th King, reduced a Tower of London take their coin, allowing them the Coinage of Mints grew weak.

NOTE ON THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AT LONDON

The Historian of Norfolk has also discovered that the Bishop of Norwich had a Mint in this place, but this discovery is likewise founded upon a misapprehension of the Writ of the 1st of King John, wherein there is nothing to justify such an opinion.

NORWICH. THE KING'S MINT.

In the History of Norfolk this Mint is dated from about the year 872, on account of a Coin of Aelfred, on which is a monogram, which Blomefield reads

Mel a river, and Ing a meadow. [History of Norfolk, vol. IV, p. 535.]

History of Norfolk, vol. IV, p. 582.

Id. ibid. I know not his authority for this piece of history, as he has not referred to any, but, in conformity with this idea, he considers the words *colleget vestra* in the Patent of the 1st of John, to mean that those Dies did not belong to the King. It is, however, probable that nothing more was intended by those words than *the Dies in your custody*. If he had looked a little farther into the Writ, he would have found *Civitate vestra*, which, according to his mode of interpretation, would prove that the City belonged to the Officers of the Mint.

History of Norfolk, vol. IV, p. 582. This volume was written by Phokins, and not by the author of the first volume.

NORTHWICH. But this is evidently a mistake, the monogram being intended for London.^k It is therefore probable that this Mint was first established by that Law of Aethelstan which regulated the number and situation of his Mints, about the year 928^l; at least his Coins are the earliest which can with certainty be appropriated

to him. **Edmund** also struck Money here; as did

since **Eadred**, **Ethelred II.**

Eadwig,

Cnut,

and **Edgar**, **and**

Eadweard the Martyr, **Harold I.**

to **Harthacnut**, has a Penny with N only for the place of Mintage, which possibly may mean this City.

Edward the Confessor and **Harold II.** coined here;

in **Domesday Book** the King's Mint does not occur; but Coins are known of **William I. and II.** of **Henry I.** and **Stephen**.

In the 5th year of **Henry II.**, 1158, the Moneyers paid to the King 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* His Coins are known to exist.

In his 14th year, 1167, when the Burgesses of **Norwich** paid two hundred Pounds towards the Aid for marrying the King's daughter, the Moneyers in this City paid ten Marks.

When **Richard I.**, in his sixth year, 1194, in consideration of two hundred Marks, granted a Charter to the Citizens, in which, amongst other things, he

³¹⁹ **Hist. of Norfolk**, vol. II. p. 104. By **Blomefield**.

^{nik} See **Anglo-Saxon Coins**, Plate XV. Nos. 6-9.

ⁱⁱ **Leg. Anglo-Saxon**, p. 59.

^{yet} **History of Norfolk**, vol. I. p. 459.

²⁹⁰ **Magn. Rot.** 14. H. III. Rot. 1. **Norfolk, & Suff.** **Madox**,

Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 590.

gave to them the privilege that they should not be forced to answer to any plea without their City, unless to pleas concerning foreign tenures, the Moneyers and the King's own Officers were excepted. In his ninth year, 1197, the Citizens paid six Pounds in default of six Moneyers.

King John, in the year of his accession to the throne, 1199, confirmed the Charter which Richard I. granted in his sixth year, nearly in the same words.

"In 1203 the Citizens tried, convicted, and hanged, several Essayers or Tryers of the Money, that were arrested in this City, under pretence of their Charter; but it appearing that all persons belonging to the Mint were exempted out of their jurisdiction by the very words of their Charter, in 1205 the King seized all their liberties for this offence by the hand of the Sheriff of Norfolk.

History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 26. The persons excepted were to answer to the King, and not to be under the jurisdiction of the City. Blomefield's note (b) p. 27.

Mag. Rot. 9 R. I. Rot. 16. a. tit. Norfolk & Suffolch. Magna Charta, Firma Burgi, p. 120.

Brady on Burghs, Appendix p. 48.

History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 29. These Essayers were persons deputed by the King to survey the Mints, and to see that the Money was not too much debased; and instead of performing their duty, many of them took bribes of the Mint-masters, and so the current Coin was made of scarce any value. Blomefield's note.

The whole of the above extract from Blomefield is, I believe, founded on mistake. The persons then executed are called in the Writ PROBATORES [Approvers or Accusers, Cowel]; and it is by no means certain that either they, or the transactions they were concerned in, had any relation to the Mint; at least it does not appear in that Record. The Essayers, as Surveyors of the

By a Writ which bore date in the ninth year of John, 1208, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint were commanded to attend at Westminster, there to receive the King's orders.

Henry III., in 1228, confirmed the above-mentioned Charters granted by John and Richard I.

In 1235 the King granted his third Charter to this City; by which the Citizens were not to be forced to plead out of their City, for any offences committed therein, as in the Charters before recited; but in that Charter the Moneyers were not excepted, as they had been in all the preceding ones.

Coins of Henry III. are still remaining.

Edward I., in 1284, at Easter, seized the liberties of this City; but at St. Peter's day the Citizens had them restored, upon their accounting with the King in his Exchequer. On that occasion they were allowed six Pounds for the deficiency of four Moneyers; and in the next year, 1285, they obtained a Charter, in which all former Charters were recited and confirmed, but no new liberties granted.

By a Charter of the same King, in 1304, the Citizens had their former privilege of not being forced to plead out of their City, unless in matters particularly concerning the King or his Heirs.

This last clause, I presume, brought the Moneyers again under the King's jurisdiction, out of which they appear to have been taken by the Charter of 1255.

Mint, I presume, never existed but in the imagination of Blomefield.

s See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

* History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 317. See also Id. p. 37.

* Id. p. 40. II. See also Id. p. 350.

In 1312, the sixth year of Edward II., information was given to the King, that several persons as they were building the City walls found large sums of Money in the ditches, and in digging the trenches for the foundations, all which were of the Coin of Henry I.; upon which the several persons were attached, and delivered up the Money to the Assaymaster of the Mint here; and an Assay thereof being made, it was found, that one Pound of Silver of that Money was more in value by three Pence, or three Pennyweights, than a Pound of the then current Coin.

Notwithstanding the evidence which these Records furnish of the existence of this Mint subsequent to the reign of Henry III., yet no Coins have as yet been discovered from the termination of that reign until Edward IV. struck Groats and Half Groats, which bear on the Reverse the name of this City. They are distinguished on the Obverse by the letter N upon the King's breast.

On the reverse they bear the name NORWICH and NORWIC.

On the 15th of February, 1578, John de Loy a Frenchman and five English Gentlemen were conveyed from the Tower of London towards Norwich there to be arraigned and executed for coining of Money counterfeit.

In the year 1617 Farthing Tokens of Copper were received by the Mayor, from the Duke of Lenox, to put forth and disperse in the City, paying nineteen Shillings for every twenty Shillings put off. And, three years afterward, 1620, Thomas Garnet, one of the Patentees for the Tokens, offered to give

^y History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 360.

^z See Silver Coins, Plate VI. No. 71 and Supplement, Plate III. No. 15.

^a History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 248.

any Officer the Mayor would appoint, either 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his pains for one year, or twelve Pence in the Pound ^b.

On the 8th of November, 1669, King Charles II. granted a Pardon to this City for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining Half-pence and Farthings, by which they had forfeited their Charter, all Coinage being determined to belong to the King's prerogative; upon which all of them were called in ^c.

In 1697 the Coin was new regulated, the old Money being taken in, and new coined; for which there were Mints erected in divers places; among others one in this City, which began to work in September, and in that and the next year coined *£*250,871. The Coin and Plate brought in here to be coined was 17,709 ounces ^d. According to Folkes, the quantity coined at this Mint was 83,040 lb. ^e

THE BISHOP'S MINT AT NORWICH.

It appears, from Domesday Book, that, in the reign of William I., the Bishop had the privilege of one Moneyer in that City, if he thought fit ^f. It is not, however, known that he ever exercised it.

THETFORD.

The commencement of this Mint is not known: but the earliest Coin extant, which can be appropriated to it, is of the reign of Edgar.

^b History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 257. ^c Id. p. 290.

^d Id. p. 306.

^e Table of English Silver Coins, p. 124. This Money was marked with n under the King's Bust. See Silver Coins, Plate XXXVI. Numbers 12, 17, and 22.

^f Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 117. b.

Edward the Martyr also coined here, as did his
 Æthelred II. and Edward the Confessor, *Martin, in*
 Cnut, and *Samuel in his History*
 Harold I. *Harold II* of Thetford
 In the reign of William I., Tunstan or Thurstan *p. 279. has*
 of Thetford, and Ralf his son, were Mint-masters *a Chapter*
 here. And in Domesday Book it is stated that *"Of the Coins*
 this Town paid to the King forty Pounds for the *minted at"*
 Mint.^b *that Town,*
 1158. Coins are known of William I. and II., *accompanied*
 of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. In the fifth *by a Plate.*
 year of the reign of that Monarch the Moneymen of *Fig. 9. in*
 this place paid five Marks to the King. And in his *the Plate*
 14th year, 1167, when the Burgesses paid forty *exhibits a*
 Marks to the King, towards the Aid to marry his *coin of Ed.*
 daughter Maud to Henry Duke of Saxony, then *mund Iron.*
 William son of Derewald, and William of Wick- *side minted*
 wood, Minters of Tedford, paid five Marks and a *at Thetford.*
 half.^c

In the third year of John, 1201, there were four
 Moneyers here, as appears by the Pipe Roll.^k

From this time nothing further occurs: but as
 Coins with the name of this place are known to have
 been struck by Henry II., it is evident that the pri-
 vilege of coining was not taken away from this Town
 at the general Resumption in his first year. How

^s History of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 459. For Mint-masters, we
 presume, should be read Moneyers.
^b Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 118. b.

ⁱ History of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 459. Mag. Rot. 14 H. III. Rot.
 2. b. Norfolch. & Sutf. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 589. b

^k Id. ibid. But do not the words which are quoted by Blome-
 field, "Et in defalcatione quarter Monetariorum de Tofford
 4 lib'," imply that the Town was fined because there were
 four Moneyers there? *Domesday Book*

long after that period it continued to be exercised I have not discovered.

YARMOUTH. EXCHANGE.

It is not known that any Mint was fixed here; but in the year 1299, the 28th of Edward I., a Table of Exchange was appointed to be held in this place, and John Ballard, John Galeys, and their Companions, Merchants of Lucca, were to act according to the Indenture made between the King and them. At the same time Henry Rose was appointed Comptroller of the Exchange¹.

1335. In furtherance of the Statute of Money, which was made at York in the ninth year of Edward III., a Table of Exchange was established here, and at other places^m.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.

In the History of Northamptonshire it is conjectured that a Coin, bearing on the Obverse, *ÆTHELRED REX ANGLOR.*, and on the Reverse *FOLCEARD MO NORTH.*, was struck in this Mint, in the reign of *Æthelred*, who succeeded *Wulfor* his brother in the Kingdom of Mercia, about the year 676ⁿ. But this conjecture is made in direct contradiction to the authority of Camden, who is quoted as saying that Northampton lay dead and neglected during the Saxon Heptarehy; and also in contradiction to the Author himself, who, in the same page, has

¹ Pat. 27 E. I. m. 24.

^m Cl. 9 E. III. m. 8. d. Rymer, Ford. vol. IV. p. 668. See Annals of Coinage under this year.

ⁿ Volume I. p. 421, note {f}.

said that the Saxons called both this place and Southampton simply Hamtune; and that the present name occurs soon after the Conquest.

The Coin itself also declares, upon the face of it, that it was struck by one of the sole Monarchs of England, and is indeed a Penny of Æthelred II., probably coined at Norwich.

This Mint is not mentioned in Domesday Book, where the name is written Northamtone^o; but a Penny of William I. reads NORT, which may be either this place or Norwich.

A Coin of Henry I. has NORHA, and was, I presume, coined in this Mint, with which these letters agree better than with any other name.

There is a Penny of Henry II. which reads NOR only, and it is therefore doubtful whether it should be ascribed to this Town or to Norwich; but there are other Coins of his which are sufficiently distinguished from those of the Norwich Mint. They bear on the Reverse, NOHA, NORAM, or NORHA.

In the tenth year of the reign of Richard I., 1199, Geoffrey Fitz Walter accounted for forty Shillings to the Exchequer to be discharged from the inspection of the Coinage here, and that the Stamp in his custody might be broke^p.

1205. Peter de Stokes paid sixty Marks for the liberty of working four Stamps for the space of a year, in the seventh of King John.

^o Volume I. folio 219.

^p History of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 423. The Author says, "this is the first mention, in any Record we have seen, of a Mint at Northampton, though there are sufficient reasons to believe there was one in earlier times."

^q Rot. Pip. 7 Joh. History of Northamptonshire, ubi supra.

1208. In the ninth year of the same King, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of divers others, were ordered, by Writ, to attend the King at Westminster, there to receive his commands^r.

1229. And in the 14th year of Henry III. the Townsmen accounted for sixty Shillings out of the Profits of Coinage, and for thirty-six Pounds, arising from the said Profits, which had been unpaid for some years past^s.

The Money of this King is the first that can with absolute certainty be appropriated to the Mint here, as the Coins of Norwich, the only occasions of doubt, are invariably distinguished by the insertion of the letter w.

There are no records to prove that this Mint was worked by any of the succeeding Monarchs; nor has any Money struck by them ever been discovered.

STAMFORD.^t

972. When King Eadgar restored the Monastery of Medehamstede, to which the name of Burgh was then given, he bestowed upon it the perpetual privilege of having one Moneyer in Stamford^u.
The Saxon Chronicle relates Eadgar's Charter under the year 963.

^r See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint. No doubt can exist that Northampton is intended by Norht in this Writ, because Norwich likewise occurs in it.

^s Rot. Pip. 14 H. III. History of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 423.

^t This Town is placed here because it seems that the Mint was in this County.

^u Gunton's Peterborough, p. 137. The reason for the Moneyer being so placed was probably on account of Peterborough

Peck supposes that this Mint was only a confirmation of that Coinage before granted by King Æthelstan^x; and Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, says, John Stow in his Chronicle reports, that in the time of King Athelstone, before the Conquest, there was a Mint for the coyning of Money in Stamford Baron^y. But Stow says nothing about Stamford; he only gives Æthelstan's Law, by which divers Mints were established, and in which Stamford does not occur. Peck remarks this, but yet seems inclined to think that there was a Mint here, on the South side of the River, in Æthelstan's time^z.

Eadgar's Grant was confirmed by Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II., and Cnut^a.

About 1017, Thurcyl, or, as Hugo Candidus calls him^b, Turkil Hoche^c, gave to the Church of Burg a Mint in Stamford, and the land there on that side the water^d, that is, in Northamptonshire,

then being an obscure place, and Stamford a sort of capital or head-Town over all the lesser places which lay about it. [Peck's Stamford, p. 20, &c.] The Abbot of Medehamstede was Lord of Stamford beyond the bridge. [Id. p. 18.]

^x History of Stamford, p. 24.

^y Survey of Stamford, p. 13, quoting Stow's Chronicle, p. 131.

^z History of Stamford, p. 17.

^a Dugdale Mon. Anglic. vol. I. p. 68. & H. Candid Cœnobii. Burg. Hist. p. 25.

^b H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 25.

^c Cnut gave to him the Country of the East Angles, to which Stamford was then added, having been before that time reckoned a part of Mercia. In 1021, the Saxon Chronicle says that Cnut outlawed Earl Thurkil. [Peck's Stamford, p. 35.]

^d H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 44.

on that side of the Welland where the Church of Burg stands. But King Wulfere gave those lands to the Church of Burg, then called Medeshamstede. Turkil Hoche, therefore, only confirmed what lands were before given by that Prince. In the same manner, his Grant of a Mint was no more than a confirmation of what King Athelstan granted in 924, and King Edgar confirmed in 972 to the Abbat and Monks of that Church. However, this passage confirms, that the Abbat of Burg's Mint here was kept *ex ista parte aquæ*, on that part of Stamford which lies on the South side of the water, and is yet within the particular jurisdiction or fee of the Soke of Burg^e.

Edward the Confessor also confirmed that Grant which was made by Eadgar to this Church^f.

Notwithstanding the conjectures above stated, of the existence of a Mint here in the reign of Æthelstan, I suspect that it was first established by Eadgar, not only on account of the words of his Grant, but also because no Coins of an earlier date than his reign have hitherto been discovered, although the Money of Æthelstan is by no means rare.

But, however that may be, Coins still exist of

Eadgar,	Harold I.
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor,
Æthelred II. ^g	and
Cnut,	Harold II.

^e Peck's Stamford, p. 35.

^f H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 25. Monasticon Anglic. vol. I. p. 68.

^g Mr. North thinks that Æthelred's Money with STANF was struck by the Abbat. [MS. once belonging to my lamented

After the Norman Conquest, Coins of this Mint are known of William I.^b and II., Henry I. and Stephen.

A Bull of Pope Eugenius III., dated 1146, confirms, amongst other things, the Grant to this Church of Burch in Northamptonshire, antiently called Medeshamstede, cum cuneo monete; and also lands, &c. in Stamford, cum cuneo monete likewiseⁱ.

Henry II. is the last Monarch whose Coins are known to have been struck in this Mint.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

In Mr. Tyssen's Sale Catalogue^k a Penny of Henry I. is said to have been struck here. But this place does not appear to have been at that time of sufficient importance to be favoured with the privilege of a Mint; and it is more probable that the Coin was struck at Wallingford, which was sometimes called by the Anglo-Saxons Wealingaford.

Wellingborough is in Domesday Book written Wedlingebarie, Wendleberie, and Wendlesberie; and, in old Records, usually Wendlyngburg^l.

friend Richard Gough, Esq. but by his kindness now in my possession.] But this can hardly be ascertained until we have evidence to show that the King had not a Mint in Stamford.

^b A Penny of William I. has BVR, intended, I presume, for BVRGH, and struck in this Mint by the Abbat.

ⁱ H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 79.

^k Page 72, No 1019*

^l History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 149.

NORTHUMBERLAND, (see CUMBERLAND.)

BERWICK.

In the year 1296 this place was taken from the Scots by King Edward I., who at some period, not now to be ascertained^m, placed a Mint here, and struck Money, specimens of which still remain.

It is a Boar's head. In allusion to the name of the town of Berwick. They have a Boar's Head in one quarter of the Reverse. Snelling has engraven an Halfpenny of this Mint, which reads EDW R. ANGL DNS HYB on the Obverse, and VILLA BERVICI on the Reverseⁿ. Edward II. also coined here. A Penny of his has on the Obverse EDWA, &c. &c., and on the Reverse, which has the Pellets in every quarter, VILLA BERVICI. Thus it is represented in the Plates published by Withy and Ryall^o; but in those which were added by the Society of Antiquaries to their Edition of Folkes's Tables the name of the King is given EDWAR, but in every other respect it resembles that above-mentioned P.

In the same Plate of the Antiquaries' Edition is also engraven an Halfpenny with EDWAR on the Obverse, and VILLA BERVICI on the Reverse, with a Boar's Head in one quarter, exactly similar to that which has been described in the reign of Edward I.^q

Mr. Bartlet engraved an Halfpenny of Edward III. in the first of a set of Plates which he intended

^m Edward I. held a Parliament at Berwick, for many days, in 1296 [Hearne's Hemingford, p. 100]; and was again in that place in 1299. [Id. p. 170.]

ⁿ View of the Silver Coin, &c. Plate II. No 4.

^o Twelve Plates of English Silver Coins, Plate VI. No 19.

^p See Supplemental Plate I. No 31.

^q No 33.

as a second Part to the Antiquaries' Supplemental Engravings^r. It reads, on the Obverse, EDWARDVS D G R. The Reverse has the Boar's Head in two of the quarters of the Cross, instead of one, as on the Coins of Edward I. and II., with this legend, VILLA BERVICI.

CORBRIDGE.

The Ulpian, which was a Syrian, Legion was stationed here, and struck a Coin after their own country manner, in honour of Carausius^s.

This, which is borrowed from Dr. Stukeley, is all the information that I have been able to gather relating to a Mint that, in all probability, never had existence.

NEWCASTLE.

From the year 826, when Northumberland ceased to be a distinct and separate Kingdom, until the reign of William the Conqueror, this Town was known by the name of Monk-Chester; but it appears to have been at that time of little importance, as no mention occurs of it in History, for more than two hundred years after that period, as the scene of any remarkable transaction. It belonged at that time to the Earls of Northumberland; but no Coins minted by them have ever been discovered^t.

The earliest Coin, now extant, of this Mint is a

^r This Plate the kindness and liberality of Dr. Combe have permitted me to add to this work. See Supplement, Part II. Plate I. The Halfpenny above-mentioned is No 21. An imperfect specimen of this Coin was first given by Mr. Wise in his Account of the Coins in the Bodleian Library, Plate XIX.

^s Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. p. 248.

^t Brand's History of Newcastle, vol. II. p. 384.

Penny of Henry I., which has on the Reverse **NE** for the place of Mintage ^u.

Henry II. also coined here, and has been thought by some to have been the first establisher of this Mint ^v.

Their opinion is confirmed by an entry which appears in that antient Record called The Boldon Book, where it is said that Henry II., on account of the Dies which he first placed at Newcastle, reduced the rent paid by the City of Durham from ten Marks to three ^x.

In the reign of King John, or near to it, some rents were paid out of property in this place. In an account of the same is the following entry: "Per Willielmum filium Willielmi Monetarii." The name of Arkenwaldus Monetarius also occurs ^y.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was directed to the Bailiffs, &c. of this Town, commanding them to chuse a certain number of fit persons to be Moneyers, &c. in their Mint, and Keeper of their Exchange ^z.

Coins of this King still remain.

1279. In the 28th year of Edward I. it was or-

^u This Coin is placed here upon the authority of the late Mr. Southgate, who communicated it to Mr. Brand; but, for the reason after mentioned, I believe that Henry II. first established the Mint here, and that this Coin was struck at Newark. See that Mint.

^v Brand's Newcastle, vol. II. p. 385.

^x The Boldon Book was compiled in 1163, and contains an account of the Rents, &c. of the Bishoprick of Durham: [Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, vol. II. p. 88.] Henry II. has Coins with **NE**, and others also with **NIVCA**.

^y Brand's Newcastle, vol. II. p. 385.

^z See the Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

dained that there should be two Furnaces here^a; and in 1300 an Order was given for the building of houses for the Workmen, and for sending beyond the Seas for Workmen^b.

Coins of this Monarch are still extant; as are those also of his son Edward II., after whose reign this Mint was no longer worked.

NEWCASTLE EXCHANGE.

It appears, above, that there was an Exchange here in the 33d of Henry III.

1279. In the 8th year of Edward I. the King committed to John le Flemeng, Burgess of this Town, the custody of his Exchange here, with its appurtenances, during pleasure^c.

1299. And in his 28th year he appointed Taldus Isaniam, and Coppus Cottenne, and their Fellows, Merchants of the Company of Friscobalds of Florence, Keepers of this Exchange^d; after which time I have not met with any notice respecting it.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWARK.

In the late Mr. Southgate's Collection there was a Penny of Henry I. which read NE, and which, as is stated above, was communicated by him to Mr. Brand, as a Coin of the Newcastle Mint; but as this appropriation is in direct contradiction to the Boldon Book of Durham (compiled in the year 1183), which declares that Henry II. first estab-

^a Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259.

^b Claus. 28 E. I. m. 9.

^c Abbreviatio Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.

^d Id. See the Exchanges of Exeter and Kingston-upon-Hull.

lished Dies at Newcastle, I consider the Coin in question as the produce of this Mint; and also one of Henry II., with the same letters on the Reverse, as Coins of that Monarch occur with NIVCA, for Newcastle^e.

King Steph^r 1123, the 23d year of Henry I., to 1147, the 12th year of Stephen, had a Charter for coining Money here^f. It is probable that this Charter was granted by the former of these Kings, for Stephen confirmed to the Bishop of Lincoln, Robert de Caysneto^g, one Die for making Money in his Castle here^h. This Grant was pleaded by the Bishopⁱ in the third year of Edward III., when he was called upon to show by what right he claimed the privilege of Coining. It seems that his plea was over-ruled, upon the ground that Stephen was not the lawful King, but an intruder into the Kingdom, and therefore had no power therein beyond the term of his natural life. The original Grant itself stood unimpeached^k.

The troubles during the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. produced a species of Coins before unknown in these Kingdoms, and which, from their being struck in places which were in a state of siege, are commonly called Siege Pieces. Of this sort
Archæologia, vol. XVIII. page 4.

f Gough's Edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 291, Additions to Canaan ad Northumberland. Mr. Gough has not stated his authority.

g Robert de Chesney was Bishop from 1147, 14 Stephen, to 1183, 30 Henry II, [Godwin, page 286.]

h Newark Castle was built by Bishop Alexander. [Camden, vol. II. page 284.]

i This must have been Henry Burwash, who filled this See from 1320 to 1340. [Godwin, page 294.]

k Hearne's Preface to William of Newbury, page xlv.

Ecclēsia Lincolnensis & predictus Robertus Episcopus caneam illam bene et in pace & libera & quiete & honorifice habeant & successores ejusdem Roberti Lincolnensis Ecclēsia episcopi subpetuum possideant. J. Hugone epō Dunelm. & Rob. de neill. & Baldr. de Sigill. & Ricard. de Luct. & Ric. ill apud dinc.

there were coined here Sixpences, Ninepences, Shillings, and Half Crowns, all marked with Roman numerals, to show the number of Pennies for which they were to be current. They were all of the same Lozenge-like form, and of the same type, *viz.* on the Obverse a Crown between the initials C. R.; and the value placed beneath it; and on the Reverse OBS. NEWARK. 1645 or 1646¹.

NOTTINGHAM.

This place (which by the Anglo-Saxons and Normans, as low as the reign of Stephen, was always written with the letter S prefixed) it is probable did not possess a Mint until the general words in Æthelstan's Law authorized it to have one in common with many other Burghs. At least, the earliest Coins which are known to have been struck here are of his reign.

Cnut also coined in this Mint; as did likewise Harold I.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this Mint had two Moneyers, who paid forty Shillings^m. His Coins and those of Harold II. still remain.

When Domesday Book was compiled, this place seems to have been in a very flourishing state; for the payment to the Crown, which was no more than eighteen Pounds in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was then increased to thirty Pounds; and ten Pounds more were paid for the Mintⁿ.

Specimens are known of the Coinage of William I. and II. Henry I. and Stephen.

¹ See Silver Coins, Plate XXVIII. Nos 7—10. No 9 is countermarked with a Shield of the King's Arms.

^m Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 280.

ⁿ Id. *ibid.*

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was issued commanding certain Officers to be chosen for this Mint, as well as for various others°. After this time not any Coins, nor any Records relating to it, are known.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.

The Mint in this City is of very high antiquity. It can even boast of a specimen, remaining unto this day, of the Money struck here by Ælfred, the great Patron of the University. On this Coin, which is the chief ornament of the Cabinet in the Bodleian Library, the name of the City is written ORSNAFORDA. This word is singularly placed on the Obverse, with the King's name. Another Coin, struck also by Ælfred, has DORO for Canterbury, in a similar position; and these two are, as I believe, the only instances in which such a circumstance occurs, in the whole series of Coins which have been struck in this Island P.

I have not met with the name of this City on any Coin of Æthelstan, though Sir Henry Spelman says that he appointed two Mints here^q; nor do I find that any Money was coined in this place again until the reign of Eadgar. After his time there are Coins of Eadweard the Martyr, of Æthelred II., of Cnut, of Harold I., of Edward the Confessor, and of Harold II.

° See this Writ at length in the Account of Wallingford Mint.

P See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XV. No 10, and Plate XVI. No 14.

q Concil. edit. 1639, fol. 408, cap. 6, from a MS. some time belonging to Jorual Abbey. Peshall's History of Oxford, p. 330.

From Domesday Book it appears that the County of Oxford paid, for the Burgh, twenty Pounds by weight, and for the Mint the same sum of Pennies that were twenty to the Ounce^r. It is likewise stated in the Record, that Suetman, a Moneyer, had one free house within the City, which was rented at forty Pence^s.

Coins of William I. and II. are known, and also of Henry I., in the 17th year of whose reign, 1116, Faratius Abbat of Abendon mentions, among several revenues in Oxford which he bestowed on the Infirmary there, five Shillings for the land of Eadwin the Moneyer^t. Also in the Foundation Charter of Oseney Abbey, by Robert Doily, in the 30th year of the same King, 1129, are granted lands held by Godwin and Brithric, Moneyers^u.

Stephen coined here.

1160. Henry II. likewise had a Mint in this City. This appears from the following entry in the Sheriff's Accounts of Oxford, in the seventh year of his reign: "Vicecomes redd. Compotum de quatuor Marcis de Burgo de Oxenford, et de Monet."^x His Coins are known.

1208. In the ninth year of King John, the Moneyers, &c. were ordered to attend at Westminster, there to receive the King's commands^y.

Henry III. also coined here, as appears from his Money still remaining.

1421. Nothing further occurs respecting this

^r Vol. I. folio 154, b.

^s Id. folio 154.

^t Reg. Cœnob. Abendon. f. 161. Peshall's Oxford, p. 330.

^u Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. II. p. 137.

^x In Offic. de Pipe. Twyne 8.331. Peshall's Oxford, p. 330.

^y See this Writ at length in the Account of Carlisle Mint.

Mint until the ninth year of Henry V., when the Sheriff accounted for it^z; as he did also in the third year of Edward IV. 1463^a.

Charles I. having removed from Shrewsbury, and having fought, on Sunday the 23d of October 1642, the Battle of Edgehill, came, on the 28th of the same month, to this City; where the several Colleges presented him with all that remained of their Plate, and with all the Money left in their several Treasuries^b.

On Tuesday the 3d of January in the same year there came into this City and to the Court divers

^z Cart. Æd. Christi, 101. Peshall's Oxford, page 330.

^a Wood's Not. folio 96. Peshall, ubi supra.

^b "The Earl of Clarendon [History of the Rebellion, vol. II. p. 53] seems to represent the first loan made to the King to have consisted chiefly of Plate, and the last now made by this University to have been altogether Money. But it is more probable, from the following Extracts of Papers and Memorandums still remaining in this University, that their first benevolence was principally Money; and that their Plate was not, at least the greatest part of it, presented to him 'till after his coming to Oxford.' Which is also more agreeable to his immediate removal of the Mint thither."

These Extracts, &c. "were very kindly communicated [to Dr. Folkes] by the Reverend and learned Francis Wise, B.D. of Trinity College in Oxford; who has further informed me, that there is very little more to be found at the University relating to these affairs; excepting only two or three other Receipts for Plate delivered to the same purpose as the under-mentioned Receipt to the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College. The great danger of being called upon by the Parliament, as the Vice-Chancellor and several Heads of Houses had already actually been, having made all people very careful what they entered and committed to writing in those times concerning such matters: and for the same reason, in all probability, all the Records of the Proceedings of the Mint here were secreted and destroyed. So that no more is now known about these transactions than what is to be gathered

carts, to the number of twelve or more, loaden with Prince Rupert's goods, and with the Mint from from old and very imperfect traditions. The substance of the Extracts above spoken of is as follows :

“ From the University Register :

“ July 11, 1642. The King sent a letter to Dr. Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, and then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to borrow Money of the Colleges and Halls, to be repaid with the interest of 8 *per cent.*”

“ From the College Register of All Souls :

“ July 11, 1642. Upon a letter from the King, the College agreed to lend all the ready Money in their Treasury, *viz.* 351*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* ; and that they would borrow as much as is owing to the said Treasury upon the College Bond, which is 300*l.* ; in all, 651*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* to his Majesty's use, receiving an acquittance for the same, by his Majesty's direction, from Sir Richard Chaworth, Chancellor of Chichester.

“ Note, that in Rushworth's Collections, part III. vol. II., may be seen the King's letter to the Vice-Chancellor, from Beverley, the 18th of July, 1642 ; wherein he returns his royal thanks for a most large and ample testimony of the affection of this loyal University, by the free loan of a very considerable sum of Money, in a time of so great and urgent necessity.”

“ From the same College Register of All Souls :

“ Jan. 6, 1642. The King's letter to the College, to deliver their Plate to Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, Esq. Masters of the Mint, to be repaid, as soon as God shall enable us, after the rate of five Shillings *per* Ounce white Silver, and five Shillings six Pence gilt Silver.”

“ An original Paper, in the hand of the President of Corpus Christi College :

“ Jan. 21, 1642. It was agreed that our College Plate should be sent unto the King, according to his letter of Jan. 6, 1642.

By us,

ROB. NEWLIN, Pr.

and four more.”

“ From a Letter to the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College :

“ CHARLES R.

“ ——— and having received several quantities of Plate from divers of our loving Subjects, we have removed our Mint hither, to our City of Oxford, for the Coinage thereof.

Shrewsbury, and with some good store of Silver Ore to be melted into Silver, and coined into Money,

"And we have entrusted our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Parkhurst, Knt. and Thomas Bushell, Esq. Officers of our Mint, to receive the same Plate from you."

"The Receipt for the same :

"Feb. 8, 1642. Received of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter in Oxford, in Plate, for his Majesty's service, as followeth :

	lb.	oz.	dwt.
In white Plate - - - -	208	4	18
In gilt Plate - - - -	38	0	8
Total	246	5	1."

"By the Register of the same College, wherein are some letters that passed between the King and the College, it further appears, that, upon his first desiring their Plate, they presented a Petition, setting forth, that it was contrary to the Statutes they were sworn to observe, to alienate or so much as to alter the form of their Plate, upon any pretence whatsoever. To which the King, in his answer, urged the example of other Colleges, who were equally tied down in that respect by their Statutes; and told them, that, if they considered the intention of their Benefactors, they would make no scruple. Upon which they complied with his desire."

"From the University Register :

"To the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Convocation.

"CHARLES R.

"Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have lately, by our letters to the several Heads and Fellows of every College in this our University, desired the loan of all the Plate belonging to these our said Colleges, for the supply and maintenance of our Army raised for the defence of us and these whole Kingdoms; and whereas we are informed that there are other quantitys of Plate belonging to our University for the use of several Halls, which cannot be disposed of but by the consent of the Convocation; we have thought fit, &c. &c.—Oxford, 25 Jan. 1642."

"Quibus perlectis per Procuratorem Universitatis, prorogante Vice-Cancellario, omnis cœtus magistrorum regentium et non

one Mr. Bushell being the chief dealer therein : the Mint was set up in New Inn^c, under the direction of Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, Esq.^d

On the following Tuesday, Jan. 10, the King's Letters came abroad to all the Colleges and Halls, for their Plate to be brought in to the Mint, there to be coined into Money, with promise of re-funding it, or paying for it again after five Shillings the Ounce for Silver, and five Shillings and six Pence for Silver and gilt^e; with which order the Members of the University complied, excepting New Inn, which alone disputed the authority^f.

Accordingly the Colleges sent in Plate, upon the 20th of the same month, to the following amount :

regentium annuebat, ut quaecunque vasa et utensilia argentea aut deaurata, in aulis invenirentur, ad usum serenissimi, &c.—
31 Jan. 1642."

[Folkes's Table of English Silver Coins, page 85, note #.]

^c Appendix to Hearne's Chron. Priorat. de Dunstaple, p. 763.
—New Inn Hall had been appointed for that purpose by an order from the King on the 15th of December. [Wood, Hist. & Antiq. Oxon. page 358.]

^d Table of English Silver Coins, page 85.—Mr. Bushell having obtained a Grant from the King to coin Silver, clothed the King's Army at Oxford, and brought the said Mint to serve the King's present occasion in his garrison there, when his Mint in the Tower was denied him. The Mint Mark upon some of the Coins struck in this Mint is the letter *n*, which is conjectured, in the Explanation of the Plates in the Antiquaries' Edition of Folkes's Tables [page 78], to refer to this person. [Bibl. Topog. Brit. No XXXIX. p. 101.] In the Monthly Review, New Series, vol. XLVII. p. 43, he is said not only to have clothed the whole Army, but also to have accommodated the King with a loan of £40,000.

^e Appendix to Hearne's Chron. Priorat. de Dunstaple, p. 764.

^f Wood, Hist. & Antiq. Oxon. page 358.

354 PLACES OF MINTS AND EXCHANGES

	lb.	oz.	dwt.
The Cathedral Church of Christ	172	3	14
Jesus College - - - - -	86	11	5
Oriel College - - - - -	82	0	19
Queen's College - - - - -	193	3	1
Lincoln College - - - - -	47	2	5
University College - - - - -	61	6	5
Brazen Nose College - - - - -	121	2	15
St. Mary Magdalen College - - - - -	296	6	15
All Souls College - - - - -	253	1	19
Baliol College - - - - -	41	4	0
Merton College - - - - -	79	11	10
Trinity College - - - - -	174	7	10
Total	1610	1	18

The Gentry and Clergy likewise sent
in, on the same day,

Sir Peter Wich, Comptroller, &c.	360	5	13
Dr. Smith, Parson of Tredington	33	4	0
Plate brought in by William Bare-			
foote - - - - -	13	10	15
Mr. Leviston, of the Bed-chamber	178	5	18
Mr. Andrew Boreman - - - - -	12	2	13
Mr. Hipsley, presented by Dr.			
Tolsom - - - - -	103	5	10
Total	701	10	9 ^g

To these must be added the Plate of
Exeter College, which was given on
the 2d of February - - - - - 246 5 1^h

^g Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, vol. I. page 227.

^h See note ^b in page 352.

And that belonging to the Halls, for which there was an Order of Convocation, but the amount of which does not appear ⁱ.

In the next year, 1643, according to Anthony à Wood, all the Plate in Oxford was carried, by his Majesty's command, to the Mint at New Inn, and there turned into Money, to pay his Majesty's Armies ^k.

About the same time the Mint narrowly escaped destruction from a dreadful fire, which was occasioned by a soldier's roasting a pig that he had stolen ^l.

ⁱ Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. I. page 103.

^k Life of Anthony à Wood, p. 20. All Anthony's Plate, which had been given to him by his Godfathers and Godmother, and was considerable, was taken from him.

^l Id. p. 25. See a Poem intituled "A Curse to Vulcan, occasioned by a great Fire in Oxford, which began at the roasting of a Pigge, 1643."

"You din'd, Hell doe you good on't, at the Pigge,
Which sure was rosted well, wer't nere so bigge;
But not content to feed as you could catch,
On so course meat as hospitable thatch,
You foam'd and chaf'd, tasted the Brains and Hays
And swallow'd all the woodyards in the way.
And then you and your warme tempestuous trayne
Followed by sent into a close by-Lane. New Inne Lane.
Where you had seiz'd the Mint, but that withall
Aurum Potabile was too cordiall.

Where you had injur'd those by rash designs Sir W. P.*
Whom virtue more than all thy flame refines. his Quarters,

[Men Miracles, with other Poemes. By M. LL.† of Ch.

Ch. in Oxon. 16mo, London, 1656, p. 29.]

* Sir William Parkhurst, Master of the Mint.

† Martin Llewellyn. *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. II. col. 706.

At this Mint chiefly^m were struck the Coins which are commonly called Exurgat Money, from the legend on the Reverse, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICIⁿ. They are dated in the years 1642, 43, 44, 45, and 46^o.

In this last year Oxford was taken by the Parliament, on the 24th of June, and the Mint was then discontinued.

During the years before-mentioned, large quantities of Money, both of Gold and Silver, must have been struck, if we may judge by the number of the pieces still extant.

As this Mint was managed by the Officers and Moneyers that came from Aberistwith, and was itself considered as the same Mint removed^p, the greater part of the Money that was coined in it was marked on both sides with the Welsh Feathers, the distinguishing mark of that Mint; and some has even the Mint Mark of the open Book^q.

One beautiful Crown has the City of Oxford under the King's Horse, with OXON over it^r.

This Money, says Folkes, not only differed in form [type, I presume, must be meant] from what

The remainder of this poem, which is extended to more than an hundred lines, describes the progress of the fire through other parts of the City.

^m See one struck at Exeter, Supplement Plate V. No 20.

ⁿ From the lxviiith Psalm.

^o The Mint is not mentioned in the Articles for the surrender of the City. [Rushworth, H. Col. pt. IV. vol. I. p. 280], so that it was probably withdrawn before that time.

^p Table of Silver Coins, p. 86.

^q See Silver Coins, Plate XXIV. Nos 6 and 8. The Silver Plate was reduced to Standard by fine Silver from the Welsh Mines. See Aberistwith Mint. Id. No 1.

had been before coined, but some pieces of new denominations were also now introduced, there being made of Silver pieces of ten and twenty Shillings. ** The an-*
 They are in general of very coarse and mean work, *Hority is a*
 but in their weight are not to be found fault with. *Volume of*
 Some are marked with an R and a B interlaced; *of Dr. Rawlin-*
 the date of 1644, and of Silver only. They are re- *son's Collec-*
 ported to have been thus marked in memory of Dr. *tion in*
 Richard Baylie, President of St. John's College, and *the Bodleian*
 Dean of Salisbury; a gentleman who suffered greatly *Library at*
 afterwards for his services to the King, and who is *Oxford;*
 said to have procured him a considerable loan about *Memoranda*
 this time; but what credit is to be given to this tra- *of the Bas-*
 dition I shall not determine. *terville*
family.
See Dr.
Bliss's
Letter to
me 7 Sept.
25. 1826.
H.C.

There were made in this Mint, of Silver, Pieces of Twenty Shillings, and Ten Shillings, Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Half Shillings, Groats, Quarter Shillings, Half Groats, and Pennies^u. The Gold Coins were, the Three Pound Piece, the Twenty Shillings, and the Ten Shillings^w.

WITNEY.

The name of this place makes its first appearance as a Mint Town upon a Penny of Harold II., which reads WITNI. It is again found upon a Coin of William I., where it is written WITTI; but no Mo-

^s Table of Silver Coins, p. 87.

^t Id. p. 90. See Plate XXIV. Nos 2, 3, and 9.

^u See Silver Coins, Plates XXIII. and XXIV., and Supplement Plate V. Nos. 10—20.

^w See Gold Coins, Plate XIII. Nos. 9, 10, and 11.

ney has been discovered of a date later than his reign.

SHROPSHIRE.

HEDLEY.

A Penny of Henry III., of the Coinage which took place in his 32d year, reads HEDLIE^x for the place of Mintage; but I know not to which Town of that name it is to be referred. The only one which occurs in Domesday Book is HADEHELLE in Shropshire^y.

Snelling has given HADELEIE as a Mint Town on the Money of Edward I. or II.^z; but I believe erroneously, as Robert de Hadley was Moneyer at St. Edmundsbury^a. *He is mentioned again in p. 386.*

LUDLOW.

It is probable that Eadgar, Eadward the Martyr, Aethelred II. Cnut, Harold I. struck Coins here, and possibly also Edward the Confessor and William I.

SHREWSBURY.

This Town was of sufficient importance in the reign of Æthelstan to be allowed the privilege of a Mint, though it is not particularly mentioned in his Law for the Regulation of the Coinage. Some of his Money, however, bears the name of this place on the Reverse.

Eadgar also coined here; as did

Æthelred II.

Cnut, and

Edward the Confessor; in whose reign there were three Moneyers in this Town; who, after they

^x Dr. Combe's MS. ^y Vol. I. folio 255.

^z View of the Silver Coin, p. 12.

^a Register Kempe, folio 117. Harl. MSS. No 645.

had purchased their Money Dies, in like manner as other Moneyers of the Country did, each of them within fifteen days gave to the King twenty Shillings. This was done whilst the new Coinage was in progress, *Moneta vertente*^b.

A Penny of Harold II. has s r only for the place of Mintage, but was probably struck here.

When the general Survey of the Kingdom was taken, in the reign of William I., Earl Roger held this City of the King, and also the whole County, and all the Demesne which King Edward the Confessor had there^c. With these he no doubt held the Mint also, though it is not specified in the Record, for there are still existing Coins of William I. which were struck in it.

His son William II. also coined in this place; and so did

Henry I. Henry II. and In N^o 9 of
Henry III.; in the 33d year of whose reign, *Special Pas-*
1248 or 1249, a Writ was issued for the election of *sages &c*
Officers for this Mint^d: Coins from which still *Tuesd. 4 to*
remain. *Tuesd. 11 Oct. 1642 (p. 72)* "The King is yet at Shrewsbury,

Nothing further is known respecting the Coinage *but an ho-*
of Money in this place until the year 1642^e, when *next man*
King Charles I. removed from Nottingham to this *of that Town*
town, and erected his Mint, in which was coined *with some*
the remainder of the Plate given by the two Univer- *of the prime*
sities, part of which had already been minted at *Officers of the*
York. In the King's Speech to the Gentlemen at *Army give*
this place he said, that "he had sent for a Mint, *out confidently*
that the King

^b Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 252.

^c Id. folio 254.

^d See this Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

^e This seems to have taken place in the month of September *London next*
[Parl. Hist. vol. XI. p. 483.] *Wednesday, and with that the Mint in*
their Towne goes a pace, the Papists bringing and sending,
in all their owne and what other's plate they can procure.
The particular date of this paragraph is Oct. 8th.

This should be made on all his Land to sale or mortgage, that he might bring Michaelmas the least pressure upon them." At the same time
Jan 1641. expressing his hope, that whilst those who pursued him with violence "sacrificed their Money, Plate, and utmost industry to destroy the Commonwealth,

In a Collection of speciall Passages fr. Oct. 17 to Nov. 1642 it is said
 they would be no less liberal to preserve it." Accordingly he delivered all his own Plate, for the service of his Household, to the Mint which he had established here, which made other men think theirs was the less worth the preserving; and such proportions of Plate and Money were brought in voluntarily, no man being pressed, that the Army was fully and constantly paid. But yet, for want of workmen and instruments, they could not coin a thousand Pounds a week, and the Mint was more for reputation than use.

That the Kings Mint is now come to Shrewsbury and one Master for Bushell
 doth coine Every day, & that abroad: this place, where they did not continue long, being soon ordered to Oxford, where they arrived on the 3d of January 1642.*

once of Plate is brought thither from severall coin
 It is not known that the Money which was coined here was distinguished by any particular mark.

this, specially from Wales and Cornwall
 The name of this place is written with SCR, for Scrobesberie, on all the Anglo-Saxon Money until

and that also the proofs for printing is come thither.
 Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. II. p. 29. It should seem that, after the Parliament had seized the Tower, almost all the Officers of the Mint were employed by them; for the Moneyers stated that in five years, viz. from 1640 to 1645, they coined for the Parliament about six millions of Silver. [Answer of the Corporation of Moneyers to Blondeau, folio, 1653, p. 27.] The Plate coined here was reduced to Standard by fine Silver from Mr. Bushell's Mines in Wales. See Aberistwith Mint.


* This was 164 $\frac{2}{3}$.

that of Harold II., when the c appears to have been omitted. It is found again, however, upon the Pennies of William I. and II.; but on the Coins of Henry II. it is written SALOPES, and on those of Henry III., SROS.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.

The earliest Coin which has occurred of this Mint was struck by Æthelstan, on which the name is written BAT CIVITATE. This addition of the term City was continued by Eadgar, whose Penny of this Mint reads BATHA CIFI S. On the Coins of Æthelred II. it does not appear, nor upon any of those of the succeeding Monarchs who coined here prior to the Norman Conquest, except only Cnut and Edward the Confessor.

Sir A. Fountaine, in his eighth Table, No. 2, gives a Coin of Harthacnut which reads on the Reverse  WOLSIG ON BATHE; but I cannot learn that the Coin is to be found in any Cabinet at this time.

Specimens still exist of the Coinage of William I.;

§ In Collinson's History of Somersetshire it is said that Bath "at length assumed new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, who in the year 973 was consecrated and crowned with great solemnity in the Church of St. Peter in the presence of Oswald Archbishop of York, and the several other Prelates of England." [Gervas, Act. Pontif. Cantuar. de Sanct. Dunstano.]

"This Monarch endowed the City with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free Borough, granting it a Market, and the liberty of Coinage," &c. &c. [vol. I. p. 17.] I know not where the Author found those passages which are marked with Italicks. There is nothing of the first in Gervase; and for the Grants of Edgar he has quoted no authority whatever.

in whose reign, as it appears from Domesday Book, the Mint in this City paid one hundred Shillings ^b.

William II. also coined here; and in the tenth year of his reign, 1097, gave to God, and the Church of St. Peter in Bath, and to John the Bishop, and to his successors, all the City of Bath, for the augmentation of the revenue of the See; for the good of the soul of his father King William I., and the souls of his mother, of himself, and of his ancestors and successors. Together with the Mint, &c. ⁱ

Henry I. confirmed this Grant in his second year, 1100; and he also coined Money in this place. Beyond his reign this Mint cannot be traced.

BRISTOL.

The Historian of this City has thought fit to found the early account of its Mint upon documents which were communicated to him by Chatterton; and it is evident that he had no doubt of their authenticity, though he affects to leave that point to the judgment of the Reader. In justice to him, I shall give the words in which he introduces the extraordinary tale; upon which it is true that he does not give any express opinion, but of his reliance on which no doubt can be entertained, not only from his mode of expression, but also from his having, in various parts of his work, referred to other communications of Chatterton, as if they were of indubitable authority.

“Here” says he, “I shall have recourse to a curious Collection of Coins, &c. mentioned by Turgot,

^b Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 87.

ⁱ Dugdale, Monasticon Anglic, vol. I. p. 185. Ex ver. Exempl. in Bibl. Deuv. an. 10. Dugdale, by a strange mistake, gives this as a Charter of William I. . . . j Id. ibid.

preserved afterwards in the Cabinet of Mr. Canynge; and although the Coins themselves cannot be produced, yet an Account of them, said to be drawn up from the Cabinet itself, by Thomas Rowlie, about 1460, in his own writing, is still extant. And as I would give the real and genuine account of the Translator's own words from Turgot, I shall confine myself to a faithful and exact copy of the original parchment manuscript; as follows, in which the ink and letters by time were almost defaced, and leave the Reader to judge of its authenticity." ^k

From his copy of this Turgot-Rowlie Treatise I shall now give all that relates to the Bristol Mint:

"Oure fyrste fathers the Bryttons usyde yron and brasse ryngs, some round, some shapyd like an egge: eleven of these were founde in the gardenne of Galfrydus Coombe on Sainte Mychael's Hylle, bie theyre dyspositionne in the grounde seemed to have been strunge onne a stryngge, and were alle marquede on insyde thus M."

[From the next sentence it appears that all these were in Maystre Canynge's Cabynet.]

"Julyus Cæsarres Coynes were the fyrste an stamped Monies ysed in Englande: after whomme the Brytonnes coyned as follows. Tenantius at Caer Britoe, Cunobelyne at sundarie places, butte notte at Caer Brytoe, Arvyragus at Caer Brytoe, Bassianus at Caer Brytoe. Syke was the multitude^l of Monies bie them coyned upon vycoryes and syke-lyke that neyther anie Kynge tyll Arthurre's tyme

^k It is scarcely possible to believe that some doubt would not have been expressed in this place, if any had existed in the mind of the Author.

^l Of all this multitude not one piece has reached these times!

coyned quantity of Metalles for anie use, nor did Arthuree make Monie, but a peece of Sylverre toe be worne rounde of those who had wonne honnour in Battelles." ^m

"In Adelstane's reyn were two Coyners in Bryghstoweⁿ, and one at Wyckewarre; at which two places was made a peece yclepen Twain Penny.

"Robert Rouse Erle of Gloucester had hys Mynte at Brystowe, and coyned the best Monie of anie of the Baronnes.

"Henry secundus graunted to the Lord of Bristow Castle the ryght of coynyng, and the coynyng of the Lord wente curraunte unto the Regne of Henricus the thyrde: the Coyns was onne one syde a Rampaunte Lyonne with ynne a strooke or bend Sinyster, and on the other the Arms of Brightstowe.

"Eke had the Maioure libertie of coyneynge, and did coyne several Coynes, manie of whyche are in mie second Rolle of Monies. Kynge Henricus sext offred Maystre Canynge the righte of coynyng, *whiych* hee refused; whereupon Galfridus Ocambus, who was wyth Mayster Canynge and mieself, concerning the saide ryghte saieth, 'Naie bie St. Paul's Crosse hadde I such an offre, I would coyne lead, and make ne law hyndrynge Hyndes takynge it.'—"No doubt, (sayde Mayster Canynge), but

^m *Barrett's History of Bristol*, p. 38.

ⁿ *Below*, at p. 40; Mr. Barrett says, "In the days of King Athelstan, says Roger Hoveden, it was decreed there should be at Canterbury seven Monetaries, viz. four of the King; two of the Bishop, one of the Abbot; at London eight, &c.; and at Bristow and other Boroughs one." Of all this Hoveden does not say one word. Neither is the name of Bristol to be found in any printed copy of *Athelstan's Laws*.

“you’d dyspend Heaven to gette Goulde, but I
 “dyspende Goulde to get Heaven.”

“This curious account is an exact transcript from the writing on vellum, which having all the external marks of antiquity to give it the credit of an original could not be passed by, however Readers may differ in their opinions. If genuine and authentick it proves that British Money was coined here with the name of Bristow inscribed^o, though hitherto unnoticed.”^p

Rowley, in his Account of Mr. Canynge’s Caby-
 net, as published by Mr. Barrett, says that it con-
 tained “Coynes of Greece, Venyce, Rome, Fraunce,
 and Englande, from the daies of Julyus Cæsar to
 thys present, consystynge of Denarii, Penys, ORES,
 MANCAS, BYZANTINES, HOLLYLAND MONEIE; of
 which Penys, Denarii, and TWAPENYES^q, there are
 coyned in Brystoe fourtie and nyne of dyffarante
 sortes; Barons Monie, Citie Monie, Abbye Monie
 to besyde; the Coynes and Moneie would fylle a
 REDDE^r Rolle.

^o I am at a loss to discover how it proves this, as Turgot does not say that any name was inscribed on the Coins. By what means Mayster Turgot himself discovered that the Coins were struck at Caer Brytoe is another question, not of very easy solution. ^p Barrett’s History of Bristol, p. 37.

^q Rowley left behind him a drawing of the Bristol Twapenny, which was shewn by Mr. Barrett to Mr. Whitaker, who treated it as a forgery in a letter to Dr. Ducarel. [Gent. Mag. July 1786, p. 580.]

^r Why a red Roll? In Chatterton’s communications to Mr. Barrett we find yellow and purple Rolls. Can it be proved that it was the fashion of those times to stain the Rolls with various colours? or was Chatterton misled to think it was so, by having heard of black and red Books in the Exchequer?

“From this repository there were derived the Coins mentioned above, in the little Essay on Coining.”^s

I have thought it most expedient to give the whole of Turgot's and Rowley's communications on the subject of this Mint at one view, as the whole is of equal authority, and the different parts must stand or fall together.

We now pass on to more authentick records, and to the legends of Coins which are still in existence. The first of these bearing the name of Bristol, which I have met with, is a Penny of Cnut, of which there are four or five varieties.

Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., all likewise coined here.

This Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, though Coins of William I. are known; as are also those of William II., Henry I., and Henry II.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d. year of Henry III. a Writ was issued concerning the election of Officers for this and several other Mints^t; and his Coins of this Mint still remain.

1279. In the 8th year of Edward I. it was ordained that there should be four Furnaces in this City^u; and in the year 1300 an order was given for the building of houses for the workmen in the Castle here, and for sending beyond the Seas for workmen^w.

Both he and his successor coined here.

1422-3. Henry VI. in his first year gave authority to the Master of the Mint to coin in this place,

^s Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 44.

^t See the Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

^u Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259.

^w Cl. 28 E. I. m. 9.

by an indorsement upon an indenture of the 9th of Henry V.*

Coins of Edward IV. still remain.

As the Money of Henry VIII. which was struck here bears on the Reverse CIVITAS BRISTOLIE, it must have been coined subsequent to the year 1540, when Bristol was made a City, by the erection of it into an Episcopal See.[†]

In 1549 the Plate belonging to All Saints Church in this City was delivered into the Mint for the King's use, as appears by the following receipt:

'On the 13th of August 1549' was received by me Robert Recorde, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint of Bristol, to his Highness's use, of Mr. William Younge and John Pykes, Proctors of All Hallows in Bristol, in gilt Silver, 19lb. 11½ oz., and in parcel gilt, 15lb. 3 ounces. ROBERT RECORDE.

In the same year Recorde likewise accounted for the receipt of 107 ounces of gilt Plate, and 14½ of parcel gilt, belonging to the Church of St. Auden. And 13lb. 8oz. of Plate belonging to St. Leonard's Church were delivered to the King's Mint for his Highness's use, by virtue of his Majesty's Letter, two Chalices excepted.[‡]

On the 19th of January in this year Lord Seymour of Sudley, High Admiral of England, was committed to the Tower; "and now many things

* Bundle in the Tower, unclassified. † Folkes, page 27.

‡ Burnet does not date the visitation for the Plate in the Churches until the year 1553 [Reformation, vol. II, page 205]; which must be too late, if the above Receipt be correctly given.

^a Barrett's History of Bristol, page 440. ^b Id. page 478.

^c Barrett's History of Bristol, page 509. Even one of those was afterwards taken away in 1553.

broke out against him, and particularly a conspiracy of his with Sir William Sharington, Vice-Treasurer of the Mint at Bristol, who was to have furnished him with £.10,000, and had already coined about £.10,000 false Money^d, and had clipt a great deal more, to the value of £.40,000 in all; for which he was attainted by a process at Common Law, and that was confirmed in Parliament.”^e

The 23d Article of High Treason, &c. against Lord Seymour stated that he had moved the Lord Protector and the whole Council that he might, by publick authority, have that which by private fraud and falsehood, and confederating with Sharington, he had gotten — that is, the Mint at Bristol to be his wholly^f.

It appears, by the Act for his Attainder, that he had devised, after £.10,000 a month for the wages of his men, out of this Mint, which he had obtained, with all the treasure in the same, to be at his command by the means and consent of Sir William Sharington^g.

There being much Plate still remaining in All Hallows Church in 1552, it was, on the 6th of August, delivered to the King's Commissioners for the use of his Mint here, two Chalice and six Bells excepted, which were left till the King's pleasure was further known^h.

^d In the State Trials the sum is £12,000; vol. VII. page 1. The Articles are in the following page.

^e Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. II. page 93.

^f Id. Collection of Records, page 148. His Lordship answered only three of the Articles, of which this is not one.

^g State Trials, vol. VII. page 7.

^h Barrett's History of Bristol, page 440.

This City had a License from Queen Elizabeth to make Farthing Tokens, which were struck in Copper, with a Ship on the one side, and C. B. on the other, signifying Civitas Bristol. These went current (for small things) at Bristol and ten miles aboutⁱ.

I know not the date of this License; but, on the 12th of May, 1594, a Letter was sent to the Mayor, and Aldermen of Bristol, requiring them to call in all the private Tokens which had been stamped and uttered by divers persons within that City, without any manner of authority, and which they many times refused to accept again. The Mayor, &c. were required, by authority of that Letter, henceforth to restrain them, and, in the names signed to that Letter, straightly to charge and require them to change the same for current Money, to the value they were first uttered by them; and that none should make the same without license from the Mayor, &c. who were to take especial care that the former abuses were duly reformed.

This Letter appears to be from the Privy Council, as the following persons are stated to be present: L. Arch B. of Cant. L. Keeper. L. Th'rer. L. Admirall. L. Chamb'laine. L. Buckhurst. Sr Ro. Cecill. Sr Jo. Wolley.

On the 2d of April 1609 Thomas Moze, one of the ordinary yeomen of the King's Chamber, and William Edgeley, ordinary groom of the same, petitioned the King for a sole License to stamp Farthing Tokens for the Cities of Bristol and Glouces-

ⁱ Malynes, Lex Mercatoria, page 194. The Token, with this Type, in Snelling, is dated 1652. *The earliest was without a date.*

ter ; which Petition was referred by the King to the Commissioners appointed by his Highness for Suits. The Petitioners state that the City had received, many years past, authority from the Queen, of famous memory, to stamp Farthing Tokens in Copper ; and that such authority ceased upon his Majesty's coming to the Crown ^k.

On the 15th of August 1696 Notice was given, by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City, that the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury had been pleased to send down, for the benefit of the City, and the Counties adjacent, one thousand weight of Silver, value £³.3000 and upwards, to this Mint, to be coined into the lawful Coin of the Kingdom, and to be put into the hand of some able and sufficient person in the City, to exchange such old clipped Sterling Money as any person would bring in, on the encouragement or allowance of five Shillings and two Pence an ounce, and six Pence an ounce by way of recompence ; and the Officers of the Mint had directions to keep an account of the deficiency thereof, and also to pay the said allowance and recompence for such wrought Plate as should be brought in, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament, as soon as such Plate should be melted, assayed, and reduced to Sterling. Which five Shillings and two Pence and six Pence an ounce, as well for clipped Sterling Money as for wrought Plate, was to be immediately paid down ^l.

^k Snelling's Copper Coinage, Appendix, page 2. See Explanation of Plate XXIV. Note to No 2, for the probability of this Mint being worked in the reign of Charles I.

^l Half Sheet folio, broadside. British Museum. Folio volume, entitled Banks, Coin, &c. vol. X.

A Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, presented to the House of Commons on the 30th of December 1697, stated, that there would, by computation, in a month's time be in the City at least £.150,000 of old hammered Money, brought to the Fair from Wales and other places; and prayed that the Mint might be continued some time longer, for the coining of that Money, in order to prevent the inconvenience of sending it to the Mint at the Tower^m. *Mr Wood, who some time ago obtained a Patent for coining Half-pence to be current in the Kingdom of Ireland, carries on the coinage thereof at Bristol, where great quantities have been already stamped.*

The weight of hammered Money and wrought Plate imported into this Mint, for the re-coinage, amounted to 146,977 lb.ⁿ; which, at £.3. 2s. 0d. the Pound weight, was coined into £.463,728. 14s. *London Journal. Sat. Aug. 24. 1723.*

BRISTOL EXCHANGE.

In the 43d year of Elizabeth, this, together with other places, had an Exchange for the remittance of the Money which was then coined for the use of Ireland^o.

CREWKERNE.

A Penny of Cnut reads on the Reverse CROG, which is supposed to mean this place; but it does not appear that it was then of sufficient importance to receive the privilege of Coinage. A Coin of William I. or II. is also attributed to this Mint^p.

^m Commons Journals, vol. XII. page 18.

ⁿ Tables of English Silver Coins, page 124. The Coins are marked with B under the King's bust. See Plates of Silver Coins, XXXVI. Nos 9, 14, 19.

^o Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41. See the Annals under that year.

^p Tyssen's Sale Catalogue, page 71, N^o 995.

GLASTONBURY.

A Charter of the Empress Maud, Queen of England^q, gave to the Church of Glastonbury, to Henry, Prelate of that Church, and to his successors for ever, various privileges; and amongst them a Mint and Moneyers^r. As in that Charter she both grants and confirms, it does not appear whether the Mint was then first granted or was only confirmed.

Hearne supposes it not to be older than Æthelstan^s; but I suspect that he had no other reason to believe it to be as old than his knowledge that many Mints were established by him, and that Glastonbury was a Burgh^t of such consequence as to be called a City by King Ina in the year 704^u.

The Mint, he thinks, was placed in the Abbey itself^w, and in a Chapel appropriated to that purpose, which, he says, was commonly the case in Saxon times; and therefore Æthelstan's Decree relating to the Mints was considered as an Ecclesiastical Law^x. This idea of coining in Chapels he seems to have gotten from having observed the figures of Churches on Coins, of which he mentions an instance of a Penny of Æthelstan, which he has en-

^q So she is styled in the Charter.

^r Hearne. J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxvii. So also Adam de Domerham, page 329.

^s J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxvii.

^t Id. p. xxxiii.

^u J. Glaston. Chron. page 92.

^w This, he says, appears from Maud's Charter; which, as it gave the privileges above-mentioned to the Church of Glastonbury, he concludes, I presume, for no other proof is to be found in the Charter, that it fixed the situation of the Mint within the Church. [J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxxv.]

^x J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxxv.

graved^r. It is remarkable that this Mint is not even alluded to in any other Charter. Nor is that Charter itself recited, or referred to, in the Charter of *Inspeximus* of King Henry III., which mentions the names of those Kings who had given Charters to this Abbey.

IVELCHESTER.

In Domesday Book the name of this place is written Givelcestre; I therefore conclude that a Coin of Æthelred II., which reads GIFELC, was struck here. If that Coin be correctly appropriated, then the following Monarchs also coined in this Mint:

Cnut,	William I. and
Harold II.	William II.

I know not at what time the prefixed G was disused; but there are Coins of Henry II. with IVE, IVEL, or IVELCE, on the Reverse, which I presume were struck here; and also one with IVLCE, which I suspect to belong to this place.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was issued for the choice of Officers in this Mint, and also in several others^z; it is therefore probable that a Penny of that reign with IVE was struck here.

TAUNTON.

Although this place was of very considerable importance in the early Anglo-Saxon times, I have not been able to trace its Coinage to any higher period than the reign of Cnut.

After him, Edward the Confessor and Harold II. coined here.

From Domesday Book it appears that in the

^r J. Glaston. Chron. p. lvi.

^z See this Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

reign of William I. the Mint paid fifty Shillings ; a considerable sum, and equal to that which was paid for the Market ^a.

Coins of William I., Stephen, and Henry III., still remain.

WATCHET.

On the Reverse of a Coin of Æthelred II. is **WECED** ; which, according to Lambarde, Camden, and Gibson's explanation of the names of places in the Saxon Chronicle, was the antient designation of this Town, it being called *ƱeceþporƱτ*.

WECE also occurs upon a Penny of Cnut ; but after his reign I have not met with it.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LICHFIELD.

If a Penny of William I. with **LICAE** were not struck here, I know not what other Mint it can be appropriated to.

William II. has one which reads **LIC** ; but later than this I have not met with any Coin which can be supposed to have issued from this Mint.

LICHFIELD EPISCOPAL MINT.

King Stephen gave by Charter to the Church of St. Chad in this City, and to Walter Bishop of Coventry, and his successors for ever, the privilege of one Die here ^b.

This Grant, which is without date, must have been made between 1149, when Walter Durdent was con-

^a Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 87, b.

^b Monasticon Anglic. vol. III. p. 235. Ex Registro albo penès Dec. & Cap. Eccl. Cath. Lich. folio 85.

separated, and 1159, the year in which King Stephen died.

1189. Richard I., in his first year, granted to the Church of St. Chad, and to Hugh Bishop of Coventry, to have one pair of Dies in Lichfield, and that the Mint should be for ever^c.

STAFFORD.

When Æthelstan regulated the Coinage, in the year 928, this Town was of sufficient importance to be favoured with a Mint. It does not, however, appear in the List which was given of the Places where Mints were established; but Coins of that Monarch are still extant, having on the Reverse STEF or STF.

A Penny of Æthelred II. reads STÆTH, which was probably intended for this place.

Cnut also has a Coin with STÆ on the Reverse.

In Domesday Book this Mint is not noticed; nor has it yet been found upon any Coin after the Norman Conquest.

SOHO.

As it has been thought expedient to permit the lawful Coin of the Kingdom to be struck in this place, it has become so far an authorized Mint, and therefore must be noticed.

It is in the Parish of Handsworth in this County, and is situated about two miles from Birmingham. About the year 1762 Mr. Bolton removed his Manufactory at that place to Soho; and in 1788 applied the powers of Mr. Watts's Steam Engine to the purposes of Coinage. In this Mint nearly all the

^c Chart. Antiq. p. 25, in Turr. London.

operations are performed by mechanical power ; such as rolling the cakes of Copper hot into sheets ; fine rolling the same cold between steel polished rollers ; cutting out the blanks, which is done with greater ease and rapidity by girls than could possibly be done by strong men ; shaking the Coins in bags, to wear off the sharp edges ; working a number of Coining Machines, with greater rapidity and exactness, by a few boys of 12 to 14 years of age, than could be done by a great number of strong men ; without endangering their fingers, as the Machine lays the Blanks upon the Die perfectly concentric with it, and, when struck, displaces one piece and replaces another ^d.

This Coining Mill has been greatly improved since its first erection, and is adapted to work eight Machines, each of which is capable of striking from

^d The idea of a Machine formed to execute all the operations of Coinage is by no means novel. "At the Mint of Segovia in Spain there is an Engine that moves by water, so artificially made that one part of it distendeth an ingot of Gold into that breadth and thickness as is requisite to make Coin of. It delivereth the plate, that it hath wrought, unto another that printeth the figure of the Coin upon it ; and from thence it is turned over to another that cutteth it according to the print in due shape and weight. And, lastly, the several pieces fall into a reserve in another room, where the officer, whose charge it is, finds treasure ready coined." [Wanley's Wonders of the little World of Man, page 226, from Sir Kenelm Digby's Bodies, chap. XXIII. page 207.]

I have not found when this Machine was erected ; but the first edition of Sir Kenelm Digby's work was printed at Paris in folio, 1644, and its full title is, "A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies." See the General Dictionary, article Digby, note [F]. This Machine still continued to be worked in the year 1776, according to Swinburne, who in his Travels through Spain [page 409] calls it the most antient place of Coinage in the Kingdom,

seventy to eighty pieces of Money, the size of a Guinea, *per* minute, which is equal to between 30 and 40,000 *per* hour ^c; and at the same blow which strikes the two faces the edge of the piece is struck, either plain or with an inscription upon it; and thus every piece becomes perfectly round, and of equal diameter; which is not the case with any other National Money ever put into circulation.

Such a Coining Mill, erected in the National Mint, would, in cases of emergency, be able to coin all the Bullion in the Bank of England at a short notice, without the necessity of putting Dollars, or other foreign Coin, into circulation.

Dr. Darwin, in a Note to his Botanic Garden ^f, gives a short description of this Mint, and says, that the whole of this magnificent and powerful Apparatus moves “with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as with works of such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitation, and, in consequence, save many lives from the hand of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great Minister. If a civick crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr. Boulton should be covered with garlands of oak ^g.

^c Mr. Shaw has not expressed himself very clearly in this place, From his words it should seem that each of the eight Machines is capable of striking 30 or 40,000 pieces in an hour; but his meaning really is, that the whole number of the Machines can produce that effect. Taking it upon his lowest estimate, the Machines would stamp 360,000 pieces in a day of 12 hours. In the year 1816 it was proved that the 8 machines could strike 350,000 Pieces in fourteen hours.

^f Part I. page 21.

^g All this is very poetically expressed. The Doctor has indeed

“It is worthy observation, that the ground of the Silver Money coined by this Machine has a much finer and blacker polish than the Money coined by the common Apparatus.”^b

SUFFOLK.

BLYTHEBURGH.

It should seem, from Domesday Book, that there was an Exchange here in the time of Edward the Confessor. But see the account of Dunwich Mint for the probability of this.

(to borrow honest Fluellen's phrase) “uttered as prave 'ords as you shall see in a Summer's day;” but, in the warmth of poetic imagination, it doubtless escaped his recollection that he was writing in prose, and therefore he omitted that without which prose is nothing worth; in short, there is not one word of truth in his animated description of the prevention of clandestine imitation by this Machine. The statement of a few facts, which were given at the time in the Gentleman's Magazine [vol. LXXIV. page 639] will irrefragably prove this assertion.

Dr. Darwin's poetical description was published prior to the first issuing of the Copper Money in 1797.

In February 1799 that Money was counterfeited, [See St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 5—7.]

The Dollars struck in this Mint were issued in May 1804.

In June 1804 Counterfeits appeared. [St. James's Chronicle, June 2.]

On the 19th of the same month Mr. Bourne moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the counterfeiting Dollars or Tokens; which passed into an Act on the 10th of July, and affixed the crime of felony to the counterfeiting those INIMITABLE Coins. This, however, was not thought a sufficient security; and therefore, in the month of August following, Mr. Boulton found it necessary to invent a Gauge Plate to detect Counterfeits. [See the Gentleman's Magazine, August 1804, p. 725.] Thus

“Proofs rise on proofs, and still the last the strongest.”

^b Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 118.

DUNWICH MINT.

Leland, in his *Commentary de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, under the article *Sigebertus Rex*, calls this an antient City, "*Quam Ostroangli veteres quidem illi, ut ex numismatum inscriptionibus apparet, DONMOC appellabant.*"ⁱ

These Coins, however, are now unknown.

Sir John Pettus says, it appears, by several Coins of Gold and Silver, that there was a Mint at Dunwich in the time of Henry II. and III.^k These also are unknown.

In the Preface to the History of this place is given a tradition of the oldest inhabitants, that it was, in antient time, a City, surrounded with a stone wall and brazen gates; had fifty-two Churches, Chapels, Religious Houses, and Hospitals; a King's Palace, a Bishop's Seat, a Mayor's Mansion, and a MINT; as many Top-ships as Churches, and not fewer Windmills^l; all of which, it is probable, never had existence.

Gardner, however, misled by this tradition, has engraved a Coin which he supposed to have been struck in this Mint. But it is clearly a Penny of one of the Edwards, coined at Durham, and the true reading *CIVITAS DONOLI*^m.

Weever says, "one Master Holliday told me that he had a Grote, whose superscription on the one side was *CIVITAS DONWIC*ⁿ."

ⁱ Page 83.

^k *Fodinæ Regales*, p. 40.

^l Gardner's History of Dunwich. He refers to Stow's Chronicle, p. 73.

^m See his Plate I. No 11, and the Explanation of the Plates.

ⁿ Funeral Monuments, p. 720.

It appears probable that these authorities made a strong impression upon the mind of Leake, and that whilst he was under their influence he read an Indenture between King Henry VI. and Bartholomew Goldbeater, of which he has given the following account:—Goldbeater, he says, is called in it Mint-master en le Cite de Londres, Cite de Denwyk, le Ville de Brisaut, et en la Ville de Calais; and Coins struck at the second place mentioned are inscribed CIVITAS DONWIC^o.

His authority for these Coins, I presume, was the passage in Weever, which is given above; but his Cite de Denwyk is founded upon a palpable misreading of the Record, where the word is most distinctly De^wwyk, or De Everwyck, the City of York. This, which is evident upon the inspection of the Record, is confirmed (if further confirmation should be required in so plain a case) by a copy of this Indenture in Latin, wherein Goldbeater is appointed Master of the Mint infra Turr' London, Civ' Ebor', &c.^p

EXCHANGE AT DUNWICH.

From an obscure passage in Domesday Book it should seem that there was an Exchange here at the time when that Record was compiled. The words are, tempore Regis Edwardi non fuit ibi [*i. e.* in Dunwich] Cambitor sed in Blideburgh^q. It will be difficult to account for this statement in the Record, that the Exchanger was not here in Edward

^o Historical Account of English Money, p. 149, quoting Cl. 1 H. VI. m. 1.

^p Claus. 1 H. V. m. 13.

^q Domesday Book, vol. II. fol. 312, b.

the Confessor's time, but at Blitheburgh, unless it should be supposed that when the Survey was taken he was at this place. It must not, however, be concealed that Mr. Kelham, in his Dissertation upon Domesday Book, interprets Cambitor by *Hangman*, and that such interpretation is somewhat warranted by the context. But I am unable to guess upon what other grounds he can have given the word this signification.

If his Hangman can be established, there is an end of my Exchanger.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY ROYAL MINT.

This Town was not a place of any great importance before the reign of Cnut, though afterwards it rose to great splendour. It seems, however, not to have been of sufficient consequence to be honoured with a Mint until Edward the Confessor placed one here; at least no Coins are extant of a date prior to his reign; nor has any other evidence of a Coinage here been yet discovered. To this Monarch then, must be ascribed the establishment of the Regal as well as the Abbatical Mint in this place. There appears to have been but little Money issued from the Royal Mint during this reign; for of all the numerous types of the Confessor's Pennies, one only bears the name of this Town^r.

The Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, although Coins of William I., struck in it, are still extant.

William II. likewise coined here; as did also Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II.

^r It is of the type No 9, in Plate XXIV. and reads MOR - RE ON EADMVN. It is in the Ashmolean Museum.

1208. In the 9th year of King John the Officers of this Mint, as well as those of divers others in various parts of the Kingdom, were ordered to attend at Westminster in the Quinzime of St. Denys, there to receive his commands ^s.

Henry III. coined here.

1283. In the 11th year of Edward I., J. de Lovetoft and G. de Rokesle were appointed, on the 16th of July, to inquire, on oath, what Moneyers had made the King's Money here; and also concerning the Die ~~which had been made here by Rc.~~

The words of the record are "per Regem libe-rationem". Albaeum; and to examine the Money which had been made by such Moneyers, wherever it should be found, within the Liberties or without; and to act as circumstances should require ^t.

So Mr. Barnard and Mr. Gage assured me who went to the Tower to examine the original, 18 April 1829. During the whole of this reign, and the early part of the following one, this Mint seems to have been conducted in a very negligent manner; for in the 12th year of Edward II., 1318, it was stated, in a Writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, that no Trial of the Money coined here had been made either in his reign or in that of his father; and they were commanded to cause it to be assayed by the usual mode ^u.

I have not met with any evidence to show that the Money which had been coined at the Royal Mint during that period was now assayed; but the Abbat's Coins were tried, as may be seen in the account of his Mint. It is, however, certain that Edward II. coined here, for some of his Money is

^s See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^t Pat. 11 E. I. m. 13. dors.

^u Hil. Brevia. 12 E. II. [Nov. 30] Rot. 79. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 292. See Notices of Trials of the Pix.

still extant. In his reign this Mint, as it should seem, ceased to be worked; at least it cannot now be traced any further.

THE ABBAT'S MINT AT ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

The first Grant of a Mint to this Abbey was from Edward the Confessor to Baldwin, who was Abbat from 1065 to 1097, in this form:

“Edward King gret Aylmer Bisscop, and Girth Erl, and Toly and all mine Theynes on Estangle frendlike. And Ic kithe ihu that Ic habbe unnen Baldewine Abbot one munetere with innen Seynt Edmunds Biri, also frelike on alle thîng to habben, also me mine on hande stonden ower on ani mine burgh aldrefrelikest. God se ihu alle frend.”^w

To some period subsequent to this, but probably at no great distance, must be referred, as I conjecture, those Coins, evidently of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, which bear on the Obverse the name of St. Eadmund^x; and I incline to think that they were coined by the Abbat (although they do not bear either his name or any distinguishing mark), because the Money which was struck in this place by Edward the Confessor has both his name and effigies on the Obverse^y.

^w Charta Edwardi Regis & Confessoris de Monetario habendo, e Registro Sacristæ, fol. 23. Antiq. S. Edm. Burgi, Appendix, p. 134. Spelman, in his Glossary, quotes the following words as part of the Foundation Charter of this Abbey: “Dedit idem Sanctus E. (*i. e.* Edouardus Confessor) S. Edmundo, Packenham, Connegeston, et concessit etiam dicto Edmundo monetariam sive cuneum infra Bury.” (Voce Cuneus.)

^x See Plate XII. of Anglo-Saxon Coins, Nos 1—6.

^y Mr. Pegge concludes that they were struck by the King, because they have neither the name nor the effigies of the Abbat. Assemblage, p. 61.

By the above Grant, which was afterwards confirmed by William II., Henry I., Richard I., John, and Henry III.^z, the Abbat had the privilege of one Moneyer.

That privilege he continued to exercise during the reign of William I., and also during that of his son William Rufus, as appears from a Writ directed by Henry I. to Herebert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, to Roger Bigot, R. Passelawe, and Otho Goldsmith of London; in which it was stated that the King granted that S. Edmund should have his Moneyer within his Vill, with all the privileges of a Mint, in like manner as he had it in the time of the King's Father, and in like manner as the King's Brother had granted it to him by his Writ^a.

King Stephen granted a second Money Die, in addition to the one which had been granted in former times^b; and to these two he afterwards added a third^c.

When King Henry II. confirmed the liberties of this Church, he granted that it should have one Moneyer, with all the privileges it had been accustomed to exercise^d.

Richard I. confirmed this, in the same words^e.

It was also recited in a Charter of King John^f.

And again in the 32d year of Henry III., 1247^g; at which time the King commanded, by Writ, Wil-

^z Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 133, b.

^a E Registro Sacristæ, Cole's MSS. vol. XLV. p. 35, from Sir James Burrough's Collections.

^b Id. p. 36.

^c Id. ibid.

^d Confirmac'o Henr. s'c'di de libert'. Collect. Carta. &c. S. Edmundi, Harl. MSS. 743. fol. 10.

^e Id. folio 11.

^f Id. folio 11, b.

^g Commun. in Scaccario, 32 H. III. Mr. North's MSS.

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Anno incarnationis Domini MCC. XLVII anno
etiam r. r. H. fil. reg. Joh. xxxij. facta est mutatio
nova moneta et escambii in Anglia, quo tempore
idem Rex H. concepit sancto Edmundo & Conventui
eiusdem loci curiam nova incisionis cum escambio
^{xlvic)}
sub hac forma H. Dei gra. Rex Angl. Dux Hibern.
Dux Norm. Com. Andeg. et Aquit. dilect. S. Abbati
et Conventui Sancti Idm. salutem. Cum s^m difficul-
tate curiam nova incisionis vobis duxerimus con-
cedendum vobis mandamus et firmiter injungimus
quatenus sicut libertate dicti curiae & aliis liber-
tatibus vestris gaudere desiderat utamini dicta
curias sicut utitur Lond. et aliis Civitat. nos-
tris in Angl. T. meo apud Wylt. &c.

Reg. Kempe, fol. 107 b.

liam de Haverhull, Treasurer, Edward de Westminster, and William Hardell^h, to deliver to the Monks of St. Edmundsbury a Die of the new engraving [novæ incisionis] for the making of their Money, in like manner as of right it used and ought to be done. Saving to the King all the privileges and dignities of his Crown respecting Coinageⁱ.

This was on account of the change which was made in the type of his Coins, by extending the Cross on the Reverse to the outer circle.

According to Kempe's Register of the Abbey, the Monks received at this time not only a new Die, but also an Exchange, which is the only instance in which I have met with the mention of an Exchange in this place. The Exchanger, however, occurs in the List of Officers of this Mint^k. The Dies were to be used as in London and other places^l.

1265. In the 49th year of the same King, the Sacrist of this Church presented at the Exchequer a Moneyer, an Assayer, and a Keeper of the Die [Custos Cunei], who were sworn into their offices^m. And again, in his 52d year, 1268, William le Shrub was sworn as Keeper of the Die in the Town of St. Edmund, on the presentation likewise of the Sacristⁿ.

Jocee the Goldsmith was sworn, in the Exchequer, for the same office for the Abbat, in the fourth and

^h He was Warden of the Mint in the Tower of London.

ⁱ Claus. 32 H. III. m. 16.

^k See after the year 1327.

^l Harl. MSS. 645, folio 134. I know not to what particular circumstance the following passage in the Register refers: "cum su' difficultate cuneu' noue incisionis urb' dūxim." *

^m Hil. Commun. 49 H. III. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

ⁿ Memor. 52 H. III. Rot. 2, b. Madox ubi supra.

fifth years of Edward I.^o, 1276 or 1277. And in the latter of those years Richard de Bentley took the usual oath as Assayer of the Money in this Mint^p.

When the Money was changed, in 1279, the King granted to the Abbey its Die, viz. one Standard of Iron with Two Trussels^q.

1280 Robert de Hadleye was presented as Moneyer, and John de Rede as Assayer, in the Court of Exchequer, and were admitted accordingly^r.

In the 25th year of Edward I., 1297, Roger de Rede was admitted by the said Court as Moneyer, and Hugh Houton as Assayer, in this Mint^s.

At the same time it was pleaded before the Barons, that the Die had been so much used that it was no longer workable, and therefore it was prayed that another might be given. Peter de Leycester, Warden of the Mint of London, was therefore ordered to destroy that Die, and deliver a new one to the Abbat's Attorney (the Sacristan), who appeared for him^t.

Roger de Rede was again admitted as Moneyer in the third year of Edward II. 1309^u.

1318. In the 12th year of the same King an.

^o Mich. Commun. 4 and 5 E. I. Rot. 1, b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

^p Pas. Commun. 5 E. I. Rot. 5, a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

^q Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 133.

^r Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 117. Snelling has, but erroneously as I conceive, placed the Town of Hadeleie amongst the Mints of Edward I. or II. Robert de Hadeleie was the last Moneyer whose name appears upon the Coins.

^s Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 117.

^t Id. folio 134, b.

^u Id. folio 117.

This entry enables the collector of English coins to assign to Edw. I. those coins in his cabinet, at least which have Rob. de Hadleye for the moneyer.

Libri albus Mon. 1^o Edm.
Hart MS 1065. fol. 217.

Ita inquirenda sunt de his qui administrationem habent in Monetaria

- ¶ De Monetariis et his qui portant ad eum. Pro aliis respondet et satisfait
Quo pacto administrat? Dat dominus Regi c. sol. sed de novo.
Quous per annum reddit proficuum? Omni die pro voluntate Regis.
Quibus temporibus et cui reddit? Illo die quo fabricat & cambiatori.
Qua libertate alius precellit? Tenet iudicium & iusticiam de aliis.
Qua potestas ejus circa operarios? Secundum delicta punire et amovere.
Qualiter punit delinquentes? Virga. depositione. carcere. burra.
- ¶ De Eschambiatore.
De sumptibus suis
Si recipit xx. sol. minus vij^d.
Qualiter saluat se in vij^d den.
Sui est secundas post monetarium.
Ut talis et sumptus minori
Nunquam minus vij^d. xx. sol.
Bene quia semper in xx. sol. laborabitur j^d.
- ¶ De Appaiatore.
Quantum capit pro uno appay
Si in xxxi libr. facit appay
Pondus xx^o. quantum per numerum
Pro qua quantitate vel minoritate debet
item fundi?
Potest amoveri & deponi pro voluntate.
j^d. sed nunquam plus.
In minori et majori.
ij^d. et quod plus est a malo est.
- ¶ De custodibus; quo pacto?
Quantum percipiunt in quarendo canem.
Quantum pro ferro
Dimid. marc. de Monetariis.
vj^d denar.
In centena xij^d.
- ¶ De operariis Magistris
De garcionibus eorundem
De consuetudinibus et libertatibus
Semper sub virga Monetarii
Semper in timore et tremore
Secundum libertates antiquas. R.

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Order was made for a Trial of the Monies which had been coined in this Mint, from the beginning of the reign of King Edward I. to that time, during which period, it seems, no Assay had been made^{w.} *It should seem from*

Accordingly the Abbat was commanded, by Writ *the Register* from the Barons of the Exchequer, to cause the *Kempe w^d* Officers of his Mint within the Liberties of St. Edmund to appear at the Exchequer, in the Octave of *ending y^{er}* Candlemas, and to bring with them all the Pixes of *that the* Assays made of the Money coined in the said Mint, *Abbey money:* together with the Money in the said Pixes, as well *er, when* of the time of King Edward I. as of the present *appointed* King, and not yet assayed, to the intent that an *by the Abb.* Assay might be made thereof. In compliance with *and Convent* the Writ, the Abbat sent, upon that day, Brother *was always* William de Stowe, Sacrist of the Abbey, and Warden *admitted to* of the Mint, as his Attorney (constituted in that behalf by his Letters directed to the Treasurer and *his Office* Barons of the Exchequer), and Roger de Rede the *by the Treas^r* Master of his Mint, with two Pixes, containing the *and Barons* Money taken out to make Assays withal, for the *of the Excheq^r* whole time since the Money was last assayed, together *quer.* with the three keys belonging to the same; and two Assays were then made at the Exchequer. — The following account of this Trial is still extant in the Register of ~~Abbat~~ Kempe:

“Memorandum, that on the Monday next following the Octave of the Purification, in the 12th year of Edward the son of Edward, that is, on the 12th of February, Master John de Everdon, Baron of the Exchequer, Augustine le Waleys, Warden of

^{w.} Hil. Brevia. 12 E. II. Rot. 79. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 292.

custode combi the Mint of London, John de Coker^xmouth, Clerk of the Treasury, and others of the Exchequer, being present, a Pyx was opened, in which were found

x The words

are "Johanne LIXs. jiiij^d., taken from VII.CXXI. of Money coined in this Mint, between the eighth year of Edward the clerico Th^oson of Henry and the 25th year of the said King, *et alius de* during which time Richard de Lothebury, deceased, was Master of this Mint. Which Monies being *certum pondus* mixed, and ~~one~~ Pound weighed, *one taken and is used* it was found to be *in mixtis et* a Pound of just weight; and xli Pennies being taken *libris* (not ~~one~~ thence and cut, Assay was made by Lapine Roger, *pond*) *inde* the King's Assayer, and it was found to agree with *ponderatis*^q, the Standard ("et moratur in бага in quidam pyxide". *inventa est*

libra recti "On the same day the other Pyx was opened, and in it were found IXL. vijs. jiiij^d. taken from *ponderis*."

xxij m. jiiij. jiiij^{li}. coined between the said 25th year and the said Octave of the Purification in the 12th year of King Edward II., during which time Roger de Rede was Master of the Mint. These being in like manner assayed, were found to agree with the

* - "quibus Standard.*

ponderatis li: "Mem. as soon as this Assay was finished, Roger *bra reperta* de Rede petitioned, in the Exchequer, to be removed *est recti pon* from his place of Master of the Mint; and accord- *deris et cij* ingly he was removed." x

is inde li: In consequence of Rede's resignation on account of age and infirmity, the Abbat presented in the *factum fuit* Exchequer, by William de Stowe the Sacristan, *unum assay*: Alan de Cove to succeed him, who was admitted *unum per pre*: and sworn into his office y.

dictum dupi: x Registrum Kempe, folio 116, Harl. MSS. 645.

unum [Roger] y Reg. Werketone, folio 11, b. Harl. MSS. 638. See the *et concordat* form of presentation and admission in the Appendix.

cum Standardo et moratur in бага in pyxide predicta."

In the year 1320, on the 3d of January, the presentation of Hugh de Houton, late Assayer of this Mint, to be Master in the place of Alan de Cove, deceased, and also that of John de Redgrave to succeed the said Hugh in the office of Assayer, were signed, and directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer ^z.

When they were presented in the Exchequer the Records were examined, and the admissions stated above, in the 4th, 8th, and 25th years of Edward I., and in the 3d year of Edward II., being proved, the said Hugh and John were admitted, and sworn into their respective offices ^a.

1321. On the 9th of July, in the 15th year of the King, William de Hausted, Warden of the Mint of London, was ordered to deliver to the Abbey one new Money Die, *viz.* one Stapell and two Punzones, to strike Money as often as might be necessary; and the Abbat was to return the old Die before the new one was delivered ^b.

In 1324 John de Prestone, Moneyer, and Thomas Dunworthy, Assayer, in the room of Redgrave, were admitted in the Court of Exchequer ^c.

1327. In the first year of Edward III., the inhabitants of Bury besieged the Abbey, burnt the gates, &c. &c., bore out of the Abbey the Assay of their Coin [*i. e.*, I presume, the boxes which held the pieces to be assayed], the Stamps, and all other things pertaining to their Mint, for which they were amerced 140,000 Pounds; but by the lenity of the Abbat and Convent (at the King's request) they

^z Reg. Thomæ, folio 102, b. Harl. MSS. 230.

^a Reg. Kempe, folio 117. Harl. MSS. 645.

^b Reg. Kempe, folio 134. Harl. MSS. 645.

^c Id. *ibid.*

were forgiven, on condition of paying 2000 Marks in twenty years following ^d.

On the 22d of January in the same year the King ordered a new Die and Assay for the Mint to be made, to replace those which were forcibly taken away ^e.

From the Sacristan's Register it appears that the Abbat had in his Mint the following officers :

Nomina Officiariorum.

Monetarius. Cambiator. Duo Custodes. Duo Assaiatores. Custos Cunei ^f.

IPSWICH.

The name of this Town (which was written Gypeswic by the Anglo-Saxons, and in Domesday Book Gepeswiz) first appears upon a Coin of Eadgar.

There are also Coins of Edward the Martyr, which were struck in this Mint.

In the third year of Æthelred II. the Town was ravaged by the Danes ; and in 993, his fifth year, they quite destroyed it ^g ; so that his Coin which was struck here was probably coined very early in his reign ^h.

Cnut also coined here.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the Monayers paid four Pounds *per annum* for the Mint ⁱ.

Coins of that Monarch remain, as do also those of Harold II.

^d Stow's Chronicle, p. 253. Register of Bury. John Prigton.

^e Reg. Kempe, folio 134, Harl. MSS. 645.

^f E Registr. Sacristæ. Cole's MSS. vol. XLV. p. 35, from Sir James Burrough's Collections. The date is not mentioned.

^g See Saxon Chronicle, under those years.

^h North's MSS.

ⁱ Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 290, b.

From Domesday Book it appears that the payment due from the Moneyers was increased from four Pounds, which were paid in the Confessor's reign, to *twenty* Pounds; but that in the four years preceding the date of that Survey they had paid no more than *twenty-seven* Pounds; and that the Earl [Guert] had always the third part^k.

Harold II. has a Penny with GIPN; probably struck here.

There are Coins still remaining of

William I.	Henry I. and
William II.	Stephen.

In the fourth year of Henry II., 1157, the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk accounted for xls. de commutatione monete of this Town^l. His Coins of this Mint are known.

The Officers of this Mint, as well as those of divers other places, were, in the ninth year of King John, 1208, commanded to attend at Westminster, there to receive his Majesty's orders^m.

The Money of Henry III. is the last which is known to have been struck here.

SUDBURY.

This place was called Suthberi by the Anglo-Saxons, and Sutberie, or Suthberie, after the Norman Conquest.

^k Id. *ibid.* In the reign of Edward the Confessor Queen Edeua had two parts of this Burgh, and Earl Guert the third part. Domesday, vol. II. folio 290, a.

^l Mag. Rot. 4 H. II. Rot. 3, a. Norfolk & Suthf. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 278. This was a fee which was paid to the King upon every alteration of the Coin.

^m See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

The first Coins which occur of this Mint were struck in the reign of Æthelred II. They read SVDBY [probably for SVTHBY], SVTHB, SVTHBI, and SVTHBY.

Domesday Book only informs us, that in the reign of William I. there were Moneyers in this place, without specifying their number, or any other particulars ⁿ.

There are Coins of William I. which were struck in this Mint, having SVTHBI on the Reverse, & SVBR.

William II. has a Penny which reads SVD; but it cannot now be ascertained whether it were of this Mint or of that in Southwark.

Pennies of William II., Henry I., and Stephen, have SVD for the place of Mintage, which, provided the last letter was not intended for Ð, were probably struck here.

I have not been able to trace this Mint any lower.

WALTON CASTLE

“ had certainly the privilege of coining Money, for several Dies have been found for that purpose. Roman Coins, &c, are frequently found here. The whole of the foundation is now washed away by the sea.” ^o

This very imperfect and inconclusive account is all that I have found relating to a Mint in this place.

SURREY.

SOUTHWARK.

The name of this Mint first occurs upon the Money of Cnut, which reads sv and svth. A Penny

ⁿ Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 286, b.

^o Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, p. 90.

of Edward the Confessor has **SVTHE** on the Reverse. As these Coins want the letter **B**, I have placed them here rather than under Sudbury, to which place, however, it is possible that those of Cnut may belong.

Although the Mint is unnoticed in Domesday Book, yet there unquestionably was one here in the reign of William I., some of whose Coins read **SVTHEWER** or **SVTERK**.

Pennies of William II. have for the place of Mintage **SVTHEVR**, **SVTHEWI**, and **SVTHEWR**; one of Henry I. has **SVTWVR**, and another **SVTWE**; all of which, I presume, were of this Mint.

On a Penny of Stephen we find **svD**, which, if the last letter be certainly **D**, must be given to the Sudbury Mint; but if it be the character for **TH**, imperfectly formed, may possibly have been struck here.

Almost against the Church of St. George the Martyr stood formerly a large and fair pile of building called Suffolk House ^p, built by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII., which coming afterwards into the King's hands, with its owner lost its name, being called Southwark Place, and was made use of as a Mint for coining of Money ^q.

In 1549 King Edward VI.; in his passage from Hampton Court, dined here, and knighted John York ^r, one of the Sheriffs of London.

^p It was originally called Suffolk Place.

^q Stow's Survey of London, p 454. Qu. whether the Mint were established before the reign of Edward VI.?

^r He was Master of this Mint in the first and second years of Edward VI., when Indentures for the Coinage of both Gold and Silver were made between the King and him [Lowndes]. How much longer he continued in that office I know not; but in an

Queen Mary gave this House to Nicholas Heth, Archbishop of York, and his successors, in recompense for York House, which her father had forced from Cardinal Wolsey and the See of York. This the Archbishop sold, and with the purchase money bought Norwich House, or Suffolk Place, near Charging Cross, which he left to his successors in the See.

This Suffolk House and the parts adjoining were formerly set apart for a Mint for the coining of Money; and in an old publick house, called Hogmagog Hall, was the very place for Coinage^s.

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER.

This was one of the Mints which Æthelstan established, by name, in his Law for the Regulation of the Coinage, A. D. 928, and it was then allowed one Moneyer^t; but no Coins have yet been discovered of his reign.

Coins still remain of

Æthelred II.	Edward the Confessor,
Cnut,	and
Harold I.	Harold II.

This Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book; but William I. coined here; as did also

Henry I. and Stephen.

In the sixth year of King John, 1204, he commanded, by Writ, that there should be three Dies

Indenture of the fourth year of the same King I find Sir John Yorke to be Under-treasurer of this Mint. [Lansdowne MSS. No 745

^s Aubrey's History of Surrey, vol. V. p. 98. There seems to be some confusion in Aubrey's description.

^t Leges Anglo-Saxon, p. 59.

in this City, two for the King, and one for the Bishop; and William Fitz Otho, hereditary Cuneator, was ordered to deliver them accordingly ^u.

1208. In his ninth year the Moneyers and other Officers of this Mint were commanded to attend the King at Westminster, there to receive his orders ^w.

Henry III. is the last Monarch who is known to have coined here.

CHICHESTER. BISHOP'S MINT.

I have not met with any record by which the date of the establishment of this Mint can be ascertained. The earliest notice of it which has occurred bears date in the sixth year of King John, 1204, when it was ordered by Writ that the Bishop's Coins should be current alone in this City until Money could be struck in the King's Mint; after which, both were to be current together ^x.

In the same year William Fitz Otho was ordered to deliver to the Bishop one Die for his Mint ^y. And in the following year, 1205, the King, by Writ directed to William de Wrotham, &c. granted to the Bishop of Chichester two of his Dies in that City, and the Mint, with all its appurtenances and liberties, at a rent of 30 Marks, for one year, from

^u Claus. 6 John, m. 1. Before this, the Money coined by the Bishop was ordered to be current alone, until a sufficient Coinage could be issued from the Royal Mint, when both were to be current together. [Claus. 6 John, m. 3, No 8, April 29.] It is probable that John only renewed the privilege of coining, which had been taken from this City in the general Resumption at the beginning of the reign of King Henry II.

^w See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^x Claus. 6 John, m. 3, No 8, April 29.

^y Claus. 6 John, m. 1, May 17.

the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula ; and commanded the said William, &c. to deliver the same without delay. The like Writ was directed to Reg. Cornhulle, and the Keepers of the Dies in this Mint^z.

The Coins which were struck by the Bishop are not at present known to exist; though it should seem, from the above statement, that they must once have been considerable in number.

HASTINGS.

928. When Æthelstan regulated the Mints throughout his Kingdom, he allowed one Moneyer in this place^a; but no Coins of his have yet been discovered.

The earliest piece which can be appropriated is of the reign of Cnut.

Edward the Confessor also coined here.

Harold II. has a Penny which reads AEST, and was probably struck here.

Domesday is silent as to this Mint, but Coins are extant of

William I.	and
William II.	Henry I.*

LEWES.

928. This place must have been of considerable note in the reign of Æthelstan, when it was allowed to have two Moneyers^b; but no Coins struck by him in this Mint have ever been discovered.

Eadgar,	Cnut, and
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor,
Æthelred II.	all coined here.

^z Claus. 7 John, m. 19. North's MSS.

^a Leges Ang. Sax. p. 59.

^b Id.

* There is a coin of Henry I. in the Cabinets of the British Museum. (Mr. Combe's Med. Cat. Hen. I. N° 47) which has on the obv. the King's head to the left crowned, in the right hand a

Sceptre flavy HE. . . . RE. Rev. DVNNOE.ON.HXTEN (written in a double circle, the outer one of which has four small circles with

IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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a cross in each.)

In the reign of the latter Monarch each Moneyer paid twenty Shillings when the Money was renewed. Of these the King had two parts, and Earl Warren the third ^c. *In the centre a small cross potent.*

Harold II. struck Money in this Mint.

When Domesday Book was compiled, this Burgh, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was worth only twenty-six Pounds, had increased in value to thirty-four Pounds; and the new Money paid one hundred and twelve Shillings; of which the King had, as before, two parts, and Earl Warren the third ^d.

Coins are known of the Conqueror, of William II., of Henry I., and of Stephen; beyond whose reign I have not been able to trace this Mint. It was probably resumed into the hands of the Crown soon after the accession of Henry II.

PEVENSEY.

It appears from Domesday Book that there was not a Mint here in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, it not being enumerated in the privileges which this Burgh enjoyed at that time; but in the 20th year of William I. 1086, when that Survey was compiled, the Burgh is stated to have paid twenty Shillings for the Mint to Earl Moriton ^e; but none of the Coins have yet been discovered. *

WINCHELSEA.

A Coin of Eadgar reads WINCLES, which may possibly be Winchelsea, in this County.

^c Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 26.

^d Id. ibid.

^e Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 20, b.

** Among the Coins of Will. Cong. found at Beaworth in Hampshire There were several, which read on the reverse, IELTHEN ON PEFNS : probably Pevensey.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

COVENTRY.

All that is known of this Mint is, that a rare Groat of Edward IV. bears the name of the City on on its Reverse^f.

The date of this Coinage is involved in much obscurity from the numerous visits which Edward IV. paid to this City, as it is probable that the Mint was worked at some time when he was resident here.

Leland is the only author whom I have found to have mentioned this Mint; and he says merely "there was a Parliament and a Mint of Coynage at Coventrye," without affixing any date either to the one or the other^g.

Dugdale is unaccountably and absolutely silent upon the subject of this and of the other Mints in this County.

So completely are all traces of the Mint lost in Coventry, that there is not even a tradition remaining of the place where it was situated. There can, however, be but little doubt that it was placed at Cheylsmore, which was a Royal Domain; and this situation will sufficiently account for the silence of

^f Of this Groat there are two kinds: one with the letter c, and the other with b, upon the breast of the King.

^g Itinerary, vol. IV. p. 119. There was a Parliament held in the Chapter House 38 H. VI. and called *The Devilish Parliament*, from the many attainders. Another, 6 H. IV., from the exclusion of the Lawyers, called *The Unlearned Parliament*. [Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 345.] I do not find, in Dugdale, any Summons to a Parliament at Coventry during the reign of Edward IV.

the Corporation Records with respect to this Mint, as it was not within their jurisdiction ^h.

The scarcity of these Coins gives reason to suppose that the existence of the Mint was but of short duration; and that supposition is greatly strengthened by the following circumstance:

In the Court of Exchequer there are Mint Accounts still remaining of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th years of Edward IV., but they are for the Mints of London, York, and Bristol only; that of Coventry not once occurring, although they are the Accounts of the Warden John Wode, and of the Master William Lord Hastynges, whose offices are therein stated to extend over the whole Kingdom of England. It is certain, however, that this Mint was in existence some time prior to the 9th E. IV.ⁱ

TAMWORTH.

The name of this Town first occurs upon a Penny of Eadweard the Martyr; after whose reign I do not find it again until the reign of Edward the Confessor, whose successor, Harold II., also struck Money here.

After the Norman Conquest Coins are known of William I., William II., and Henry I., the produce of this Mint.

^h That able Antiquary, Mr. Sharp of Coventry, in a letter dated in 1806, says, that he had not discovered a trace of this Mint in his numerous researches into the Corporation Books and MSS., nor in any other documents whatever; and in fact, says he, but for the existence of the Coins, we should *here* be utterly ignorant that Coventry ever possessed the privilege of coining. All hope of further information must therefore be abandoned; for who can expect to find that which has escaped his acuteness and persevering research?

ⁱ See page 323.

WARWICK.

This Mint does not appear upon any Coin before the reign of Cnut; nor is it to be found on the Money of any of the succeeding Monarchs, except Harold I., Harthacnut, Harold II., and William I.

Ross says, the Mint in early times was in the East, as he discovered in certain writings in the Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary; wherein he frequently read the names of Baldred, Everard, and other Moneyers (in the reign of Richard I., and of other preceding Monarchs), whose accustomed dwelling was undoubtedly in the house which [at the time he wrote] was occupied by the Vicars of the College.

WILTSHIRE.

BRADFORD.

On a Penny of King Æthelred II. are found the letters BARD, which I know not how to appropriate, unless it may be supposed that the second and third letters are transposed, and that Bradford, a place of some note in the Anglo-Saxon times, was intended.

CREKELADE.

A Penny of Edward the Confessor reads CRECLAD. *

MALMSBURY.

The name of this Town is found only on Coins of William I., where it is written MALM and MALME. †

It appears from Domesday Book that the Borough paid for the Mint one hundred Shillings^k.

^j Historia Regum Angliæ, p. 194. This house is now the Free School, and is still called the College.

^k Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 64, b.

* Several Coins of the Conq.^r were found at Beaworth in Hampshire in 1833 the reverse of which read

IELFPINE ON CRIC. † MLM and ML.

MARLBOROUGH.

The existence of this Mint is known only from a Penny of William I., which bears on the Reverse **MRLBRGEI**. *One was found at Beaworth with MIERLEB.*

OLD SARUM.

Dr. Stukeley discovered that Carausius struck Coins in Old Sarum, on his passing through that City¹; but for this discovery he produced no authority except his own assertion, founded upon the letter s in the Exergue.

On a Coin of Æthelred II. is found **SEARBE**; and on others of Cnut **SAEBER**, or **SEBER**, or **SER**, or **SERE**^m.

In the Description of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury is given an Engraving of a Coin of Edward the Confessor. It is of the Sovereign type, and reads on the Obverse **EADWEARD REX NGLO**; on the Reverse, **GODRIC ON SEARRVM**.

In the description of this Coin it is said that "Dr. Mead had in his Cabinet a Coin of Edward the Confessor, having on the Reverse **GODRIC ON SEA**, with the Arms of that Monarch. Very few Antiquarians could tell what to make of this particular abbreviation till the Coin before us was discovered, which was found at Old Sarum some years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. John White, of Newgate Street in London.

"This is the first instance we have met with of Sarum's being written in this manner, and differs very little from the spelling of our times."ⁿ

¹ Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. pp. 90, 193.

^m Salisbury was written by the Anglo-Saxons **Seapbýrig**, **Seap-obýrig**, **Seapbepi**, and **Sæperbepi**. Saxon Chronicle.

ⁿ Description of Cathedral Church of Salisbury, p. 50.

As the Coin itself has never appeared publicly, those who are acquainted with the culpable ingenuity which was in so many instances exercised by the person in whose possession it is stated to be, will have little hesitation in pronouncing it to be a forgery. The description is so much in his manner that I have no doubt but that it was drawn up by him. It contains a reference to a genuine Coin, whose inscription was rendered obscure by abbreviation; and the conclusion of the abbreviated word was artfully introduced upon the Coin before us. Thus, as was his custom, he erected a spurious superstructure upon a legitimate foundation, and gave to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.

It is probable that Henry I. had a Mint here, for a Penny of his has **SERBI** on the Reverse; as had also Henry II., on whose Coins **SAL**, **SALE**, and **SALEB** occur °.

Modern Salisbury seems to have arisen from Old Sarum, in the reign of Henry III. ^p

It is not known that any Mint was ever established in the new City.

WILTON.

The earliest Coin which has hitherto been discovered of this Mint is of the reign of Eadgar.

The following Anglo-Saxon Monarchs also coined here :

Æthelred II. Edward the Confessor, Harold II.

After the Norman Conquest,

William I.

William II.

° Archæologia, vol. XVIII. p. 5.

^p Description of Cathedral Church of Salisbury, p. 50. Account of Old Sarum, p. 8.

Stephen, and
 Henry II. Henry III.; in whose
 33d year, 1248 or 1249, a Writ was issued for the
 election of Officers of the Mint in this and in vari-
 ous other towns^q.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.

The name of this City first appears upon a Coin of Æthelstan, which was struck after he had assumed the title of REX TOT BRIT.

A Penny of Eadwig reads WE; but we have no means of positively appropriating it to this Mint, as it possibly might be struck at Wareham, or Wallingford, or Warwick.

After his reign Coins are known of

Æthelred II.

Harthacnut, and

Cnut,

Edward the Confessor; in

whose reign the King had this custom in the City, that whenever the Money was changed, each Moneyer paid twenty Shillings to London for the Money Dies which he was to receive^r.

Harold II. also coined here.

It is remarkable that Domesday Book, after the recital of the custom above-mentioned respecting this Mint, in the time of Edward the Confessor, should be totally silent as to its existence in the reign of William I., especially as Coins still remain which were struck here by that Monarch. I know not to what cause this silence is to be imputed, unless it be supposed that the privilege of coining was

^q See the Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

^r Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 172.

withdrawn by the Conqueror before the commencement of the Survey.

There are also Coins of Henry I., of Stephen, and of Henry III.

After that Monarch none occur until the reign of Charles I.

During the unhappy contest between him and his subjects this place was one of those wherein his Mint was established. It is probable, however, that it was but little used, as the Half-Crown of this Coinage is all that is known to exist, and is extremely rare. It has on the Obverse one Pear, and three on the Reverse, as Mint Marks^s.

The Pear now forms a Part of the Arms of this City, which were antiently a Pear Tree bearing fruit, according to Drayton, who, in his Poem on the Battle of Agincourt, enumerates the Ensigns by which the various Counties of England were distinguished, and says,

“Wor’ster, a Pear Tree laden with the fruit.”^t

YORKSHIRE.

ALDBOROUGH.

In the Exergue of a Coin of Carausius are the letters I. M, which, according to Dr. Stukeley, are to be interpreted Isurii Monetarium, the Mint at Isurium by Boroughbridge, in this County^u. Isurium he afterward (in an account of another Coin which bears the same letters) explains to be Aldborough^x.

^s See Silver Coins, Plate XXVI. No 1.

^t Drayton’s Works, page 7.

^u Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. p. 191.

^x Id. page 227.

I have no other authority for the existence of this Mint.

BOLTON HALL.

If tradition may be depended upon, a large Coinage of Silver was made in or near to this place, which is in the parish of Giseburne, in Craven, in this county.

The story is thus told^y: "William Pudsey, who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, had upon his land a lead mine very rich in Silver. He extracted the precious metal from this ore, and coined it into a large quantity of Shillings. Information having been given against him, he was taken into custody; but as the Sheriff was conducting him to the castle of York, he, being mounted on his own horse, suddenly broke from his guards, and galloping to a very high precipice which overhung the Ribble, forced his horse down, and escaped, his pursuers not daring to follow. The place is called Pudsey's Leap to this day.

Thus far tradition. This tale receives some confirmation from a passage in Webster's *Metallographia*^z. The author is speaking of Silver which had been found in this part of Yorkshire, and says, the other place was within the township of Rimington, in the parish of Gisburn, in Craven, in a field called Skelkorn, belonging to one Mr. Pudsey, an antient esquire and owner of Bolton Hall juxta Bolland; who in the reign of Elizabeth did there get good store of ore, and converted it to his own use (or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being

^y This account is taken chiefly from the History of Craven, by Dr. Whitaker, p. 102.

^z Quarto, London, 1671, page 21.

many Shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that county call Pudsey Shillings to this day), but whethersoever way it was, he procured his pardon for it, as I am certified from the mouths of those who had seen it.

Some of the ore from this mine Webster procured, and found it so rich in Silver, as to yield twenty-six pounds per ton^a.

That part of this tradition which is true is probably this, that Pudsey finding his Lead ore to be so rich in Silver as to make it a mine royal, and consequently the property of the crown, concealed it as long as he could, and appropriated it to his own use, which was a capital crime. That being arrested, he contrived to make his escape (whether by Pudsey's Leap can only be determined by an inspection of the spot, for if the passage appears practicable, I should have little doubt of the fact), and getting to the Court procured his pardon.

The Shillings which Webster mentions, were, I presume, not coined by Pudsey, but were made either from Silver which was found in his possession at the time of his seizure, or which was separated from the ore after the mine was taken into the hands of the crown. All this, however, is merely conjecture.

But I will venture to assert, that if any Shillings were coined by him, they were not such Coins as

^a Webster says, while old Basby (a chemist) was with me, I procured some of the ore, which yielded after the rate of 26lb. of Silver per ton. Since then good store of Lead has been gotten; but I could never procure any more of the sort formerly gotten, the miners being so cunning that, if they meet with any vein that contains so much ore as will make it a mine royal, they will not discover it.

that which is represented by the Antiquaries' XV Plate, N^o 3, in their edition of Folkes's Tables, which bears on the Obverse an escallop^b, filling the whole of the inner circle where the head of Elizabeth is placed on all her Coins of that size."

Pudsey's only motive for coining his Silver must have been the idea, that he could dispose of it more readily in that form than as Bullion, the sale of which would have rendered him suspected immediately. He would therefore have adopted not only

^b This is punched on the piece, which is a Sixpence. It is dated 1568, the 10th of Elizabeth, and there is another of 1569. These are said by the note in page 55 of the explanation of the plates, communicated by the late Mr. West, "to have been hereby made current in Ireland for a Shilling, to pay the army in the time of the rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudzey, who was afterwards executed for giving it."

As no author is mentioned, I can only observe, that as a large coinage of Shillings and Groats had been made in her second year, it would scarce seem necessary to use such an artifice as is here mentioned, especially as it was putting it into the power of any person who could procure a number of Sixpences to enhance their value one half [rather to double it] by a single stroke of the hammer. The true Pudsey Shillings, so much talked of in former days, were really English, and of full weight. Mr. Bartlet's MS. penes Dr. Combe.]

Those Shillings are thus noticed by Sir Philip Skippon, in a letter to Mr. Ray, without date. "I am very desirous to find those Elizabeth or Pudsey Shillings Webster mentions in his History of Metals, p. 21, that they were made of Silver Ore in Yorkshire. He says they are marked with a scallop. As you happen upon any of them, lay one or two aside for me, and I shall be obliged to you." [Philosophical Letters between Mr. Ray, &c. p. 102.] The date of this letter should be, as I presume, in 1671, as it is placed between two letters of that year.

The Escallop is struck upon Coins of Elizabeth, her Portrait and the Royal Arms being nearly obliterated. See Supp. Pt. II. Plate XVI.

the superscription which appears on those escallop Coins, but also the image of the reigning Sovereign, as the only means in his power to escape detection.

It is, however, very doubtful whether Webster, when he described the Shillings as being marked with an escallop, intended such a Coin as that above-mentioned; for had it been his meaning that the Mint mark was an escallop, he would probably have used the same terms. Should any circumstance hereafter arise to prove that such was his meaning, the date of this transaction will be very nearly marked, as the escallop-shell was used as a Mint mark upon the Coins of Elizabeth in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586^d.

Dr. Whitaker has bestowed some pains upon the investigation of this tradition, and has thus stated his opinion: "Though no such pardon as that which is mentioned by Webster is now to be found among the papers of the family, and there is little reason to suppose that Mr. Pudsay ever took the frightful leap called Pudsay Leap, in order to escape his pursuers, I see no reason to discard the tradition, and many to support it^e. The pardon may have been destroyed by his descendants, and the story of the leap invented by the vulgar; but Webster was a man of great curiosity and information, an inhabitant of Craven, and contemporary in his early

^d See Snelling's Silver Coinage, page 31.

^e In a note, Dr. Whitaker says, "The following papers lately communicated to me, from the evidences of the Pudsays, put the matter out of doubt. 'Case of a Myne Royall. Although the Gold or Silver contained in the baser metals of a mine in the land of a subject be of less value than the baser metall, yet, if the Gold and Silver doe countervaile the charge of refining, or be of more value than the baser metall spent in refining itt,' this is a

years with the old age of Mr. Pudsay^f; his evidence, therefore, is somewhat more than tradition.”

——“Again, the escallop on the Pudsay Shillings was the Tower Mint mark^g in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586, and a forger would of course imitate myne royal, and as well the base metal as the Gold and Silver in it belongs to the Crown.

Edw. Herbert, Att. Gen.	Tho. Lane,
Oliver St. John, Sol. Gen.	Ja. Maynard,
Orl. Bridgman,	Edw. Hyde,
John Glanvill,	J. Glynn,
Jeoffry Palmer,	Harbottle Grimstone, &c.

“So favourable at that time were the opinions of ‘the most constitutional Lawyers (for such were the greater part of these illustrious names) to the prerogative. But the law on this head, has been very wisely altered by two Statutes of William and Mary.’ Blackstone, vol. IV. p. 295.

“The other paper is of later date.—‘To the King’s most excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of Ambrose Pudsay, Esq. sheweth, that your petitioner, having suffered much by imprisonment, plunder, &c. for his bounden loyalty, and having many years concealed a myne royall in Craven, in Yorkshire, prayeth a patent for digging and refining the same.’”

The opinion, above recited, is printed nearly in the same words, with considerable variations, however, in the signatures, in Pettus’s *Fodinæ Regales*, page 75, where it bears the date of 1640.”

With deference to the judgement of Dr. Whitaker, it does not appear, that either the opinion or the petition apply to the question under consideration.

They unquestionably prove the existence of a mine royal upon the Pudsay estate, but I am unable to discover the slightest reference to a coinage of the metals produced from it.

^f Webster was a physician and preacher, and was appointed vicar of Kildwick, a neighbouring parish to Bolton, in the time of the Commonwealth. He wrote there his *Essay on Witchcraft*. [Mr. Bartlett’s MSS. penès Dr. Combe.]

^g The escallop on the Coin, engraven in the Society of Antiquaries Plates to Folkes’s Tables, is not a Mint-mark. See note [e] p. 407.

tate the genuine Coinage of the time. Now it is remarkable, that in the Harleian MS. N^o 286, there is a letter concerning divers persons who coined false Shillings and Sixpences, and made them look old in an hour's time^h; and this letter is dated 19 July 1587.

“It is altogether unnecessary to confute another tradition that the Pudsay Shillings were marked with the rowel, which is the Mint mark of 1568ⁱ; first as it was too early in the life of William Pudsay; and secondly, as no man who was committing treason would betray himself by using the cognizance of his own family^k. When these improbabilities are removed, I think the evidence for the reality of the story not to be resisted; and surely there is no reason, at this distance of time, for anxiety about it.”^l

CATTERICK.

“Cataractonium was a great, populous, and walled city, in the Northern parts of the Brigantes, Yorkshire; of a vast concourse in Roman times, as the chiefest pass Northwards. It is now called Cateric, a mere village upon the river Swale^m.

^h Could it be necessary, in 1587, to give the appearance of age to counterfeit Coins with the date of 1584, 1585, or 1586?

ⁱ I do not find it as the Mint-mark of that year, although it was used in 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, and 1570.

^k But, a little above, Dr. Whitaker says, that a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time, by adopting the Mint-mark then in use. If that idea be correct, as unquestionably it is, Pudsay must have marked his Coins with a rowel, if that were the Mint-mark of the day, notwithstanding it might be the charge of his own shield of arms.

^l Whitaker's History of Craven, page 102.

^m Stukeley's Medallick History of Carausius, part I. page 108.

“This city, therefore, however now reduced, was a noble city, and extremely flourishing; and NECESSARILY HAD A GREAT MINT FOR COINAGE OF MONEY, for the use of the troops, and their provision; and for religious purposes, which was ever the Roman view in all their actions; as desirous of putting themselves under the protection of a divine power.”ⁿ

The Coins which Dr. Stukeley has assigned to this place are so numerous, that it is unnecessary to refer to each of them distinctly. They occur in various pages from 107 to 271.

But at page 139 is so singular an account of a Coin struck here, that I shall give it at length, in the words of the author; for I believe few instances can be found where so much has been thus circumstantially made out from such slight materials. It also affords a striking specimen of Dr. Stukeley's creative powers, which, unfortunately for the cause of truth, he seems to have thought as admissible in historick relation as in poetick fiction.

“Plate VI. N^o 4,” he says, “is a Silver Coin of Sir Hans Sloane's, the bust laureate. The Reverse gives us a just picture of that magnificent transaction in the British Pantheon, between the three Monarchs, Carausius, the King of Scots, and the King of Picts; finely executed here, with great judgment and decency, peculiar to our Emperor. He stands before an altar in armour; he joins hands with Britannia, who holds a scroll in her left, containing the articles of agreement between the three Monarchs. Legend, VICTORIA AVG.”

ⁿ Stukeley's *Medallick History of Carausius*, part I. page 109.

He who shall examine this Coin for any vestige of the British Pantheon, for any insignia of the Emperor, or for any of the attributes of Britannia, or even for the articles of agreement in her left hand, will find that Dr. Stukeley has, with an eye in fine phrenzy rolling, disdained to search for proofs of appropriation such as these, and that the whole is probably the creature of imagination only.

The greater part of the Coins which he has given to this Mint are thus assigned, because they have the letter c in the Exergue. But it is the fate of dealers in fiction to be ever at variance with themselves. Accordingly Dr. Stukeley, in another work, is of opinion that the letter c probably signifies CORINIVM, our Cirencester^o; and this when actually speaking of the same Coin which in the short space of five years afterwards he, without any explanation or apology, thought fit to appropriate to this Mint^p.

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? is a well-known proverbial saying. But how much is the difficulty of decision increased when one Doctor differs with himself!

Mr. Cade, in his Observations on the Roman Station here, is of opinion that Burgh has been the quarter that included the Mint, Thornburgh the station, and the limits of the city from the village to the bridge^q.

And in his further observations he calls this place the site of the great Northern Corporate Mint, from whence the legions were to be supplied at the Prætenturas, and Caledonian stations^r.

^o Palæographia Britannica, No. III. page 21.

^p Medallick History of Carausius, part I. page 259.

^q Archæologia, vol. IX. page 291.

^r Idem. vol. X. page 57.

He also imagines that the celebrated Arthur's Oon would with more propriety accord with Car Oon^s; the name of the village and water on which it was situate, *with the Coins struck at Catterick representing that structure*, plead much in favour of Carausius' Oon^t.

I know not what his authority might be for this great corporate Mint, as he has not condescended to quote any, nor where he saw the Coins which represent Arthur's Oon, but I suspect that neither the one nor the other had any better foundation than the wild reveries of Dr. Stukeley.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

1300. The earliest notice of this Mint occurs in the 28th year of Edward I. when orders were given for the building of houses for the workmen of this Mint, and for sending beyond the seas for workmen^u.

That Monarch struck Money here which is distinguished by VILL KYNGESTON on the Reverse.

His son also coined in this Mint^x. After his reign it appears to have been no longer worked.

EXCHANGE.

1300. In the 28th year of Edward I. an Exchange was placed here^y; and again in the 9th of Edward III. 1335, in consequence of the Statute of York^z.

^s He might as well have mentioned that this was Dr. Stukeley's idea; and have given a reference to the Medallick History of Carausius, part I. page 138.

^t Archæologia, vol. X. p. 58.

^u Cl. 28 E. I. m. 9.

^x See Silver Coins, Supplement, plate I. No 28.

^y Abb. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.

^z Cl. 9 E. III. m. 8. dors.

LEEDS.

There have been two attempts to establish a Mint in this place. First by Thoresby, who misread a styca of Æthelred II. the legend of which is on the Reverse LEOFDEGN. This he converted into LEODEG, by supposing the F to be redundant, and then conceived the N to have been intended for an M, and to signify Moneta ^a.

After him came Dr. Pegge, who, in a Dissertation on a Coin then in the possession of Mr. John White, has endeavoured to prove that Wulstan, who succeeded to the Archbishoprick of York, and the Bishoprick of Worcester in 1002, and died in 1023, had a Mint here.

The Penny on which this opinion is founded, has on the Obverse two figures, which he supposes to be intended for St. Peter and St. Mary, with this legend, WVLSTON. He takes this to be the name of the Archbishop abovementioned, and the male and female figures to be the Patron Saints of his two Cathedrals. He fixes upon this Wulstan in preference to two others, one of whom was the 16th Archbishop of York, and the other Bishop of Worcester, because their dates will not agree with the age of the Penny, which, from similarity of type on the Reverse, he appropriates to the reign of Æthelred II.

The legend on that side is EANA ON LVD. The place of Mintage he determines to be Leeds, or, as it was antiently spelled, Loid or Luyt; "for the vowels are so easily changed, that Loides, as Leedes is called in venerable Bede, might by others as readily be written Lydis or Ludis."

^a Ducatus Leodiensis. Catalogue of the Museum, page 341. See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XI. No 33.

His appropriation of the Coin to this place is confirmed, as he calls it, in a manner too curious to be withheld. "I myself," says he, "have a Coin of Ethelred II. with a Reverse minutely in the same form, and coined at the same place, as I conjecture, for the inscription runs, ÆLFRIC MO. LVD. And this, methinks, adds a mighty confirmation to the observation above, as to the age of this piece, *since it shows so clearly, that Money of this type was actually coined for the Crown, at Leedes, in the reign of King Ethelred II.*"^b

Thus conjecture is exalted to proof, and the meaning of an abbreviated word is ascertained by the self same abbreviation.

After all, it seems most probable (supposing the Coin to be English, which is very doubtful) that the letters LVD were intended for London; as there could not exist any necessity for the establishment of an Archiepiscopal Mint in this place, when one had been fixed in York for some centuries prior to the date assigned to this piece.

PONTEFRACT.

During the siege of this place, in the year 1648, a Mint was established and Coins struck, some of which are octagonal, and others in the form of a lozenge.

The first sort has on the Obverse C. R. under a crown, with this legend DVM SPIRO SPERO, and on the Reverse a castle with three towers, and a flag flying on the top with P. C. on the sides of the centre tower. On the right side of the Coin an hand,

^b Pegge's Series of Dissertations on some Anglo-Saxon Remains, page 19.

In "The King holding a sword, issues from the castle. On the obverse face, other side are the letters OBS. and beneath the castle the date 1648^c.

full and impartial Scout "Feb. 2 to 9. 1648 The lozenge-shaped Coin has the same Obverse, but on the Reverse the flag is omitted, and instead of the hand and sword, it has the value XII placed between P and C.^d

he read These were struck in the reign of Charles I.

"Monday Feb. 5. The Mint continued to be worked after his death, and Coins were struck of the same date, and of the octagonal form^e.

"The Intelli- gence from Pontefract is this: the Besieged have lately made two sallies forth, but repulsed without any great loss Of these there are two kinds. One with the same Obverse as those described above, and on the Reverse a Castle, with a Flag flying on the uppermost tower, and P. C. over the two side Towers, with a Cannon issuing from the Castle on the right side, and the letters OBS on the left; round the whole this legend, CAROLUS SECUNDUS 1648^f.

to us: in the last they killed but one man of ours, and he took two of theirs prisoners; one of which had a small The other has on the Obverse a crown over this legend, in three lines across the field, HANC DEUS DEDIT 1648, and round it CAROL. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX. The Reverse as before, excepting that the letters P. C. are placed nearer to the sides of the center tower, and that the legend is POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO^g.

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half

to us: in the last they killed but one man of ours, and he took two of theirs prisoners; one of which had a small ^c See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. No 10.

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half ^d Id. No 11. One of the lozenge-shaped, in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, had the hand and sword. Dr. Combe's MS.

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half ^e The castle was maintained for about seven weeks after the King's death, and this Money was coined by Colonel John Morris, the Governor. [Table of English Silver Coins, page 93.]

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half ^f See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. No 12.

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half ^g Id. No 13.

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half *parcell of silver in his pocket, somewhat square, on the one side thereof was stampt a Castle, with P. C. for Pontefract: on the other side was the Crown with C. R.*

on each side of it. These Pieces they make of Plate which they get out of the Country, and pass amongst them for

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Crowns were struck ^b; but none have yet been discovered.

The supposed Crown in Mr. Thoresby's Collection proved to be only a Shilling, and his Half Crown was about half as heavy again as the Shilling in common. It is now in the Duke of Devonshire's cabinet ⁱ.

There is also a piece of Gold, apparently struck with the same die as the last mentioned Shilling. It is of the weight of a common twenty Shilling broad piece ^k.

SCARBOROUGH.

The only Coins which are known to have been struck here are of that kind which is commonly called Siege Money, and they were coined whilst this place was in the hands of the Parliament.

One of these pieces is a thin oblong plate of Silver, with the representation of a Castle, and the value *III. VID.* impressed on one side, and on the other *OB. Scarborough 1645*, engraved ^l.

Another piece, cut from a salver, has the same castle, and the value *VS.* under it. The other side quite plain ^m. It is probably of this Mint.

YORK ROYAL MINT.

Mr. Drake conjectures that the Romans had a Mint here, but his conjecture is founded principally upon a Coin of Severus, mentioned by Camden, which is said to bear on the Reverse, *COL. EBORÆ*.

^b Table of English Silver Coins, page 93.

ⁱ Snelling's MS note in his copy of the View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England, page 42.

^k See Gold Coins, Plate XIV. N° 3.

^l See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. N° 4.

^m Id. N° 3.

* I have since seen one or two of these Coins in which from bad striking or battering the form of the C is carried round like an O.

CVM. LEGIO. VI. VICTRIX. He also thinks it probable that the Coins with the title Britannicus, which Severus unquestionably assumed at York, as Lord of the whole Island of Britain, could nowhere have their original stamp better than in the same City, where he triumphed for the greater part of his reign. "It cannot be imagined," he says, "but that the Mint attended the imperial Court; for no sooner was a great action performed, but the whole empire was made acquainted with it, by some signal Reverse struck immediately upon the current Coin."ⁿ

But Camden's Coin is at best doubtful, for it is not at this time known to exist; and the imagination that the Mint always attended the imperial court may, or may not, be just, as I believe no evidence of it can be produced.

It is unfortunate for all these probabilities of Roman Money having been coined at York, and at other places in Britain, that no Roman Coin bearing the name of a British Town has ever been discovered. From this circumstance it is, in my opinion, more than probable, that the Romans did not strike any Money in this Island, as it can scarcely be supposed that such a circumstance would not have been recorded upon the Coins.

This, however, it may be said, is no more than conjecture opposed to conjecture. It is so: and whenever evidence can be produced in confirmation of Mr. Drake's supposition, I will most readily withdraw mine.

It is supposed, by that author, that all the Coins struck by the Northumbrian Kings were minted

ⁿ Drake's Eboracum, page 61.

*Surely some
of Carausius's
and all of
Allectus's Coins
must have
been struck
in England
H. E.*

here ; and he has ascribed to Edwin of that Kingdom a Penny which evidently belongs to Edward the Confessor^o.

Under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish Government there are numerous proofs of the existence of a Mint in this City ; for Coins are known of Æthelstan, although this is not one of the places which are particularly enumerated in his law for the regulation of the Mint^p.

The following Monarchs also coined here :

Eadmund,	Cnut,
Eadwig,	Harold I.
Eadgar,	Edward the Confessor,
Eadweard the Martyr,	and
Æthelred II.	Harold II.

In Domesday Book the Mint is not mentioned ; but it is there recorded, that, at the time of the survey, Nigel de Monneville had one mansion of a certain Moneyer^q. Coins of William I. are known.

William II. had a Mint here, as had likewise Stephen, who granted permission to his son Eustace to strike Money in this City^r, probably during the time that he was Governor of it.

Henry I. coined here. See Supplement, Part II. Plate II. N^o 3.

1186. In the 33d year of Henry II. the Sheriff of Yorkshire paid into the Exchequer ccxxvj*l*. vijs. viij*d*. for the Donum of this City, assized by the

^c Eboracum, Appendix, page ciii.

^p Leges Ang. Sax. page 59.

^q Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 298.

^r See Silver Coins, Plate II. N^o 1, and the Annals at the end of the reign of Stephen.

King's Justices upon the men of the City, not including the Moneyers^s. His Coins still remain.

1208. In the 9th year of John, the Moneyers, and other Officers of this Mint, were ordered to attend at Westminster on the Quinzime of St. Denys, there to receive the King's commands^t.

1247. By a Writ, bearing date in this year, the Mayor, &c. of this City were commanded to choose, by the oath of twelve men, three of the most honest persons of the City. One to be a Moneyer, another for the Assay, and the third to be Custos Cuneorum, in this Mint^u.

Coins of Henry III. are still remaining.

1279. This Mint was of so much consequence in the 8th year of Edward I. as to be allowed twelve furnaces, when Canterbury had no more than eight^x.

1353. This year, William de Rockewell, Custos Cambii London, was commanded to deliver to Henry de Brisele, Master of the Works of the King's Moneyers in this City, six standards and eighteen trussels for making the King's Money of the Die called the Gross; four standards and twelve trussels for the Half-Gross; and three standards and twelve trussels for Sterlings^y.

Drake says that he had seen, and had taken pains to copy out, a Mandate, from the Records in the Tower, of this King, to the High Sheriff of York-

^s Mag. Rot. 33 H. II. rot. 7. b. Everwichse. Madox, Hist. Excheq. vol. I. p. 635.

^t See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

^u Pat. 32 Henry III. m. 4.

^x Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 247. See the Annals, under that year.

^y Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 13, July 12.

shire, for erecting a Mint for coining Gold and Silver Money in the Castle of York^z.

Coins are known of Edward I., II., and III.^a, and of Richard II.

1423. In the first year of Henry VI., on the 20th of July, Thomas Roderham was appointed, by Writ of Privy Seal, Comptroller, Exchanger, and Assayer of the Mint in the Castle here, during pleasure, and to receive as should be agreed between him and the Treasurer of England.

At the same time, and in the same manner, Thomas Haxey, clerk, was appointed Warden of the ^{*The Cottonian MS. Julius B. 1x. is a Reg^{ty} of the Commissions*} same; to account to the King under the survey of the Comptroller above-mentioned; and to take the usual fees and wages^b. ^{*Grants and Letters patents passed under the Great Seal during the Chancellorship of the Goodrich*}

In his 2d year this County, conjointly with nine ^{*of 26 Dec. 1551*} other Northern Counties, petitioned the King in ^{*1551 to 1553*} Parliament to send down a Mint-master to this City, as usual, to coin Gold and Silver, for the ease and ^{*King, Mint at York 21st. blished.*} advantage of the said Counties^c; but, although their Petition was granted, it does not appear that a separate Mint-master was appointed until the second year of King Edward VI.

After this period the Records fail us for some time.; but Coins still exist of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.

^z Eboracum, Appendix, page ciii. He does not give any date.

^a Snelling had never seen the Farthing of Edward III. of the York Mint. A very fine specimen is now in the cabinet of William Staunton, esq. Longbridge House, near Warwick. Obv. † EDWARDVS REX. Reverse, CIVITAS EBORACI.

^b Pat. 1 Henry VI. Part 5. m. 12.

^c See the Annals, under this year. Mr. North says, that all the Pennies minted here in the reign of Henry VI. have a rose in the centre of the cross. MS. note to Folkes's Tables.

1545. At the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., namely, in his 37th year, a Patent was granted for the Coinage of Half-Groats, Pennies, Halfpennies, and Farthings, and likewise of the Groat, to be coined in this City^d.

1547. From an Indenture of the 2d year of Edward VI. it appears that George Gale was then Master of this Mint^e; which seems to have fallen into disuse at the end of his reign, and not to have been worked again until the necessities of Charles I. called it into action. Here, it is probable, was coined a great part of the Plate which was sent by the two Universities to that unfortunate Monarch. This Mint continued to be worked until the King removed it from this City to Shrewsbury, in the year 1642^f.

In the reign of William III., when all the clipped and diminished Money was called in, a Mint for a new Coinage was erected here, from the year 1695 to 1697. At this Mint, as Mr. Thoresby writes, from the information of Major Wyvil, the Master of the Mint, there were coined £.312,520. 0s. 6d. But in a manuscript collection of James West, Esq. from the Papers of Benjamin Woodnot, Esq. then Comptroller of the Coins, this Mint is put down thus :

Silver	-	-	-	67,000 lbs. 423 oz.
Tale	-	-		£.209,011. 6s. 0d. ^g

^d Mr. North's MSS.

^e Lowndes's Report, page 45. He was appointed Sub-Treasurer of this Mint 36 Henry VIII. [MS. Brit. Mus. 83 H. 11.] and was sometime Treasurer [Pedigree of Gale, Lit. Anec. XVIIIth Century, vol. IV. page 536].

^f See the Annals, and Account of Shrewsbury Mint.

^g Neither of these accounts agrees with that given by Folkes,

At this Coinage were minted [Crowns] Half-Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences. Those of 96 have a *y* under the King's head, those of 97 *y*^h.

This Mint was worked at the Manor, and is the last which has been erected in this Cityⁱ.

KING'S EXCHANGE.

1345. In the 19th year of Edward III. Conrad Royer, and his companions, Merchants Dost, were authorized to hold Exchanges here, and in other places, on account of the new Coinage of Gold^k.

At the same time Anthony Bythesea was appointed Supervisor and Warden of the Exchanges of London, York, and Canterbury, and the Mayor and Sheriffs of London were commanded to assist him^l.

1353. In the 27th year of the same King, the custody of the Exchanges in this City was committed to William Hunt, Clerk. To hold during pleasure; and to receive twelve Pence *per* day so long as he continued in that office, provided he accounted to the King for the profits arising from the said Exchanges, as he ought to do^m.

who states the quantity of hammered Money and wrought Plate imported into this Mint at 99,023 lbs. [Table of Silver Coins, page 124.]

^h This letter *y* should have been of this form *γ*. But the whole statement respecting the letter is erroneous, as each of those years has it in the two several shapes. Drake has omitted the Crown Piece. See the several Pieces coined here at that time in Silver Coins, Plate XXXVI. Nos 13, 18, and 23.

ⁱ Drake's Eboracum, Appendix, page ciii.

^k Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. page 252. See the Annals and the History of Exchanges, under this year.

^l Pat. 19 Edward III. Part 1. m. 15.

^m Orig. 27 Edward III. Rot. 3. July 12. Madox's MSS, vol. LXIX. folio 106.

1364. On some account, not at this time to be discovered, the Exchange in this City was excepted out of a Grant made in the 38th year of Edward III. to Adde St. Ive, of all other the King's Exchanges, for two years, from the Michaelmas Day immediately precedingⁿ.

1423. In the first year of Henry VI. Thomas Roderham was appointed, by Writ of Privy Seal, Exchanger here^o.

ARCHBISHOP'S MINT.

The privilege which the Archbishops of York enjoyed, of striking Money, is probably of high antiquity, though at present we possess no documents which can enable us to trace it to its origin.

The earliest Coin now extant, which can be appropriated to this See, is a Styca from the Mint of Archbishop Eanbald. Whether it were struck by the first or the second of that name cannot be determined, but in either case it must be dated at the latter end of the eighth century^q.

Moneyers :

EADVVLFF.

EDILVEARD.

There are likewise Stycas of Vigmund^r and Vulfhere^s, the first of whom was Archbishop at the

ⁿ Claus. 38 Edward III. m. 10 dors.

^o Pat. 1 Henry VI. Part 5. m. 12. See the Account of the Royal Mint at York.

^q Eanbald I. was consecrated A. D. 780; his successor of the same name A. D. 796. [Godwin.] See the Styca in the 14th Plate of Anglo-Saxon Coins, and another with the title Archiepiscopus, which verifies this, in Supplement Part II.

^r Vigmund was consecrated A. D. 831. [Godwin.] See his Coins, Plate XIV. and Supplement Plate XXVII.

^s Vulfhere A. D. 854. [Godwin.] See his Coins, Plate XIV.

beginning of the 9th century, and the second about the middle of it.

Vigmund's Moneyers:

COENRED.

EVLPHLM.

HNVLAF.

EDILHARD.

EROINNE,

HVNLAFF.

EDILVEARD.

Vulfhere's Moneyer:

VVLFRED.

In the Law by which Æthelstan regulated his Mints, in the year 928, the name of this See does not occur; nor, indeed, that of any place to the North of London^t.

At that time York was in the hands of the Danes, for Æthelstan did not become perfect master of it until the year 937^u; which circumstance will account for the omission of its name in the Ordinance above-mentioned.

Besides those Coins which bear the names of the Archbishops by whom they were struck, there are others which probably were coined by the authority of the See, but whose inscriptions only signify that they were of this Mint, without specifying the person by whose order they were struck.

They are of rude workmanship, and exhibit on the Obverse the name of St. Peter, accompanied in some instances with the figure of a sword. The Reverse has only a cross in the centre (except in one instance, where that place is occupied by a figure somewhat resembling the ground plan of a building,) with EBORACE CIV.^v These Coins are

^t Leges Ang. Sax. page 59

^u Drake's Eboracum, page 79.

^v See various specimens of them in Plate XII. of Anglo-Saxon Coins.

now vulgarly called by the name of Peter's Pence, and are supposed to have been coined for the purpose of paying the Tax which bore that denomination. If Selden be right in his idea that Æthelstan's Law forbade the coining of any Money which did not bear the name or effigies of the King, these Pennies must have been coined prior to the year 928 *. Dr. Pegge, however, though he admits the general intention of that Law as laid down by Selden, yet considers these Coins (and those resembling them which were struck at Lincoln and St. Edmund's Bury) as particular exceptions; and thinks they were made not long before the Norman Conquest †. But it must be observed that they bear a striking resemblance to Nos 1 and 2 of the Money of Eric, the last King of Northumberland. The Coins themselves afford no positive evidence whatever of the period to which they belong. From one circumstance, however, it appears probable that they are not of so late a date as Dr. Pegge would affix to them.

Amongst Æthelstan's Money is a Penny which bears his name on the Obverse, and on the Reverse that of the Moneyer, with a rude figure of a church, and these letters, EBORAC. AC. If by the last two letters is meant, as most probably is the case, ACCLESIA, pro ECCLESIA, then we have a Coin of this church precisely conformable to Selden's exposition of Æthelstan's Law; and which, in my judgment, renders extremely questionable any license for, or even connivance at, the striking Money in direct contradiction to the meaning of that Ordinance.

* Notæ, &c. ad Eadmerum, page 217.

† Assemblage of Coins by Archbishops of Canterbury, pages 57, 58.

The Penny before us must have been current with other Coins which were struck here, in obedience to that Law, with the name of Æthelstan, but without any reference to the church.

It should seem also that the Peter's Pennies, as they are called, could not be coined subsequent to the Law of Æthelred II. A. D. 1008, by which he revoked the privileges granted by Æthelstan to various places, and ordained that no Mints should be worked, except those which belonged to the King^z.

From this period to the Norman Conquest, nothing occurs respecting the Archiepiscopal Mint; but soon after that event we find that Thomas^a, Archbishop of this Province, was seized of his Mints, which he enjoyed not only during part of the reign of William I. but likewise in the time of his son, William Rufus.

In the reign of Henry I. one Odo, Sheriff of Yorkshire, did hinder Gerard^b, the Archbishop, from holding pleas and giving judgment in his Court De Monetariis. The Archbishop complained to the King, and shewed his seisin, and the right of the Church of St. Peter; whereupon the King sent his Letters Patent to the Sheriff, the effect of which was to will and command him, that Gerard, Archbishop, should, in the lands of his Archbishoprick, have pleas in his Court of his Moneyers, of thieves, and of all others, as Thomas, Archbishop, had in the time of the King's Father and Brother. And that he should execute the King's new Statutes of judg-

^z Leges Ang. Sax. page 118.

^a He was Archbishop from 1070 to 1101. [Godwin.]

^b Consecrated 1101, died 1109. [Godwin.]

ments or pleas of thieves, and false Coiners, and that he might do this at his own proper instance, in his own Court; and that neither he nor the Church should lose any thing by the new Statutes, but that he might do in his own Courts, by his own instance, according to the Statutes ^c.

1217. In the second year of Henry III. the privileges respecting the Mint which had been enjoyed by former Archbishops were restored to Walter Grey, then Archbishop of this Province ^d.

1247. And in the 32d year of the same King, John le Franceys was empowered to receive the oath of fidelity from persons to be appointed in the Archbishop's Mint in this City ^e.

1279. Amongst the Pleas of Quo Warranto which were held at York before John de Mettingham and his Companions, in the 8th year of Edward I. William^f, Archbishop of York, was required to shew cause why he claimed to have two Dies ^g within this City, without the King's License. To which the Archbishop pleaded, that he and his predecessors had been in seisin of those two Dies time out of mind; and stated the instances related above, in the reigns of William I. William Rufus, and Henry I. Upon this issue was joined, and the Jury distinguished other than the minter's name upon their money. This, he says, we are pretty certain of, ^h ⁱ ^j ^k ^l ^m ⁿ ^o ^p ^q ^r ^s ^t ^u ^v ^w ^x ^y ^z ^{aa} ^{ab} ^{ac} ^{ad} ^{ae} ^{af} ^{ag} ^{ah} ^{ai} ^{aj} ^{ak} ^{al} ^{am} ^{an} ^{ao} ^{ap} ^{aq} ^{ar} ^{as} ^{at} ^{au} ^{av} ^{aw} ^{ax} ^{ay} ^{az} ^{ba} ^{bb} ^{bc} ^{bd} ^{be} ^{bf} ^{bg} ^{bh} ^{bi} ^{bj} ^{bk} ^{bl} ^{bm} ^{bn} ^{bo} ^{bp} ^{bq} ^{br} ^{bs} ^{bt} ^{bu} ^{bv} ^{bw} ^{bx} ^{by} ^{bz} ^{ca} ^{cb} ^{cc} ^{cd} ^{ce} ^{cf} ^{cg} ^{ch} ^{ci} ^{cj} ^{ck} ^{cl} ^{cm} ^{cn} ^{co} ^{cp} ^{cq} ^{cr} ^{cs} ^{ct} ^{cu} ^{cv} ^{cw} ^{cx} ^{cy} ^{cz} ^{da} ^{db} ^{dc} ^{dd} ^{de} ^{df} ^{dg} ^{dh} ^{di} ^{dj} ^{dk} ^{dl} ^{dm} ^{dn} ^{do} ^{dp} ^{dq} ^{dr} ^{ds} ^{dt} ^{du} ^{dv} ^{dw} ^{dx} ^{dy} ^{dz} ^{ea} ^{eb} ^{ec} ^{ed} ^{ee} ^{ef} ^{eg} ^{eh} ^{ei} ^{ej} ^{ek} ^{el} ^{em} ^{en} ^{eo} ^{ep} ^{eq} ^{er} ^{es} ^{et} ^{eu} ^{ev} ^{ew} ^{ex} ^{ey} ^{ez} ^{fa} ^{fb} ^{fc} ^{fd} ^{fe} ^{ff} ^{fg} ^{fh} ^{fi} ^{fj} ^{fk} ^{fl} ^{fm} ^{fn} ^{fo} ^{fp} ^{fq} ^{fr} ^{fs} ^{ft} ^{fu} ^{fv} ^{fw} ^{fx} ^{fy} ^{fz} ^{ga} ^{gb} ^{gc} ^{gd} ^{ge} ^{gf} ^{gg} ^{gh} ^{gi} ^{gj} ^{gk} ^{gl} ^{gm} ^{gn} ^{go} ^{gp} ^{gq} ^{gr} ^{gs} ^{gt} ^{gu} ^{gv} ^{gw} ^{gx} ^{gy} ^{gz} ^{ha} ^{hb} ^{hc} ^{hd} ^{he} ^{hf} ^{hg} ^{hh} ^{hi} ^{hj} ^{hk} ^{hl} ^{hm} ^{hn} ^{ho} ^{hp} ^{hq} ^{hr} ^{hs} ^{ht} ^{hu} ^{hv} ^{hw} ^{hx} ^{hy} ^{hz} ^{ia} ^{ib} ^{ic} ^{id} ^{ie} ^{if} ^{ig} ^{ih} ⁱⁱ ^{ij} ^{ik} ^{il} ^{im} ⁱⁿ ^{io} ^{ip} ^{iq} ^{ir} ^{is} ^{it} ^{iu} ^{iv} ^{iw} ^{ix} ^{iy} ^{iz} ^{ja} ^{jb} ^{jc} ^{jd} ^{je} ^{jf} ^{jj} ^{jk} ^{jl} ^{jm} ^{jn} ^{jo} ^{jp} ^{jq} ^{jr} ^{js} ^{jt} ^{ju} ^{jv} ^{jw} ^{jx} ^{ky} ^{kz} ^{la} ^{lb} ^{lc} ^{ld} ^{le} ^{lf} ^{lg} ^{lh} ^{li} ^{lj} ^{lk} ^{ll} ^{lm} ^{ln} ^{lo} ^{lp} ^{lq} ^{lr} ^{ls} ^{lt} ^{lu} ^{lv} ^{lw} ^{lx} ^{ly} ^{lz} ^{ma} ^{mb} ^{mc} ^{md} ^{me} ^{mf} ^{mg} ^{mh} ^{mi} ^{mj} ^{mk} ^{ml} ^{mm} ^{mn} ^{mo} ^{mp} ^{mq} ^{mr} ^{ms} ^{mt} ^{mu} ^{mv} ^{mw} ^{mx} ^{my} ^{mz} ^{na} ^{nb} ^{nc} nd ^{ne} ^{nf} ^{ng} ^{nh} ⁿⁱ ^{nj} ^{nk} ^{nl} ^{nm} ⁿⁿ ^{no} ^{np} ^{nq} ^{nr} ^{ns} ^{nt} ^{nu} ^{nv} ^{nw} ^{nx} ^{ny} ^{nz} ^{oa} ^{ob} ^{oc} ^{od} ^{oe} ^{of} ^{og} ^{oh} ^{oi} ^{oj} ^{ok} ^{ol} ^{om} ^{on} ^{oo} ^{op} ^{oq} ^{or} ^{os} ^{ot} ^{ou} ^{ov} ^{ow} ^{ox} ^{oy} ^{oz} ^{pa} ^{pb} ^{pc} ^{pd} ^{pe} ^{pf} ^{pg} ^{ph} ^{pi} ^{pj} ^{pk} ^{pl} ^{pm} ^{pn} ^{po} ^{pp} ^{pq} ^{pr} ^{ps} ^{pt} ^{pu} ^{pv} ^{pw} ^{px} ^{py} ^{pz} ^{qa} ^{qb} ^{qc} ^{qd} ^{qe} ^{qf} ^{qg} ^{qh} ^{qi} ^{qj} ^{qk} ^{ql} ^{qm} ^{qn} ^{qo} ^{qp} ^{qq} ^{qr} ^{qs} ^{qt} ^{qu} ^{qv} ^{qw} ^{qx} ^{qy} ^{qz} ^{ra} ^{rb} ^{rc} rd ^{re} ^{rf} ^{rg} ^{rh} ^{ri} ^{rj} ^{rk} ^{rl} ^{rm} ^{rn} ^{ro} ^{rp} ^{rq} ^{rr} ^{rs} ^{rt} ^{ru} ^{rv} ^{rw} ^{rx} ^{ry} ^{rz} ^{sa} ^{sb} ^{sc} ^{sd} ^{se} ^{sf} ^{sg} ^{sh} ^{si} ^{sj} ^{sk} ^{sl} sm ^{sn} ^{so} ^{sp} ^{sq} ^{sr} ^{ss} st ^{su} ^{sv} ^{sw} ^{sx} ^{sy} ^{sz} ^{ta} ^{tb} ^{tc} ^{td} ^{te} ^{tf} ^{tg} th ^{ti} ^{tj} ^{tk} ^{tl} tm ^{tn} ^{to} ^{tp} ^{tq} ^{tr} ^{ts} ^{tt} ^{tu} ^{tv} ^{tw} ^{tx} ^{ty} ^{tz} ^{ua} ^{ub} ^{uc} ^{ud} ^{ue} ^{uf} ^{ug} ^{uh} ^{ui} ^{uj} ^{uk} ^{ul} ^{um} ^{un} ^{uo} ^{up} ^{uq} ^{ur} ^{us} ^{ut} ^{uu} ^{uv} ^{uw} ^{ux} ^{uy} ^{uz} ^{va} ^{vb} ^{vc} ^{vd} ^{ve} ^{vf} ^{vg} ^{vh} ^{vi} ^{vj} ^{vk} ^{vl} ^{vm} ^{vn} ^{vo} ^{vp} ^{vq} ^{vr} ^{vs} ^{vt} ^{vu} ^{vv} ^{vw} ^{vx} ^{vy} ^{vz} ^{wa} ^{wb} ^{wc} ^{wd} ^{we} ^{wf} ^{wg} ^{wh} ^{wi} ^{wj} ^{wk} ^{wl} ^{wm} ^{wn} ^{wo} ^{wp} ^{wq} ^{wr} ^{ws} ^{wt} ^{wu} ^{wv} ^{ww} ^{wx} ^{wy} ^{wz} ^{xa} ^{xb} ^{xc} ^{xd} ^{xe} ^{xf} ^{xg} ^{xh} ^{xi} ^{xj} ^{xk} ^{xl} ^{xm} ^{xn} ^{xo} ^{xp} ^{xq} ^{xr} ^{xs} ^{xt} ^{xu} ^{xv} ^{xw} ^{xx} ^{xy} ^{xz} ^{ya} ^{yb} ^{yc} ^{yd} ^{ye} ^{yf} ^{yg} ^{yh} ^{yi} ^{yj} ^{yk} ^{yl} ^{ym} ^{yn} ^{yo} ^{yp} ^{yq} ^{yr} ^{ys} ^{yt} ^{yu} ^{yv} ^{yw} ^{yx} ^{yy} ^{yz} ^{za} ^{zb} ^{zc} ^{zd} ^{ze} ^{zf} ^{zg} ^{zh} ^{zi} ^{zj} ^{zk} ^{zl} ^{zm} ^{zn} ^{zo} ^{zp} ^{zq} ^{zr} ^{zs} ^{zt} ^{zu} ^{zv} ^{zw} ^{zx} ^{zy} ^{zz}

Claus. 2 Henry III. Drake's Eboracum, Appendix, page 542. Dr. Pegge supposes that these privileges had been lost under the general Act of Resumption in 1154, 1 Henry II. [Assemblage of Coins by Archbishops of Canterbury, p. 83.]

Pat. 32 Henry III. m. 4.

William Wickwane, who was Archbishop from 1279 to 1285. Drake calls them Mints, but the word is Cuneos, Dies. The Archbishop never had more than one Mint here.

we find nothing peculiar in any of them, though, no doubt, many of them were coined in the ecclesiastical mints.

The Pennies coined in the reigns of Edw. I. and II. of York, he

adds, that have a Rose in the centre of the Crofs, upon the reverse, were probably coined by the Archbishops. This distinction of the Rose upon the York pennies of Edw. I. and II. he considers the more probable to be a prelatine cognizance as the major part

IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

429

found for the Archbishop, and judgment was given that he should be *without day*^b.

The Archbishop stated further, that he and his predecessors used to have a third Dieⁱ, which the King then had in this City; and prayed that his right therein might be saved to him, &c. which plea was allowed^k.

1330 and 1331. In the 4th and 5th years of Edward III. Writs were issued to authorize the Archbishop to have two Dies in his Mint^l.

1353. And in the 27th year of the same reign, the Archbishop petitioned the King, stating that he ought to have, and all his predecessors, time out of mind, had, and were accustomed to have, two Money Dies for the Mint here, as fully appeared from the Records and Processes of the Justices Itinerant in the said County, which had been transmitted to the Exchequer, and by the Rolls and Memoranda of that Court. The King, therefore, commanded that

^b Drake's Eboracum, page 541. The words *sine die*, mean that the defendant might go without any further continuance or adjournment; the King's Writ, commanding his attendance, being fully satisfied. [Blackstone's Com. vol. III. page 399.] The affair of this Quo Warranto is copied from Sir Thomas Widdrington, who had it from an *Inspeximus* 3 Henry V. n. 15, in which, he says, many other liberties of the Church of York are mentioned. But he adds that the original Record of the 8th Edward I. is in the custody of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, marked thus: "J. de Vallibus placita de juratis & assisis, &c. v. and vi. n. Quo Warranto J. de Vallibus, rot. 9. [Drake's Eboracum, page 542, note (e.)]

ⁱ Nicolson likewise calls this a Mint, although he gives the original word *Cuneum*, in brackets.

^k Nicolson's English Hist. Library, page 264.

^l Claus. 4 Edward III. m. 30. Claus. 5 Edward III. Part I. m. 10 and 19. North's MSS.

varied and particularly interesting. The following Pennies and Halfpenny he thinks may with propriety be appropriated to this class; though to what particular Prelate they belong is uncertain. The first sort of Pennies have three pellets on

of the Money
coined in that
City in those
reigns is vi:

thout the
Rose. Though
why the Rose
was to be the

Badge of the
Ecclesiastical
Money &c.
Noble does.

not explain
the have
no Coins men-
tioned at York
with the Rose
during the reign
of Edw. III. As
Noble observes
but it app?

upon all the
pennies of R.
Richard II.
coined in that
City.

It is in the
Reigns of the
Kings Hen. IV.
& Hen. V. n.
Noble says the

the Series of
the Archbishop's
pal Coins be-
comes much

each side of the Kings bust, with the rose in the centre of the cross upon the reverse, and also a Rose (differently made) as a mint mark on the obverse, the second is also a Penny agreeing with the last;

except having 430 PLACES OF MINTS AND EXCHANGES

a cross on each side of the Kings bust, and also for the mint mark the said Records should be examined, and, if it appeared to be right, that then the two Dies should without delay be delivered to the Archbishop for the use of his said Mint^m.

And, accordingly, a Writ was issued for the delivery of the Dies, in the same yearⁿ, and again in the 48th year of the King^o.

1377. This was repeated in the 1st year of Richard II.^p

There are Coins of Henry VII. with two keys on the Obverse, and others with them on the Reverse, struck in this City, and, as it is conjectured, in the Archiepiscopal Mint, but by what Archbishop is uncertain^q.

1522 and 1523. In the 14th and 15th years of Henry VIII. an Act was passed to regulate the Coinage, but it was particularly provided that it should not be prejudicial to the Coiners and Mint Masters of this Mint, as well as those of Canterbury and Durham^r.

1523. On the 1st of May in the 15th year of Henry VIII. an Indenture was made between Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, and William Wright, Citizen and Alderman of York; by which the Cardinal appointed Wright to be Master

of the Mint, and a Rose upon the cross in the Reverse. The^m Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 22. Rymer's Foedera, vol. V. page 755.

ⁿ Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 2. North's MSS.
^o Claus. 48 Edward III. m. 8. Rymer's Foedera, vol. VII. p. 46.
^p Cl. I Richard II. m. 25. Rymer's Foedera, vol. VII. p. 178.

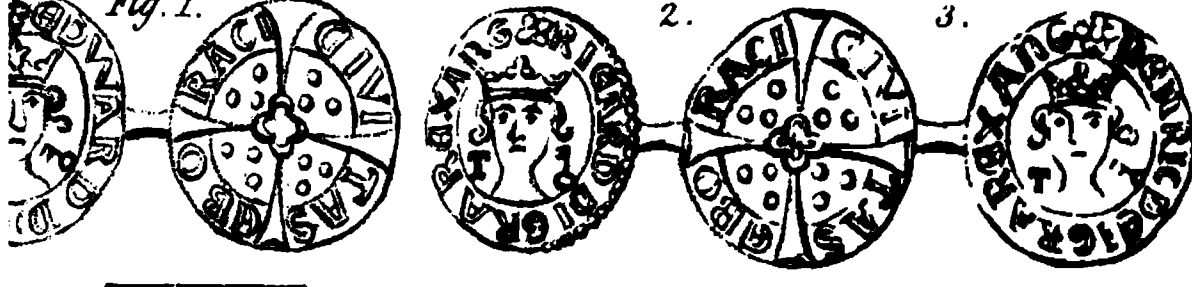
^q There were three Archbishops during his reign; Rotherham, Savage, and Bambridge. See the Coins, Plate VI. Nos 10, 11, and 23; and Suppl. Plate IV. No 3.

^r Statute 14 and 15 Henry VIII. cap. 12.
Noble says, which has an H. upon the centre of the cross upon the Reverse. This he considers as the initial of the Christian name of Ab^t. Henry Bonet 1406 to 1423.

Mr. Noble also mentions a halfpenny struck by Ab^t. John Kemp (1425 to 1463) with C.I. on the sides of the head for Cancellarius Johanne. he being ostentat. & his tomb house

A Penny of Edw. IV. occurs with a Key and a Rose by the sides of the head. 6 and a Key occur in the same place on others struck at York supposed for George Nevill Abt. 1464 to 1476. B. also occurs IN BRITAIN, AND ITS DEPENDENCIES. ^{supp. for Abt. Booth.} 431 T on another Penny is supposed for Thomas Rotherham.

ter and Worker of his Monies of Silver within his Snelling Pl. Mint in this City. 3. fig. 17. has



o Pence, York Half the Half-Groat of Arch: s of the-bishop Bain: d Inden-bridge; which. which, has on the re-

1. URBAN, Aug. 10. ecclesiastical mint of Durham enabled the late Mr. Bartlett appropriate the coins of our three wards, I propose to try, by the ce of the mint of the Arch- of York, to establish an earlier of Henry VII. than that usu- buted to him.

ng says, "that the money y this king before he changed of it in his 18th year, differs at of the three preceding in the crown having an arch stead of being open, which type has heretofore been as- Henry VI."

ave a penny of Edward IV. letter T on the right side of , and a key on the left side, Plate, Fig. 1.) which reads, ARD D GRA REX ANGL," ASEBORACI," which I con- st have been issued from the Archbishop Rotherham, who slated from Lincoln to York, ear 1480. In corroboration appropriation, there is a penny d III. (very lately discovered) ee Fig 2.) has the letter T ey placed similarly to that of and reads, "RICARD DI X ANG," "CIVITASEBO.

This coin in my opinion, ng to no other than Rother-

ham, he having been archbishop during the whole of the reign of Richard III.

The penny that I propose to establish as of Henry VII. is one from the same mint, of the same type, same letter and emblem, has an open crown, and reads, "HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANG." "CIVITAS EBORACI," mint-mark a rose. (Fig. 3.) Allowing this coin therefore to proceed from Rotherham's mint, of which I conceive there is no doubt, it must of necessity belong to Henry VII. Rotherham not having been Archbishop until nine years after the death of Henry VI. and having held the see six years after the accession of Henry VII.

If these facts be correct, we have a proof of an earlier coinage than the one mentioned by Snelling, and likewise a proof positive that Henry VII. was the first monarch who placed the arch over the crown on his coins.

Not one of these curious pennies is published, as far as I know; I have therefore sent you a rude sketch of each, (see the Plate) in the hope of affording some amusement to your numismatic readers, and an inducement to further inquiry.

Yours, &c. Sept. May. Oct. 1839.

I. D. C.

IV. a reverse X. B at struck the sides of on the the Shield.

and at's hat.

at un-

Coins,

whilst

ins was

Money,

ated.

Wolsey

in this

on the

Communication to

ted his

onard,

name

Oxford,

9. Mr.

The Antiquary Society. The Halfpennies have E.L. by the sides of the Kings bust.

North thinks that the first of these was struck by Archbishop Bambridge. North's MSS.

- ^u Herbert's History of Henry VIII. page 300.
- ^x See Silver Coins, Plate VII. No 21.
- ^y Drake's Eboracum, page 337, published in 1736.

each side of the Kings bust, with the rose in the centre of the cross upon the reverse, and also a Rose (differently made) as a mint mark on the obverse, the second is also a Penny agreeing with the last;

except having 430

PLACES OF MINTS AND EXCHANGES

a cross on each side of the Kings bust, and also for the mint mark

the said Records should be examined, and, if it appeared to be right, that then the two Dies should

without delay be delivered to the Archbishop for

the.

another and

three pellets on A

the sides of very

the Kings bust

others a Rose

in the same Ric

blaze, and these

three pellets

blended in the

like manner.

All the four

last sorts

have these

marks opposite

the Crown bust

the two former

kinds have

them much

lower down;

these four

have a last

contain no stronger argument than the undulatory theory than theory of emission, inasmuch as can assign no better reason on the one theory than on the other perhaps either would be a sufficiently plausible cause of these appearances into this I am not now to inquire. In making these observations, without Sir Charles seems to enter into the position of a visitor. "Suppose," he says, "a

in the
er to as
ur, find
comparis
if the m
tar in th
ly calcul
y be ne
other k

m. 25. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. VII. p. 178.

the Archbishops during his reign; Rotherhambridge. See the Coins, Plate VI. Nos suppl. Plate IV. No 3.

Henry VIII. cap. 12.

1. upon the centre of the Cross upon as the initial of the Christian 1406 to 1429.

halfpenny struck by Abt. John 1. on the sides of the head for being obliterated. It is taken from

th the horizon, then establishing a relation co-ordinates.

F. S. W.

Aug. 8.

mying sketch I have

voured to give a correct representation of an ancient cross, which is in the church-yard of the picturesque village of Nevern in Pembrokeshire, close by the church-porch (see Plate). It is a single stone of drangular form, about two feet eighteen inches thick, and in feet high. It is sunk in the upwards of seven feet, for excavations to that depth have been made, the base was still undiscovered, arising on every side exhibits a of knot-work, no two comments of which resemble each and about the middle of the were represented, are the very ect remains of an inscription ze of the letters is too large to of their being more than initial hat they were can be left only ecture. From the sketch they appear to be Hebrew rather British or Roman; but the manner of time or accident has effected apparent transformation.

many parts of this county are ly carved upright stones, so perfect as this, either visible to the knot-work or its cruciform termination. There is one church-yard of the village of, about three miles from Ca

A Penny of Edw. IV. occurs with a Key and a Rose by the sides of the head. 6 and a Key occur in the same place on others struck at York supposed for George Nevill abt. 1464 to 1476. B. also occurs IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES. 431 T on another Penny is supposed for Thomas Rotherham.

ter and Worker of his Monies of Silver within his *Smelling Pl.* Mint in this City. *3. fig. 17. has*

By that Indenture the Master engaged to make *engraved the* two sorts of Money, one running for two Pence, *York Half* called an Half-Groat, and the other called the Half-Groat of Arch: Penny, worth half a sterling. The terms of the *bishop Bain-* agreement are the same as those of the Royal Indentures, prior to the 18th year of Henry VIII. which, *bridge; which* in fact, are those of the fifth year of Edward IV. *has on the re-*

Besides the Coins above-mentioned, Wolsey struck *the sides of* Groats and Pennies; on which, as well as on the *the Shield.* Half-Groats, he placed sometimes the keys, and at others his initials T. W. but always the cardinal's hat^t. His presumption in stamping the cardinal's hat under the royal arms, upon the largest of these Coins, was made an article of accusation against him, whilst the same circumstance upon the smaller Coins was passed over in silence^u. His right to coin Money, as Archbishop of this Province, was not disputed.

1531. Archbishop Lee, who succeeded Wolsey in this year, was the last who struck Money in this Mint. His Coins were marked with E. L. on the Reverse^x: or L. E. as *Noble in the above Communication to*

After the Dissolution, the Archbishop erected his Mint in what had been the Hospital of St. Leonard, from whence it was called The Mint Yard; a name which it retains to this day^y.

^s Wynne's MSS, in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford, vol. LXXXI. folio 233. b.

^t See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Nos 5, 7, 8, 16, and 19. Mr. North thinks that the first of these was struck by Archbishop Bambridge. North's MSS.

^u Herbert's History of Henry VIII. page 300.

^x See Silver Coins, Plate VII. No 21.

^y Drake's Eboracum, page 337, published in 1736.

The Antiquary Society. The Halfpennies have E.L. by the sides of the King's bust.

MINTS IN WALES.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

ABERYSTWITH.

The Lead Mines in the neighbourhood of this place are so rich in Silver as to come under the denomination of Mines Royal, which formerly were held to be the property of the Crown. Customer Smith, about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, first discovered Silver in them, and sent it up to the Tower of London, with great expense, to be coined^z. After his death the design was prosecuted and more perfected by Sir Hugh Middleton, who farmed the principal of them, under the Governor and Company of Mines Royal, at a yearly rent of four hundred Pounds. He coined at the Tower at his own heavy charge.

On the death of Middleton in 1631, Mr. Bushell succeeded him as Lessee of these Mines, and Sir Francis Godolphin was joined with him, but lived a very short time^a.

In an Indenture between the King and the said Thomas Bushell, bearing date on the 30th of July in the 13th year of Charles I., 1637, it is stated — that information had been given to his Majesty and his Privy Council, by the said T. Bushell, of the richness of the Mines in the Principality of Wales, the goodness of the Ore of which was not known to

^z Fuller's Worthies, Wales general, page 3.

^a Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire, Introduction, p. ccxviii.

to the owner^b, and so it was transported to other Nations for Potter's Ore, out of which strangers refined Silver, to the great loss and prejudice of his Majesty's subjects; and that some propositions had been made, by him, for drawing the whole profit and benefit of them unto his Majesty and his own subjects, by erecting a Mint in the Castle of Aberystwith in the County of Cardigan. Upon full and mature deliberation had thereof, in the presence of the Officers of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London^c, it was by his Majesty (out of his favour and special respect to all his loving subjects who undertook such hopeful designs, and with consent of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, in approving of the beginning, proceedings, and intentions of the said Thomas Bushell) thought fit and ordered, for the better securing of the said Thomas Bushell, and for the better encouraging of the poor Miners, by a more timely and speedy pay out of their own labours, that a Mint should be erected in the said Castle, with Officers and other Workmen necessary for the same, for the coining all such Bullion only as should be drawn out of the Mines

^b This does not very well agree with Meyrick's statement, who says that Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have gained from one mine £2000 a month. Introduction, page ccxviii.

^c A Certificate in favour of Mr. Bushell's method of working the Mines in Cardiganshire was presented to the King by the Miners; the Moneyers, Henry Such, John Corbet, and Richard Arnold; the Refiners, Smelters, and Washers; page 5.

Another Certificate was signed by Joseph Hexsteter, Chie Steward of the Mines; Samuel Reynish, Water Barksby, Assaymasters of the Mint; and Humphrey Owen, Clerk of the Mines; page 6. [From Bushell's Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions.]

within the said Principality; and that the Monies there made should be stamp't with feathers on both sides^d, for a clear difference from all other his Majesty's Coins, and be current according to their several species.

And to that end and purpose his Majesty, by these presents, gave power to the said Thomas Bushell, at his own proper costs and charges, to build and erect, within the said Castle, all such housings and offices as should be convenient for the said Mint, and to provide and maintain all utensils and implements whatsoever which should be necessary for the same; the said Mint to be, from time to time, regulated by the Warden of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London for the time being, with as little charge to the said T. Bushell as conveniently might be. And the King did, by those presents, make, ordain, and establish the said T. Bushell *Warden and Master-worker* of his Majesty's Silver Monies to be made within the said Castle of Aberystwyth; and Edward Goodyear, Esq. *Comptroller* of the said Mint; Richard Hull, Gent. *Surveyor of the Melting-house and Clerk of the Irons*; Samuel Renuch, Gent. *Assay-master*; Humphrey Owen, Gent. the *King's Clerk*; and John Cherry Lickham, *Porter* of the said Mint; by themselves or deputies, for whom they were to answer, during pleasure, according to the tenor of that Indenture. Which said Officers and Ministers were to do, perform, and execute all such businesses, &c. necessary or belonging to the said Mint, as the

^d This was not exactly complied with, for the two smaller pieces have the Feathers on the Reverse only.

like Officers and Ministers of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London there did, or ought to do, perform, and execute. Five manner of Monies to be made; *viz.* Half-Crown, Shilling, Half-Shilling, Two Pence, and Penny, according to the term of the Indenture 2 C. I.^e, and agreeable to the intended Trial-piece of Silver, already appointed by his Majesty's Privy Council, remaining in the Treasury within the Realm of England, and the like Trial-piece remaining in the custody of the Warden of his Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London, who was thereby authorized to deliver to the said T. Bushell a part of the said Trial-piece indentedly cut off, to be by him kept as his Majesty's Standard, to charge him the said Master-worker of his Majesty's Monies to make the said Monies in fineness thereby.

The said T. Bushell to take up for the King, of every Pound of Troy so made, two Shillings by tale; out of which the said Master-worker to have for his charge of workmanship; &c. 1s. 2d. by tale; so should remain to the King ten Pence, and to the bringer-in three Pounds, upon every Pound weight of Silver. Out of the said fourteen Pence, the wages of all the other Officers to be paid.

The Remedy two Pennyweights in the ounce.

The Assay to be made before the King, from time to time, or such of his Council as should be appointed by his Majesty, or before the Warden and Officers of his Majesty's Mint, within the Tower of London, as formerly had been accustomed, or otherwise, where it should please his Majesty or his

^e See the Annals.

Council to appoint; that is to say, for every Journey of Silver, containing thirty Pound weight, two Pieces of the said Monies of Silver.

The said T. Bushell, at his own costs and charges, to have such quantities of Irons, being graven in the Tower of London, by his Majesty's chief Graver of the Mint, for the several species of Money aforesaid, from time to time delivered unto him or his Deputies, by Indenture from the Warden of his Majesty's Mint, within the Tower of London, as should be sufficient for the purposes aforesaid; which, when they should become unserviceable, were to be defaced and returned to the said Warden.

The said T. Bushell to bear all expenses of the Mint whatsoever, so long as he should continue Master-worker.

The Warden of the Mint within the Tower of London to deliver to the said T. Bushell, at his costs and charges, all such pile or piles of weights as should be required and of requisite use in the said Mint, perfectly made and exactly, according to the standard of weights remaining in the custody of the said Warden of the Mint within the Tower of London.

The said Warden and Master-worker for the time being to have power to take up as many smiths, workmen, labourers, and other necessaries, for the doing of all manner of businesses touching the said Mint, as to the said Warden and Master-worker should seem needful, he paying and allowing reasonable wages and recompense for the same. In which taking of such smiths, &c. our Sovereign Lord the King willed and commanded all Justices of the

Peace, &c. &c. to be assistant, helping, and fortifying, as to right appertained^f.

Officers for his Majesty's Mint in the Castle of Aberustwith, in the County of Cardigan, with their several Fees :

	<i>Per Annum.</i>		
Edward Goodyear, of Heythorpe, Oxon, Esq. Comptroller - - - -	£.40	0	0
Richard Hull, of London, Gent. Surveyor of Melting House, and Clerk of the Irons - - - - -	40	0	0
Samuel Remush, of London, Gent. Assay Master - - - - -	40	0	0
Humfrey Owen, of Aberustwith, Gent. King's Clerk - - - - -	15	0	0
John Cherry Lickham, Porter - -	10	0	0 ^g

On the 22d of October following the date of this Indenture a Commission was directed to Mr. Bushell for the coining of Groats, Threepenny Pieces, and Halfpennies, in addition to the Coins above-mentioned^h.

Besides the privileges given to him by the above-recited Indenture, Bushell had a Grant of the Isle of Lundy, for the purpose of landing his produce till he had an opportunity of exporting itⁱ.

The appointment of a Mint in the Principality of Wales appears to have been highly flattering to the inhabitants of that Country, who expressed their thankfulness to the King for vouchsafing to the Prin-

^f Pat. 13 C. I. p. 6, N^o 20. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. XX. p. 162.

^g This List is given at the end of the Indenture, p. 168.

^h Folkes's Table, p. 83.

ⁱ Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire, Introduction, p. ccxviii.

cipality the trust of a Branch of the Royal Mint, which offered to them the means of enriching themselves, and of making themselves happier than their fathers, freeing them from the cares and fears which hindered them from diving into those mountains which promised a mass of treasure. For before the Grant they were fearful to adventure far into the mountains, because they had far to send before they could make the Silver current which they should at charge recover ^k.

In 1647 Mr. Bushell was compelled to surrender the Isle of Lundy, which he did by the King's consent; and in consideration of that surrender his delinquency was taken off, and all sequestration discharged, and his right to the Mines of Wales, &c. restored ^l.

This, it is probable, was done in consequence of his humble remonstrance to the supreme Authority of this Commonwealth, the Parliament of England, in which he states—That since William the Conqueror's time there had been transported 70 millions of tons of Lead unrefined, which, if Lord Bacon's Philosophy had been then known, would have produced at least five Pounds worth of Silver from every ton, amounting to 350 millions sterling ^m.

According to Mr. Bushell's own account, Oliver Cromwell ratified to him the former power which he had to coin all such Silver as he should refine out of the Ore of the said Mines Royal. In humble *resentment* of which favour, he engaged to free from their

^k Bushell's Abridgement of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory, p. 3.

^l Id. p. 4.

^m Bushell's Abridgement, p. 11. At the next page he talks of being able to maintain a Mint in the City of Wells.

Taxes (or to give to their Poor the value thereof) all those Parishes in which any such Mines should be discovered to him by the Parishioners of the same, so long as they should be wrought, if by the judgment of the two next Justices of the Peace they should be proved rich and valuableⁿ.

On the 5th of February, 1658, Richard, Protector, confirmed and ratified the preceding Grant of his father Oliver °.

The services of Mr. Bushell to Charles I. are thus stated in a Letter from Sir William Parkhurst, Master of the Mint, dated from the Tower, March 16, 1662, and addressed to the Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Lord Ashley.

Amongst other things he says that Mr. Bushell brought from Wales to Shrewsbury his Mint, Instruments, Miners, and Moneyers, when neither men nor tools could be had from London, though his Majesty employed a person of quality there for that purpose : —

That without the assistance of his fine Silver (to equal the Alloy of soldered Plate) which was weekly sent him out of Wales in cakes, for a long time, to the value of £.100 [*i. e. per week*], we could hardly have made Money at Shrewsbury, or at Oxford ; for after he carried his Silver to Bristol, I was forced to refine much soldered Plate to uphold his Majesty's Standard.

The cloathing of the Soldiers, which was supplied by him, amounted to thirty-six thousand Pounds^p.

The Coimage of Silver from these Mines first

ⁿ Bushell's Abridgement, p. 7.

° Id. p. 9.

^p See at the end of an Extract by Mr. Bushell from his late Abridgement of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory, page 4.

began in the reign of James I.; but it was then carried, as has been mentioned above, at a great expense, to London, to be coined there. This continued until the 13th year of Charles I., when a special permission was granted for the establishment of a Mint upon the spot^q.

All this Money is marked with a plume of feathers, beside other Mint-marks; of which a particular account is given in the Explanation of the Plates^r.

FLINTSHIRE.

RHUDDLAN MINT.

It appears from Domesday Book that Earl Hugh [*i. e.* Lupus] held of the King Roelend, and had in demesne a moiety of the castle called Roelent. He had in Roelend eight Burgesses, and a moiety of the Castle and of the Mint. All these were held under him by Robert de Roelend^s.

No Coins of this Mint have yet occurred, unless one of William I., with *rv* on the Reverse (which is generally appropriated to Romney) should have issued from it; or, which appears more probable, one of Henry III., which reads *RVLA*.

^q If Mr. Ray's account be correct, the Mint was not at Aberystwyth, but at Talabont, about six miles from it. He says he viewed it there in the year 1662. [Ray's Remains, page 236.]

^r See specimens of this Coinage, in Silver Coins, Plate XX. Nos 14—21.

^s Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 269. This Robert was the nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. He conquered this castle from the Welsh, and, by the command of William I., fortified it with new works, and made it his place of residence. He took his name from it. [Pennant's Journey to Snowdon, p. 10.]

In Domesday Book this Town is placed in Cheshire; but it is now considered to be in the County of Flint.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF MINT.

The origin of this Mint is unknown; but Coins were struck here by Stephen,* Henry II., and Henry III.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

In Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden's Account of Glamorganshire, it is said that on the East side of the hall stairs, in this Castle, is a low round Tower of one story, called *The Mint House*^t.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

ST. DAVID'S MINT.

Dr. Stukeley, in his Medallick History of Carausius, says, the privilege of Coinage we may well suppose to be given by that Emperor to his native city. He therefore interprets M. S. P. in the Exergue of a Coin struck by him, *Menapiæ signata pecunia*^u.

MINTS IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH MINT.

In Gray's Close is the Mint of Scotland, which was erected in the year 1574^v. It consists of a

^t Vol. II. page 497.

^u Part I. p. 85. See also pages 128, 140, 141, 224, 225.

^v In 1567 it seems to have stood on the Southern side of the Canon Gate, opposite to the present Canon Gate Church and

* The rev. of a Penny of Stephen in the British Museum reads *PILLEM ON LTRDI*. Reverses of Hen. II. Pennies have *WILLELM ON LTRD* and *WILLELM ON LTRDV*. but Du.

large Court of handsome buildings, which contained the apartments of the several officers, and offices thereunto belonging. But this office, by the Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, is rendered useless, though the salaries of the said officers are, by the Articles of Union, continued to be paid^w.

After the Union of the Two Crowns, Money was struck here by James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, William alone, and Anne.

The Officers of this Mint are :

						<i>Per Annum.</i>		
The General	-	-	-	-	Salary	£300	0	0
Master	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
Warden	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
Counter Warden	-	-	-	-	-	60	0	0
Assay Master	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
Engraver	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Smith	-	-	-	-	-	33	0	0

The Mint was abolished in 1817^x.

Tolbooth, which I have now discovered to be the house in the High Street wherein the Duchess Dowager of Gordon at present resides. [Maitland's History of Edinburgh, 1753, p. 156.]

^w By the sixteenth Article of the Union the Coin is to be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as it is in England; and a Mint is to be continued in Scotland under the same rules as the Mint in England, subject to such regulations as her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain, shall think fit. [Journal of Proceedings in the Treaty of Union, page 76.]

This continuance of the Mint was made a condition by the Lords Commissioners of Scotland in answer, and when they agreed, to the proposal for altering the Coin. [Id. page 37.]

^x See the Annals.

JEDBURGH MINT.

This Town, which is situated in the Shire of Tiviotdale, is supposed to have had a Mint in the reign of Æthelred II., one of whose Pennies has on the Reverse the letters IED for the place of Mintage. But I have not met with any further evidence of the existence of a Mint in this place, nor any proof that it was ever under the dominion of an Anglo-Saxon Monarch.

MINTS IN IRELAND.

CARLINGFORD MINT IN THE COUNTY OF
LOUTH.

By an Act of Parliament which was passed in the seventh year of Edward IV., 1467, Coins were to be struck here; but it is uncertain whether the Mint was ever worked, as no Money bearing its name has as yet been discovered^y.

CARRICKFERGUS EXCHANGE.

I have not met with any notices of a Mint in this place, which is in the County of Antrim; but it was one of the Towns in which Sir George Carey (by the Patent which appointed him in 1601 to the office of her Highness's Exchanger between England and Ireland) was empowered to place Deputies for the execution of his office^z.

^y Simon's Essay on Irish Coins, page 30.

^z Simon's Irish Coins, page 41. See Dublin Exchange.

CLONARD MINT,
IN THE COUNTY OF EAST MEATH.

Fame reports that there was an antient Silver Coin preserved amongst the curiosities of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which was minted here, bearing this inscription on the Reverse, CIVITAS DE CLUNARD. But it is uncertain in what age it was struck ^a.

If this Coin ever did exist, it was probably struck after the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II.

The Obverse not being described gives some reason to suspect that it belonged to some other Kingdom.

CORK MINT.

The name of this place first occurs on a Penny of Edward I., which reads CIVITAS CORCACIE ^b.

In 1472 several persons coined here without authority ^c.

It was amongst the Mints which were abolished in 1475 by Edward IV., and the Money which had been struck in it was in the following year forbidden to be current, being neither of lawful weight nor alloy ^d. No Coins of his reign have yet occurred ^e.

In the years 1645 and 1646 Money was coined here during the siege. Of this, Shillings and Sixpences of Silver are known. They have on one side the word cork, and on the other side the value ^f.

^a Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, page 210.

^b Simon's Irish Coins, p. 15. ^c See the Annals.

^d Simon's Irish Coins, page 29.

^e A Groat is in N° 304 of the sale catalogue of Mr. Henderson's English, Scotch, and Irish Coins, June 24, 1818.

^f Simon's Irish Coins, page 49. See Silver Coins, Plate XXVIII. Nos. 11 and 12.

CORK EXCHANGE.

This was one of the places where Sir George Carey, who was made Exchanger between England and Ireland in 1601, was allowed to establish a Deputy [§].

DROGHEDA MINT.

According to Sir James Ware this Town, which is in the County of Louth, is found on Pennies of Edward I., which read VILLA PONTANA ^h.

This was one of the places appointed for Coinage in 1467 ⁱ, and again in 1470 ^j.

See the transactions of 1471 in the Annuals.

In 1472 the Master of the Mints in Ireland, Gernyn Lynch, was indicted for mal-practices, when it appeared that the Coins of this Mint had been made of weights much inferior to what his Indenture required; insomuch that eleven Groats weighed only three quarters of an ounce ^k.

When the generality of the Mints in Ireland was put down, in 1475, this was one of the three which were allowed to remain ^l.

Coins of Edward IV. read, on the Reverse, VILLA DE DROGHEDA ^m. They differ but little in type from his English Money. *I have one with VILLA DROGHEDA only.*

[§] Simon, page 41. See account of Dublin Exchange.

^h Antiquities of Ireland, p. 73, edition 1704. In Harriſ's edition it is said only that Pence and Halfpence were coined here in this reign; page 210. Simon, page 15.

ⁱ See account of Dublin Mint.

^j Id. This was the time when Coins of the Standard of London were ordered to be made, [Simon, page 26.]

^k Simon, page 27. Ten of them ought to have weighed one ounce. Simon, page 23.

^l Simon, page 28.

^m Id. page 30.

DUBLIN MINT.

I have endeavoured, but in vain, to discover at what period the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs became possessed of this City, or when the Mint was first established in it.

The claim of Eadgar to the conquest of a great part of Ireland, together with Dublin, is founded upon a Charter which is supposed to be spuriousⁿ. But though the forgery of this instrument should be admitted, it will not, I think, necessarily follow, that there is no foundation for the particular fact in question, as it may still be conceived that in framing the Charter recourse was had to the prevailing traditions of the time in which the author wrote, in order to give it the appearance of authenticity.

But however this may be, it is unquestionable that Æthelred II. coined here, for his Pennies still remain, which bear on the Reverse DIFLI or DYFLI, as the place of Mintage^o.

Canut likewise had a Mint in this City.

After his reign no notices occur of this Coinage, either in Records or upon Coins, until after the appointment of John the fourth son of Henry II. to the government of Ireland, with the title of Lord of that Country. This took place in the year 1177; and Money was struck by him with IOHANNES DOM on the Obverse, and DW or DIW for Divelyn, i. e. Dublin, on the Reverse. Of this Coinage Halfpen-

ⁿ See the Charter in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. I. page 140.

^o Dr. Leland thinks that Æthelred's Coins, which he says were evidently struck in Dublin, were possibly intended for Tribute Money. But this seems to be a clumsy way of getting rid of the difficulty, for Tribute necessarily implies previous conquest. See History of Ireland, vol. I. p. xlviii.

nies only remain ; and it cannot now be determined whether they were coined during his father's lifetime or at a later period in the reign of Richard I. As John, however, was only once in Ireland, it is probable that this Money was coined about that time, namely, in the year 1185^p.

When he succeeded to the Crown of England, upon the death of his brother, he still continued to strike Money here, but of a different type^q.

Henry III. also coined here; and in his 31st year, 1247, ordered stamps to be engraven of a new incision, or cut, and to be sent to this and other places^r.

King Edward I. established a Mint in this City, with four furnaces, and appointed Alexander Norman de Luik Master of it, as appears from divers Records in the Archives of the Castle of Dublin. Afterwards, that is, in his 32d year, 1304, new Dies were delivered to all his Mints in Ireland^s.

Coins of this King are known.

It is uncertain whether we have any Irish Money which can be appropriated to Edward II. Mr Simon thought that he had discovered such, in those Pennies which have two dots under the King's bust^t. If his idea be just, then this Monarch coined at the Mint in Dublin; but it is very doubtful whether those points were intended to express numbers, especially as a single dot appears upon those Coins

^p See this Halfpenny, Silver Coins, Plate II. No 9.

^q See Silver Coins, Plate II. No 24.

^r Simon's Irish Coins, p. 13, quoting Stow's Annals, 1681, p. 187.

^s Le Case de Mixt Monies. Davys's Reports, folio 26. He does not give any date for the establishment of the Mint here.

^t P. 16.

which he gives to Edward I., where no designation of number could be required; for it cannot be necessary to distinguish the first when there is no second in existence.

He also imagined that he had discovered a Coin of Edward III., struck here, and weighing 27 grains, therefore intended either for an Half-Groat at 30 grains, or for a Three Halfpenny Piece at 27 grains^u. Unfortunately, however, for the system of enumeration by dots, this piece has two of them, and no more, under the King's bust^w.

It should seem that a considerable Coinage took place in this Mint, or at least was in contemplation, during this reign; for in the 13th year of it, 1339, an Order was directed to John de Flete, Keeper of the Exchange [qu. Cambium Mint] of London, to send to John Rees, the King's Treasurer of Ireland, in Dublin, 24 pair of Dies; viz. 8 pair for striking of Pennies, 8 pair for Halfpennies, and 8 pair for Farthings^x.

There was a Mint here in the reign of Richard II., for in his third year, 1379, License was granted by Parliament to all his Subjects of Ireland to search for Mines of Gold and Silver in their own lands for six years; reserving the ninth part of the Gold or Silver so dug up to the King, and the residue to be converted into vessels, or *coined at the Mint in Dublin*, according to the discretion of the owners^y.

^u Irish Coins, p. 18.

^w Simon seems to have overlooked No 51 in his third Plate, which has three dots, one in each angle of the Triangle.

^x Sir Charles Frederick's Manuscript Notes, penes Richard Gough, Esq. The Writ is dated Kenyngton, March 1.

^y Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 210.

None of his Coins have occurred, nor any of his immediate successor.

According to Simon, who refers to Ware, p. 210, a Statute of the 15th Edward IV. seems to hint that some Money was coined here in the reign of Henry IV.^z

Henry V. coined here; and in the 37th year of Henry VI., and again in the following year, 1459 and 1460, Mints were set up in the Castles of Dublin and Trim^a.

Edward IV., in the first year of his reign, appointed by Letters Patent German Lynch, of London, Goldsmith, Warden and Master-worker of the Coin within the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and the Town of Galway, and Graver of Ponsons [Punches] of the said Coin. To occupy by himself, or Deputy, for life^b.

This Patent was confirmed by Parliament in the third year of the same King, 1463, and Lynch was then confined to work the Coins according to the tenor of the Statute of the 38th year of Henry VI. At this time he was empowered to coin not only in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and the Town of Galway, but also in the Cities of Waterford and Limerick; and the name of the place where the Coins were struck was ordered to be stamped upon them^c.

By another Statute, of the year 1467, the Towns of Drogheda and Carlingford were added^d.

^z Simon's Irish Coins, p. 19.

^a Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 211.

^b Id. p. 212.

^c Simon's Irish Coins, p. 24.

^d Id. p. 26.

1470. The inconvenience which attended the raising the value of Silver, by the Coinage of 1467, being severely felt, Coins of the Standard of the Tower of London were ordered to be coined in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and in the Town of Drogheda ^e.

For the transactions of 1471 see the Annals.

In 1472, when a new regulation of the Coin was made by Parliament, it was enacted, that no place but the Castle of Dublin should be allowed for striking the said improved Coins ^f.

Richard III. struck Money here, some of which still remains ^g.

Henry VII. and Henry VIII. both coined here. ^h

In the second year of Edward VI., 1548, Sir Edward Bellingham, Lord Justice, by the King's command, erected a Mint in this Castle; but for want of Bullion the work by degrees ceased ^h.

But yet, on the 9th of August, in the fourth year of Edward VI., 1550, an Indenture was made between the King and Martyn Pirri for four sorts of Silver Money to be coined in this Mint ⁱ.

From this time it appears that all the Money which was intended to be current in Ireland was coined in the Tower of London, until the reign of Charles I.; when, during the siege of this City, some Money is supposed to have been struck here; but there are no Records to prove this, nor do the Coins themselves express the name of the place

^e Simon's Irish Coins, p. 26.

^f Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 214.

^g Snelling's Supplement to Simon, p. 4.

^h Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 217.

ⁱ Cotton Manuscripts. Otho E. x. folio 186.

* I have a Half Groat of Henry VIII. CIVITAS DUBLINIE.

where they were minted^k. It is very probable, however, that some Money was coined here at that time, as Proclamations were issued, in 1642 and 1643, by the Lords Justices and Council, to encourage his Majesty's loyal Subjects to bring in their Plate for the service of Government^l.

The Proclamation in 1643 was issued in consequence of a Letter from the King, dated Oxford, May 25; from a passage in which it appears that his Majesty still designed to restore the Royal Mint in this City, but was prevented by the troubles in England^m.

It states the intention of coining the Plate to be for the use of his Irish Subjects, who were impoverished by the Rebellion in Irelandⁿ; but the former Proclamation in 1642 called for the Plate for the service of the Army^o.

1643. In consequence of this Letter the Lords Justices authorized Sir John Veale, Knt. Peter Vanderhoven and Gilbert Tongues, Goldsmiths, to receive the Plate, and to coin it, according to a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, into Pieces of Five Shillings, Half Crowns, Sixpenny Pieces, Fourpenny Pieces, Threepenny Pieces, Twopenny Pieces, and Pennies^p.

In 1662, the 14th of Charles II., a Patent was granted to Sir Thomas Vyner, Knt. and Bart. Ro-

^k See Silver Coins, Plate XXVII. Nos 1—5. These were struck by order of the Lords of the Council in 1642. [Folkes's Table, p. 92.]

^l Simon's Irish Coins, p. 47.

^m Simon, Appendix, No XLVII.

ⁿ Id. *ibid*.

^o Id. No XLVI.

^p Id. p. 47. See Silver Coins, Plate XXVII. Nos 8—15.

bert Vyner, Goldsmith, and Daniel Bellingham, of the City of Dublin, Goldsmith, for the establishment of a Mint here, and for the Coinage of various denominations of Money ^q.

As the Coins described in this Patent have never appeared, Mr. Simon is of opinion, that as the Patentees were to bear the whole expense of Coinage, &c. they found it would not be advantageous to them, and consequently dropped the undertaking ^r.

James II. opened a Mint here, in Capel Street, in 1689, having laid aside a Patent granted by him four years before to Sir John Knox, and then in the hands of Colonel Roger Moore, and having given an order for seizing that gentleman's engines and tools for coining ^s.

In this Mint were two presses, one called The James Press, and the other The Duchess, over which were appointed several officers; *viz.* six Commissioners, divided into two classes, the first and second, four Comptrollers, two Secretaries, one for each class, two Wardens, one Treasurer, four Tellers, four Feeders, eight Labourers at the Fly, two Porters, a Messenger, a Storekeeper, and two Doorkeepers. Each set of men was obliged to work at each press twelve hours, night and day, wherefore a double set of hands was required ^t.

In this Mint, and in that of Limerick, were struck all the base Metal Coins of James II.; and it continued to work until he fled from Ireland.

It is probable that King William renewed or con-

^q Simon, Appendix, N° LVII. See the Annals. ^r Id. p. 53.

^s Id. p. 59.

^t Simon's Irish Coins, p. 59, quoting Mint Book of Orders, I. R. 1689. Audit Office, Dublin.

firmed to Colonel Moore the Patent which he had from Sir John Knox, for it appears that he coined Halfpennies and Farthings of Copper, and some of Pewter, during the years 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694^u. A large number of them was accounted for by Lord Coningsby in the first of those years ^w.

After the death of Queen Mary, Copper Coins were struck here, with the King's head only, and of the dates of 1695, 1696, &c.^x

Since this period there has been no Mint in any part of Ireland, the Copper Coins for that Kingdom being struck in the Tower of London.

DUBLIN EXCHANGE.

In the ninth and tenth years of Edward I., 1281, Donald and Andrew Sperdsholt were Masters of the King's Exchange in this City ^y.

1483. See vol. II. p. 377.

In the year 1601 Sir George Carey, Treasurer at War, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, received a Patent for erecting an office, called The Office of her Highness' Exchange between England and Ireland; for the purpose, chiefly, of remitting from England, by way of Exchange, the Money which was at that time ordered to be coined for Ireland ^z.

^u Simon's Irish Coins, p. 65.

^w Id. *ibid*, note e.

^x Id. p. 66.

^y Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 209, quoting Rot. Turr. Birm. 9, 10 E. I.

^z Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41. See the Annals for the particulars of this Patent.

GALWAY MINT.

1461. This Town first occurs as a place of Coinage in the Patent by which German Lynch was appointed Warden and Master-worker of this Mint, together with those in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, in the first year of King Edward IV.^a; and it appears again in 1463, when his Patent was confirmed by Act of Parliament.^b

It was afterwards recognized in a Statute of the seventh year of the same King, 1467^c.

No Coins, however, of this Mint have yet been discovered.

GALWAY EXCHANGE.

In this Town Sir George Carey had authority to place a Deputy to execute the office of the Queen's Exchanger between England and Ireland, to which place he was appointed by Patent in the year 1601^d.

KILMALLOCK MINT,
IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

This was one of the Mints from whence German Lynch issued Coins of deficient weight; for which he was indicted in 1472^e. But none of the Coins which were struck here have as yet been discovered^f. Several unauthorized persons struck Money here at that time^g.

KINSALE MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

This was likewise one of the places where Lynch coined debased Money^h, and where persons coined

^a Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 212. See Dublin Mint. ^b Simon, p. 24. ^c Id. p. 30.

^d Id. p. 41. See the Annals.

^e Id. pp. 27 and 28. See the Annals.

^f Id. p. 30.

^g See the Annals.

^h Id. pp. 27 and 28. See the Annals.

without authority, as at Kilmallock ; but the Coins are equally unknown with those of that place ⁱ.

LIMERICK MINT.

King John is the first of our Monarchs who appears to have established a Mint in this town. Coins of his, which were struck after he had ascended the throne of England, bear its name on the Reverse.

In 1463, the third year of Edward IV., this Mint was renewed by Act of Parliament ^k; and in 1467 another Statute again ordered it to be worked ^l.

This Mint was abolished in 1475; and those of Dublin, Waterford, and Drogheda alone were permitted to continue ^m.

In the following year the Silver Money which had been lately coined at Cork, Youghall, Limerick, and other places in Munster, except Waterford, being found neither lawful in itself, nor of lawful weight or allay, was by Act of Parliament decried, and forbidden to be paid or taken in payment ⁿ.

Of this Monarch Coins remain, which bear on the Reverse CIVITAS LIMERICI, and have on the Obverse the letter L upon the King's breast ^o.

In 1689 King James II. opened a Mint here for the Coinage of his Brass Money, in the Deanery House ^p; and after he fled from Ireland his adherents struck in this place, during the siege, a kind of Copper and Brass Money called Hibernias, from the figure on the Reverse. They bear the date of the year 1691 ^q.

ⁱ Simon, p. 30.

^k Id. p. 24. See Dublin Mint.

^l Id. p. 26.

^m Id. p. 28.

ⁿ Id. p. 29.

^o Id. p. 30.

^p Id. p. 59.

^q Id. p. 64.

TRIM MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF EAST MEATH.

In the year 1459 Mints were settled in this Castle and in that of Dublin; as they were again in the following year, 1460 ^r.

German Lynch was appointed, by Patent, Warden and Master-worker of this Mint in 1461 ^s.

Two years afterward, 1463, his appointment was confirmed by Act of Parliament; and he was ordered to stamp the name of the Mint upon the Coins ^t.

In 1467 this Mint was again ordered to be worked^u; as it was also in 1470, when the new Coins were made of the Standard of London ^w.

In 1472 German Lynch was indicted for having coined the Money too light; when it appeared that the Coins of this Mint were deficient in weight ^x.

An Act was passed, in the year 1478, by which it was ordained that the Liberties of Meath should be restored, with full power, to Henry Lord Grey, Seneschal and Treasurer of Meath, by himself or his officers, to strike and coin all manner of Coins of Silver within this Castle, according to such fineness and allay as in the Statute for that purpose had been provided ^y.

VILLA DE TRIM appears upon Groats of Edward IV.

WATERFORD MINT.

Whilst John, the son of Henry II., was Lord of Ireland, he coined in this City, as he did also after

^r Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 211.

^s See Dublin Mint.

^t Id.

^u Id.

^w Simon, p. 26.

^x Id. p. 28.

^y Simon, p. 29. This Statute is not to be found. See the Annals.

his accession to the throne of England. Coins of both these periods are still preserved.

King Edward I. likewise struck Money here ^z; as did also his Successor, provided Simon be correct in ascribing to him those Pennies which have two dots under the King's bust ^a.

Coins of Henry VI. are known of this Mint.

This Mint was established by Act of Parliament in 1463; and the name of the City was ordered to be stamped upon the Coins struck in it ^b.

It is likewise noticed in another Statute which passed in 1467 ^c.

1475. When the greater part of the Mints in Ireland was put down, this, together with those of Dublin and Drogheda, were alone permitted to be worked, under particular restrictions ^d.

1476. Amidst the general corruption which prevailed amongst the Mints in Munster, this Mint only is exempted from the censure of having debased the Money ^e.

The name of this City is found upon Coins of Edward IV. ^{The Harl. MS. vol. 233. p. 433. preserved.} a Commission to alter the silver coin of Ireland, to destroy the old stamps and Irons, and to restrain the places of coining for the future to the City of Drogheda and ^{Waterford.} WATERFORD EXCHANGE. ^{The Irish money being brought into England, and having brought much damage to the subject here, given the 18th day of July. 1 Ric. III.} WEXFORD MINT. ^{See vol. II. p. 377.}

Simon has engraved, in his fifth Plate, a Groat of Edward IV., which reads on the Obverse ✠ EDWARDVS DI GRA DNS HYBERN, and on the Reverse (which has the Cross and Pellets) ✠ POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. VILLA WEIXFOR.

^z Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 210.

^a Simon, p. 16. But see the Annals.

^b See Dublin Mint.

^c Id.

^d Simon, p. 28.

^e See Limerick Mint.

This is the only notice which I have met with of this Mint, for Simon is, in his Essay, totally silent respecting it (even the engraving not being referred to); nor does it occur in any of the Records in the Appendix to his work.

YOUGHALL MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

It appears that, prior to the 12th year of Edward IV., a great deal of light Money had issued from this and other Mints in Ireland, for which the Master, German Lynch, was indicted^f.

In 1476 the light Money which had been coined here was forbidden to be any longer current^g.

No Coins have yet been discovered with the name of this Town^h.

MINTS IN FRANCE.

ABBEVILLE MINT.

In this place, as being the Capital of the County, the antient Earls of Ponthieu established their Mintⁱ.

Here likewise some of the Monarchs of England struck Money in right of that Earldom. These Coins bear the name of Edward, with the title of King, but without any certain criterion whereby they may be appropriated to either of the first three Kings of that name, who were all of them Earls of Ponthieu.

^f Simon's Irish Coins, p. 27.

^g Id. p. 29.

^h Id. p. 30.

ⁱ Duby, Monnoies des Prelats et Barons de France, tome II. p. 29.

AGEN MINT.

This place is a City, and the See of a Bishop in the Province of Guienne.

On a Coin of Edward III. Dr. Ducarel supposed there were the remains of the letter A, which he conjectured to mean this City^k; but an inspection of his engraving shows that what he took for an imperfect letter was nothing more than the ornamental termination of the Gothick arch under which the King is placed.

This City was contained in the Patent, dated July 19, 1362, by which King Edward III. granted to his son Edward the Black Prince the Principality of Aquitaine, &c. &c. with the power of coining Money, &c. &c.^l

A Silver Coin of that Prince has an A over the head, on the Obverse, which both Dr. Ducarel^m and Mons. Dubyⁿ think was intended to mark it as a Coin of this Mint.

Dr. Ducarel likewise mentions a Gold Coin with the same mark of distinction; and has given a copy of it from a Dutch Placart^o.

As, however, there is no positive evidence of the existence of a Mint in this City, I rather incline to refer these Coins to Acquen, which is also in the Duchy of Aquitaine, and where it is known that a Mint was placed.

^k Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins, p. 15, and Plate V. No 69.

^l Rymer, Fœdera, vol. VI. p. 384.

^m Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins, p. 23.

ⁿ Monnoies des Prelats, &c. de France, tome I. p. 121.

^o P. 26, and Plate V. No 67. Dr. Ducarel has not stated either the title or the date of the Placart. The Coin occurs in a "Carte ou List" printed at Anvers, 4to, 1627, on the Reverse of Signature A 6.

AQS, OR AQUEN MINT, IN GASCONY.

In this City, which bears the modern name of Dax, there was a Mint in the year 1343^p; but the precise date of its establishment I have not been able to discover.

On the 4th of July 1358, Edward III. granted to Peter de la Grote, for his services, the offices of Keeper and of the Assay of his Mint here, during his good behaviour, with the usual fees, to be held by himself, or fit substitute, for whom he should be answerable. At the same time the Seneschall of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to give possession to Peter Arnald, the substitute of the said De la Grote, and to permit him to exercise the office in his stead^q.

In 1380 Richard II. granted to John King of Castile and Leon the privilege of striking Money either here or in Bayonne^r.

The Coins which are particularized under the account of the Mint at Agen probably belong to this place^s.

BAYONNE MINT, IN GASCONY.

In the 25th year of Edward III., 1350, it was expressly ordained that the Money of this Mint should be of the same weight and alloy as that of Bourdeaux^t; and in 1353 a Writ, dated on the 28th day of February, commanded that the English Groats and Half-Groats should be current together with the Coins of this and of other Mints in the Duchy of Aquitaine^u.

^p See Bourdeaux Mint.

^q Rot. Vasc. 32 E. III. m. 12.

^r See Bayonne Mint.

^s See the account of that Mint.

^t Rot. Vasc. 25 E. III. m. 9. Feb. 20.

^u Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 16.

On the 12th of June in his 51st year, 1377, he granted to his son John, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, for two years, a special power to strike Money of Gold, Silver, or any other metal, of any coinage, alloy, or *value* that he should think fit (except of England or Aquitaine), in this City, or in the Castle of Guissen, or elsewhere in the Senechalship of Les Landes^w. By the hands of Pelegrine de Ser, or of any other. The whole profit of the Coinage to remain to the said Duke of Lancaster^x.

This privilege was afterwards confirmed in the third year of Richard II., 1380, for the like term of years, when the name of the Castle of Guissen was omitted, and the Town of Aquen, or Dax, inserted in its stead^y.

In the second year of Henry VI., 1423, the Senechal of Gascony and the Constable of this City were commanded to strike, without delay, Money in this City, of the same weight and value as that of Bourdeaux. If, for sufficient reasons, this could not be done, they were to state the cause to the King, under their seals^z.

In his tenth year, 1432, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commons of this City were permitted to exercise the privilege of coining, on account of the difficulty of conveying Bullion to the Mint at Bourdeaux during the war.

The King's Master of the Mint at Bourdeaux was

^w The word in the Writ is Landarum; by which, I presume, is meant the territory of Les Landes, of which Dax is the Capital.

^x Rymer, Foedera, vol. VII. p. 148.

^y Rymer, Foedera, vol. VII. p. 244.

^z Rot. Vasc. 2 and 3 H. VI. m. 13. Oct. 13.

likewise to hold the same office here; but the inhabitants of Bayonne were to have the profit of the Coinage during the time they exercised that privilege, on condition that they should bear all expenses attending the same, and render an account, when required, to the Exchequer at Bourdeaux ^a.

BERGERAC MINT,

IN THE PROVINCE OF PERIGORD.

In the year 1347 King Edward III. granted to Henry Earl of Lancaster and his heirs male the Castle and Vill of Bargeriac, in the Duchy of Aquitaine, with the privilege of striking Money there. The said Earl to enjoy all the profit belonging thereunto, on condition that the Money should be as good as, or better than, the King's Money of those parts. If the Earl should die without heirs male, then this and all the other privileges were to revert to the King and his heirs ^b.

This Grant was extended in the year 1348, by the power of assaying, and of punishing offenders against his Money ^c.

BOULOGNE MINT, IN PICARDY.

A Coin of this Mint bears the name of EVSTACHIVS on the Obverse. It is, however, by no means certain that this Eustace was the son of King Stephen, as there were four Earls of Boulogne of that name, in succession, during the tenth and eleventh centuries ^d.

^a Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. X. p. 498.

^b Cart. & Pat. apud Coles. 21 E. III. m. 13. Rymer, vol. V. p. 565.

^c Vasc. 23 E. III. m. 8. March 4. Rymer, vol. V. p. 659.

^d Ducarel's *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 4, note ².

If the Coin should belong to either of the first three of those Earls, this place cannot be considered as an Anglo-Gallic Mint.

BOURDEAUX MINT, IN GUIENNE.

1186. The earliest notice which I have found of this Mint, as connected with the subject of this work, is in a Charter of Richard [afterwards King of England] Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitiers, by which he confirmed to the Church of St. Andrew of Bourdeaux all that his Predecessors had granted, particularly the third part of the Mint there ^e.

This privilege was again expressly confirmed by Eleanor Queen of King Henry II. and Duchess of Normandy ^f.

King Henry III., in his 12th year, 1228, ordered his Money of Bourdeaux to be coined according to the standard and weight of Tours; but it does not appear that he had a Mint in this City, as the Coinage was to be conducted either in the Town of La Reole, or in that of Lagun, as might be most expedient ^g.

It was ordained by King Edward I. in his 13th year, 1285, that Money should be struck in Gascony ^h; and in four years afterward it became necessary to regulate the price of various articles according to this new Money; and the Mayor of Bourdeaux was commanded to make Proclamation to that purpose ⁱ.

^e Duby, *Traité des Monnoies des Barons de France*, tome II. p. 225.

^f Id. p. 226.

^g Pat. 12 H. III. m. 2. Aug. 2. See La Reole Mint.

^h Rot. Vasc. 13 E. I. m. 2. Aug. 2.

ⁱ Rot. Vasc. 17 E. I. pt. 2. m. 5.

In the same year a house or place was granted to Arnald, Moneyer, Citizen of Bourdeaux, who had become an hostage for the delivery of the King of Jerusalem and Sicily into the power of the King of

this, no notice occurs of the Mint until the of Edward II., 1313, when the King granted de la Posterle the custody of his Dies and this City, and in every other place within hy of Aquitaine where his Money should be

The said office to be discharged, during, by himself or his substitute, for whom he was to be answerable.

The Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to deliver the same to him^l.

In the same year the King stated to the King of France that an order had been issued to prevent his coining Money in his Duchy of Aquitaine without the inspection of persons to be deputed by the King of France, and praying redress, the same being injurious to his interest^m.

It appears that this produced no effect; for, on the 2d of July 1314, another petition was presented, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the former representation, a prohibition had been issued to the Mint-master in this City, forbidding him to coin, and begging that the same might be revokedⁿ.

The answer to this does not appear; nor can I trace the business any further.

^k Rymer, II. 421.

^l Rot. Vasc. 7 E. II. m. 12. Oct. 11.

^m Rom. & Fr. 7 E. II. m. 14, Jan. 14.

ⁿ Rom. & Fr. 7 E. II. m. 14. July 2.

1315. Soon after this, the Moneyers of this Mint represented to the King that they had, from time immemorial, received, by divers Charters, &c. several privileges and immunities, in right of their office, within this City; and that, nevertheless, the Mayor, Jurors, and Commons had disturbed them in the enjoyment of those privileges, &c. by imposing upon them various Tallages, &c. to their great

In consequence of this representation commanded, by a Writ directed to the Sheriff of Gascony, that their liberties should be restored, and that whatever had been illegally done against them should be amended; and if the Mayor, &c. should neglect to obey the order for that purpose, the Seneschal should enforce it^o.

In the following year, 1316, this City was annexed to the Crown and Camera of England, never to be transferred into the possession of any other P.

In the first year of Edward III., 1327, John Bonguidy of Lucca had the custody of this Mint granted to him for five years; which Grant was, in 1331, renewed to him during his good behaviour^q.

From a subsequent Writ of the same year it appears that the King had granted the custody of his Dies and Mints here to Peter Escorce his yalet; and that afterwards, having forgotten that Grant, he had appointed the aforesaid John Bonguidey to the same office; therefore, in recompence to the said Peter, the King commanded the Seneschal of Gas-

^o Rot. Vasc. 8 E. II. m. 12.

^p Rot. Vasc. 9 E. II. m. 7. Rymer, Foedera, vol. III. p. 560.

^q Rot. Vasc. 5 E. III. m. 1. Dec. 23.

cony and the Constable of Bourdeaux to give him some Bailliwick in lieu of that office^r.

The King's memory seems to have been very treacherous in respect to transactions of this kind; for in the very next year, 1332, another Writ recited that his Majesty had, at the request of the King of Bohemia, the Earl of Hamon, and the Earl of Julers, granted to his valet, Arnald Delescapoinz, the office of Assay in this Mint for seven years, and that, not recollecting that Grant, he had afterwards given the said office to another person, under a certain form. But the King being willing that his former Grant to the said Arnald should remain in force, and also to extend further favour to him, did confirm to him the said office for the said term of seven years, and at their expiration for six years longer, notwithstanding the second Grant before-mentioned; and the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were accordingly commanded to admit him^s.

In the year 1333 the Archbishop of Bourdeaux and the Dean and Chapter of that Church claimed the third part of the Mint, which was, upon inquiry, allowed^t.

1335. It should seem, however, that some further claim was either made, or was intended to be made, by them; for, in two years after this, the King, in a Writ, directed to the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux, stated that his letters of Confirmation of a certain composition

^r Rot. Vasc. 6 E. III. m. 12. Jan. 26.

^s Rot. Vasc. 6 E. III. m. 8. April 8.

^t Rot. Vasc. 8 E. III. m. 10. Rymer, Foedera, vol. IV. p. 608.
See under the year 1186.

lately entered into by them the said Seneschal, &c. on the one part, and the Archbishop and Chapter of Bourdeaux on the other, respecting the third part of the King's Money coined, or to be coined, in this Mint, which they claimed as belonging to them, were then, as it was reported, in the custody of the said Seneschal, &c. Therefore the King commanded them to use their utmost endeavours to prevail upon the said Archbishop and Chapter to declare, by their Letters, that it was not their intention to claim or to have any more than the said third part of the profit of the Coinage; or that by their consent, or at least by their confession privately, a publick instrument should be made to that effect. If the Archbishop, &c. would not declare to that purpose by their letters, nor, at the least, recognize the same, then the Seneschal, &c. were to proceed according to instructions from the King's Council^u.

In the year 1340 Gerald de Podio, jun. had a Grant of the Coinage and Mint and Assay here, upon his petition, in satisfaction for his arrears of wages, and in recompence for his services. He was to execute the office, by himself or deputy, until the said arrears were satisfied^w.

In the same year Arnald and John, Moneyers in Gascony, had a Writ directed to them and others, on account of their good conduct during a rebellion^x.

The King granted, in the 17th year of his reign,

^u Rot. Vasc. 9 E. III. m. 6. June 10. See further the 82th of Edward III.

^w Rot. Vasc. 14 E. III. m. 4. Jan. 20. ^x Rymer, V. 192.

1342, the office of Master of the Mint here and at Aquen, in compliance with the request of Margaret Countess of Kent, to Hugh Martyn for five years, on condition that he should give sufficient security to the Constable of Bourdeaux, and should give to the King what was just, and to the Merchants and others who should bring Silver to the Mints what had been customary. It appears that Roscand Oliver had formerly held the office, but had forfeited it, and it was then in the King's hands.

On the further request of the said Countess, and of Richard Earl of Arundel, the King granted that the said Hugh should hold the office during pleasure, notwithstanding any appointment which might have been given by the King to the said Roscand, or to Peter Martel and Gerard Elias; and the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to give him possession of the said office.

And license was granted to him in the following year, 1343, to appoint a sufficient substitute (for whom he was to be answerable) as often as he should be prevented from performing his duty in the office by reason of his attendance on the said Earl and Countess. Both he and also his substitute were to give sufficient security to the Constable of Bourdeaux for due performance².

In the year 1354 a Petition was presented to the King in Parliament by the Dean and Chapter of Bourdeaux, stating, that one third part of the profit of the Monies coined in Aquitaine belonged to them

¹ Rot. Vasc. 17 E. III. m. 14. Jan. 26.

² Rot. Vasc. 17 E. III. m. 14. May 20.

by virtue of several Grants of former Kings of England; and begging that an equivalent might be granted to them in ecclesiastical benefices. The King therefore commanded that the value of the third part of the Coinage, as well in war as in peace, should be ascertained, and also the value of the equivalent by them asked, and that an account should be returned under the King's seal ^a.

Soon after this, William Borreu having, by Petition to the King and Council in Parliament, showed that he had been removed without cause, by John Charnels, late Constable of Bourdeaux, from the office of Contragardator^b and Comptroller of the Mints in Aquitaine, which he held by Patent, the King commanded the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux to inquire into the reason of his removal, and, if they found it to be without sufficient ground, to restore him^c.

In a Writ of this year, dated upon the 29th of July, it is stated that the King having learned that by old custom it appertained to him to appoint one Moneyer to strike Money in his Mints within the Duchy of Aquitaine^d, he therefore appointed Peter de la Crote to be his Moneyer, for life, in the said Duchy, with all privileges and liberties belonging to that office; and the Seneschal and Constable were commanded to administer the oath for the faithful performance of his duty^e.

^a Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 12. May 20.

^b I do not find this precise term in any of the Glossaries, but believe that it is equivalent to Custos, being formed from the French contregarder, to keep.

^c Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 12. June 10.

^d The chief Mint of the Duchy was in Bourdeaux.

^e Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 3. July 29.

About the same time the Moneyers of this Mint were restored to some of their privileges, of which they had been deprived by the Mayor and other Officers of the City^f.

On the 2d of April, in the year 1357, Edward Prince of Wales appointed by Charter (under the King's authority and his own) Peter Vernhes to be Warden of *the King's and his Mint of Gold*^g in this City, with the wages thereunto belonging; and commanded the King's Constable and his of Bourdeaux to give him possession of the same. This appointment was confirmed by the King in a Charter of *Inspeximus*, dated on the 22d of December in the same year^h.

Richard II., in the fifth year of his reign, 1382, granted to his well-beloved Clerk, Master Gerard de Meute, during pleasure, the custody of his Monies of Gold and Silver which should be coined in this Mint, by himself or sufficient deputy, for whom he should be answerable, at the usual wages and feesⁱ.

By a Writ, dated from Westminster on the 11th of May, in the year 1400, and directed to the Archbishop of this City, to Hugh le Despencer, Knight, Henry Bowet, Doctor of Laws, and John Trailly, Knight, Mayor of Bourdeaux, King Henry IV. gave them power, amongst other things, to strike Money in this Mint, to give it currency, and to punish offenders, as the case might require^j.

^f Rot. Vasc. 29 E. III. m. 13. Feb. 14.

^g Monete Regie & n're auri.

^h Rot. Vasc. 31 E. III. m. 8. Dec. 22.

ⁱ Rot. Vasc. 5 R. II. m. 10. March 24.

^j Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. VIII. p. 141.

In the next year, 1401, the offices of one of the King's Moneyers, and of Warden of the Mint, in this City, were granted to Stephen Spouret, with all fees and privileges as usual; he having previously given security, in the Court of Chancery, in penalty of five hundred marks, for due performance.^k

In 1414 a Writ was directed to the Locum Tenens and Seneschal of Aquitaine, the Constable and Corporation of Bourdeaux, and the Master of the Workers and Moneyers in that City, and elsewhere in the said Duchy, commanding them to give possession of the office of one of the King's Moneyers, in the said City and Duchy, to Everyn Daringnesse, Merchant of this City, which the King had granted to him, during pleasure, with all privileges, &c.^l

William Parages was appointed one of the King's Moneyers in the Castle of Umbrarie and City of Bourdeaux, with all privileges, &c. during pleasure, on the 7th of May 1423^m.

This Mint, it seems, could not be worked in the year 1432 on account of the war, which occasioned a difficulty in conveying Bullion to it. In consequence of which the inhabitants of Bayonne were permitted to coin, but were to account in the Exchequer in this Cityⁿ.

In the 11th year of the King, 1433, he gave authority to his Seneschal of Aquitaine and the Constable of Bourdeaux to coin in the Castle of Bourdeaux, in like manner as had been done in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V.^o

^k Rot. Vasc. 2 H. IV. m. 18. March 28.

^l Rot. Vasc. 2 H. V. m. 1. Feb. 1.

^m Rot. Vasc. 1 H. VI. m. 82.

ⁿ See Bayonne Mint. ^o Rymer, Fœdera, vol. X. p. 544.

On the 21st of March, in the year 1438, the King, in consideration and recompence of the services of John Mancamp, jun. of the Duchy of Aquitaine, appointed him one of his Workers of the Mints in his Dominion of France, and in the aforesaid Duchy, with all privileges, &c. ^p

In the following year, 1439, the King granted, upon petition, to John Amanyn, of Bourdeloys, on account of his services in war, the office of Master of the Assay in this Mint, which Stephen Soporet had held during his life. He was to perform the office, either by himself or deputy, during life, with the usual fees, &c. as the said Stephen held it; and the Earl of Huntingdon, the King's Locum Tenens in Aquitaine, was commanded to admit him to it ^q.

By a Charter of Inspeximus, dated on the first of June in the following year, 1440, the King confirmed Letters Patent, of the 11th of November, 1439, by which John Earl of Huntingdon, Locum Tenens in the Duchy of Aquitaine, &c. granted to Peter Makanam, Citizen of Bourdeaux, the office of one of the King's Moneyers in that City and the Duchy of Aquitaine during his life, with the usual liberties ^r.

Some time about November in the 25th or 26th year of the King, 1446 or 1447, Makinam died, and Baldwin Dodding was appointed in his room. This was upon the 8th of that month; on the 12th of which the Seneschal of Aquitaine and the Consta-

^p Rot. Vasc. 16 H. VI. m. 2.

^q Rot. Vasc. 17 H. VI. m. 8. March 2 and 18.

^r Rot. Vasc. 17 and 18 H. VI. m. 8. June 1.

ble of Bourdeaux were commanded to permit him to exercise the said office^s; from which circumstance it should seem, though I have met with no further evidence of it, that he had experienced some opposition from them.

“ In a Manuscript, wrote not long before the year 1600, intituled *LE BOURGEOISIE DE BOURDEAUX*, it is said that when Charles VII. conquered Aquitaine, and reduced Bourdeaux to his obedience, he changed the Arms of the City, which were three Leopards, Gold, one above the other, by effacing the two uppermost, and in their place substituted a Chief Azure semée Fleur de Lis, which they continue to bear to this day.

“ There is no question but at that time all arms, inscriptions, or memorials of the English were purposely defaced^t, and all the Coins that could be found called in and melted down; to which, no doubt, is owing the great scarcity of any pieces struck by our Kings of England in their Aquitaine Dominions.”

Mr. Lethieullier, during his stay in this City in the year 1749, made all possible enquiries after pieces of this kind, but was not able to procure one; nor indeed had the reverend Father Lambert (Guardian of the great Franciscan Convent there, who, with four others, was engaged in compiling a General History of Aquitaine), nor any one else, ever heard there was any such thing existing^u. [This

^s Rot. Vasc. 25 and 26 H. VI. m. 2.

^t These are the words of Mr. Lethieullier, who has, in this place, spoken in terms somewhat too general, for he himself saw upon a stone the Arms of Edward III. undefaced.

^u Soon after this, however, Father Lambert sent to Mr. Le-

ignorance proves the reverend Father and his coadjutors to have been but ill qualified for what they had undertaken ; for, 130 years before that time, Haultin had published Engravings of several of them ; as had also Le Blanc, whose labours appear to have been either overlooked or totally forgotten in the short space of 57 years.]

The following Memorandum, respecting the Coins of Bourdeaux, is given by Mr. Lethieullier from the Manuscript already quoted ; he has, however, unfortunately, omitted the date :

“ Defuncta Domina de Blancha de Fuxo quondam Capitalissa de Bogio, presta a pierre de Sant Bourgois e Monneyeur de Bourdeaux cinquante Derniere ou Piesses d’or nommê Leopards ; quinquaginta Denariorum aureorum vocatos Leopardos de auro Burdegalensi.” ^w

BOURDEAUX EXCHANGE.

In the year 1383 John de la Vale of Aquitaine was appointed to the office of Campsor or Cambiator of the Money throughout that Duchy, for fifteen years from the date of the Writ. To execute the office by himself, or by sufficient deputies, for whom he was to be answerable. All Billion, of Gold or Silver, bought by him, was to be coined in the place where he resided. The Constable of Bourdeaux was commanded to administer the oath before his admission.

Similar Letters Patent were granted to John thieullier, at Paris, a Two Pence of Richard II. Duke of Aquitaine ; which Coin became the foundation of Sir Charles Frederick’s valuable Anglo-Gallic Collection.

^w Archæologia, vol. I. p. 78.

Rogey, of Aquitaine, Arnald Lary, and Arnald de Vyes ^x.

As the Mint in this City was the chief of the Duchy of Aquitaine, I presume the Exchange was so likewise, and have therefore inserted the above appointment in this place.

Stephen Spouret was made Keeper of this Exchange on the 28th of March in the second year of Henry IV., 1401 ^y.

CAEN EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY; SEE ROUEN.

CALAIS MINT, IN PICARDY.

Immediately after the conquest of this place by Edward III., on the 3d of August in the year 1347, he caused it to be proclaimed, that all English Merchants, or other persons, who would settle here, before the first day of the following September, should have houses assigned to them at reasonable rents, and that such liberties, &c. should be granted to them as should insure security, &c. to their families and goods ^z. Holinshed says, he appointed to send over thither, amongst other Englishmen, there to inhabit, thirty Burgesses of London, and those of the wealthiest sort, for he meant to people the town with Englishmen only, for the better and more sure defence thereof ^a.

Indeed all his provisions for the welfare of this place were carried into execution with an admirable

^x Rot. Vasc. 6 R. II. m. 17. June 16.

^y Rot. Vasc. 2 H. IV. m. 18. n. 15.

^z Franc. 21 E. III. m. 17. dors. Aug. 12. Rymer, Foedera, vol. V. p. 575. His conduct in this respect was adopted by the French when they retook Calais in 1558. [Robertson's History of Charles V. vol. III. p. 401.]

^a Chronicle, vol. II. p. 378.

promptness. In less than three months from the day on which he took possession of it a Mint was established, and the proper Officers appointed: the date of the Patent to William de Salop of the offices of Keepers of the Dies for the Money to be coined here, and of Assayer of the same as often as it should be necessary, being as early as the 20th of October in this year ^b. And, on the 6th of February following, Notice was given, that the King having appointed the said William for the better making of white Money, such as was made in England, by the Moneyers in this Mint, all his Subjects were commanded to assist the said William and the Moneyers ^c.

1349. In about two years after this, the Captain of the Town, and others of the King's Council there, were commanded to make such new Money, in this Mint, as should be for the advantage of the King and his People, and to cause it to be current. This to be proclaimed as might be expedient ^d.

On the 20th of February, 1362, Thomas de Brantingham, Treasurer of Calais, was appointed Receiver of all the Profits arising from the King's Mints established here. The account of these Profits he was to return into the Exchequer, and to be answerable to the King for the same ^e.

About the same time the Officers of this Mint had a Grant of the same privileges and immunities as

^b Rot. Franc. 21 E. III. pt. 2. n. 4. Oct. 20. In the next year [1348] he placed here the Staple of Tin, Lead, and Wool. [Franc. 22 E. III. m. 16. April 5. Rymer, Foedera, vol. V. p. 618.]

^c Rot. Franc. 22 E. III. m. 19. Feb. 6.

^d Rot. Franc. 23 E. III. m. 8. May 28.

^e Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 21. Feb. 20.

** pro maiori commode nostro et utilitate ac quiete populi nostri ejusdem Villa et partium vicinarum de nostris obedientia et amicitia existendum.*

were enjoyed by those in the Mints of London and Canterbury; and were to retain them so long as they continued in their offices, not only in this place but in England also^f.

At some time previous to the 10th of May, 1363, an Ordinance had been published to forbid the currency of any Money in this Town except such as should be coined in the Mint here. It seems, however, that the Ordinance was not observed, for, by a Writ of that day, the Mayor and Aldermen were commanded to enforce it^g.

Their authority not proving to be sufficient for the purpose, Thomas de Brantyngham, Treasurer of Calais, and Henry de Brisele, Master of the Mints there, were appointed to make search, as well in the Town as in the Port, and to cut all Money, except of the said Mint, whether of England or of other parts, as they should find within eight days after Proclamation had been made^h.

On the first of March, in the same year, it was ordained, that all persons who should import goods into the Port of Calais should, for every sack of wool, and so in proportion for other goods, bring five Shillings in weight of fine Gold, or other Bullion of Gold or Silver, to the Mint. This Ordinance seems to have been misunderstood; for, on the 16th of the same month, an Explanation of it was published by Proclamation; from which it appears not to have been the King's intention to subject the merchandize of Foreigners to this restric-

^f Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 21. March 3.

^g Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 10. May 10.

^h Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 11. June 10.

tipn, but only such wool, &c. as should be brought in from England, or any other part of his dominionsⁱ.

1364. Guater de Barde, Master of the Mint in the Tower of London, having undertaken to coin the King's Money of Gold and Silver, here, of the same weight and allay as the Money of the said Tower, according to the terms of his Indenture, therefore the King appointed him to be Master of this Mint^k.

1365. It seems probable that De Barde never entered upon the office, notwithstanding this appointment; for, in the next year, Thomas Kyng having undertaken to coin Money here of the same standard as that just mentioned, according to an Indenture between the King and Henry Brysele, the King committed to him the office of Master of the Mints in this place, on the 1st of July, to exercise it according to the form of the aforesaid Indenture^l.

On the 26th of the same month Proclamation was made to forbid the Exchange of Money here, either openly or secretly, with any but known Merchants^m.

At the latter end of the year an Assay was ordered to be made of the Money which Kyng had coined in this Mintⁿ.

1366. The appointment of Gauter de Barde to the office of Master of these Mints was repeated in nearly the same terms as that of 1363.^o It is to be presumed that Kyng was then removed from the office.

On the 20th of March, in the year 1368, William

ⁱ Rot. Franc. 38 E. III. m. 13. March 1 and 16.

^k Rot. Franc. 38 E. III. m. 17. April 1.

^l Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 9. July 1.

^m Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 7. July 26.

ⁿ Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 2. Jan. 20.

^o Rot. Franc. 40 E. III. m. 4.

de Gunthorp, Clerk, Treasurer of Calais, was appointed Receiver of all Profits which should arise from the Mints in this place, under the supervision and controul of the Mayor; but to account to the King for the same ^p.

Bardettus de Malepilys, of Florence, was appointed Master of these Mints in the year 1371, for the same reason, and nearly in the same terms, as Barde's appointment in 1366^q.

In four days after the date of his appointment an Indenture was made between the King and him, for Monies to be coined here, according to the Indenture of the King's 25th year, 1372^r. This Indenture was repeated in the following year^s.

On the 14th of July, 1375, John de Maunsfeld was made Exchanger and Assayer of the Mint here, with all things belonging to the said office, as others had held it, at the usual wages, &c. ^t

William Byremyn, Clerk, Treasurer of Calais, was appointed Receiver of the Profits of the Mints, in the same manner as William de Gunthorp in 1368^u.

In the next year, 1376, William Byremyn, Warden of this Mint, was ordered to take in future no more than three Shillings of Sterlings, for the King's Seignorage, from every Pound of pure Gold worked here, notwithstanding that four Shillings used to be taken, in conformity with a former Ordinance; and the Warden was to be exonerated in his accounts

^p Rot. Franc. 42 E. III. m. 5.

^q Rot. Franc. 45 E. III. m. 14.

^r Claus. 45 E. III. m. 27. dors.

^s Claus. 46 E. III. m. 18 dors.

^t Rot. Franc. 49 E. III. m. 13. July 14.

^u Id. Sept. 6.

for the loss of twelve Pence in the Pound of pure Gold ^w.

At this time Richard Lyons, Merchant of London, was convicted of offences against the Moneyage of this place, and lost his franchise of the City of London, his office of Privy Counsellor, his lands, &c.; and was sentenced to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure ^x.

In 1378 Gautro Barde, as Master of this Mint, charged himself with having received divers articles belonging to the Mint, in exoneration of Henry de Bruseleye, then Custos Cunagii ^y.

On the 20th of July, 1393, Richard Clytherowe was appointed Exchanger and Assayer of this Mint during pleasure, with the usual wages ^z; and in the next year, 1394, the Treasurer was directed to pay the wages, as they should become due ^a.

Two years after this, 1396, John Feld had a Grant of the same offices during his good behaviour; and the Treasurer of Calais was commanded to pay him the usual wages every year, taking his acquittance for the same ^b.

In the 10th year of Henry V., 1422, May 3, Jacob Shaft was appointed to the same offices during pleasure ^c.

On the following day Richard Bokeland, Treasurer of Calais, had a Grant of the office of Receiver of the Profits of these Mints, in the same manner as Gunthorp had it in 1368; and he was

^w Rot. Franc. 50 E. III. m. 7. Nov. 6.

^x Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 323.

^y See Appendix.

^z Claus. 18 R. II. m. 13, where the appointment is recited.

^a Id. Nov. 8.

^b Rot. Franc. 20 R. II. m. 6. Feb. 23.

^c Rot. Franc. 10 H. V. m. 3. May 3.

also appointed Keeper of the King's Dies for his Mints here during pleasure. He was to give a faithful account, and to answer to the King, under the inspection and controul of the Exchanger and Assayer^d.

In the first year of Henry VI., 1422, the Keeper of the Dies in the Tower of London [Henry Somer] was commanded by Writ to deliver to the said Richard Bokeland, as Warden and Receiver, Cunagia^e for the Mints in this Town^f.

On the 1st of October in the same year, but without any intimation of the previous removal of Bokeland from his offices, John Kempley was appointed Receiver and Keeper of the Dies^g; and at the same time Jacob Shaft was re-appointed to the offices of Exchanger and Assayer, as in the year 1409^h.

By Letters Patent, bearing date July 25 in the 3d year of Henry VI., 1425, the profits arising from this Mint were, together with other duties, granted to the Treasurer and Victualler of Calais, to be by them applied to the discharge of the expenses of providing victuals and other things belonging to their offices, and to the payment of the soldiers there. This Grant was to continue in force for five years from the 11th of November following.

^d Rot. Franc. 10 H. V. m. 3. May 4.

^e According to Du Cange, Cunagium means "tributum pro impressione typi exsolvendum." This, I presume, had been paid to the Warden of the Mint in the Tower, and was therefore to be returned by him to the Treasurer of the Mint, to which it properly belonged.

^f Cl. 1 H. VI. m. 16.

^g Rot. Franc. 1 H. VI. m. 20. Oct. 1. The appointment is said to be the same as Bokeland's in 1409.

^h Id.

This Patent does not appear upon the printed Rolls of this year, but is recited in the eighth of the same King, when the time, which was then expired, was extended until a certain sum should be received, on account of the duty on Wool, one of the things granted, having proved deficient from a murrain ⁱ.

On the 30th of May, 1437, the King appointed, by Letters Patent, Giles Seyntlowe, Arm^r. Comptroller of his Town of Calais, and of the Mint there, and the Marches thereof, in person only, during pleasure, with wages, &c. as of old time. These Letters being found not valid, because the quantity of the wages, and the hands from which they were to be received, were not expressed, therefore the said Giles surrendered them into Chancery, and the King granted to him the said office again, on the 19th of November, from the aforesaid 20th of May; to be held, by himself or deputy, during good behaviour, at forty Pounds *per annum*, which he was to receive from the King's Custom of eight Pence for every Sack of Wool, &c. carried out of the town.

At the same time the office of Assayer of this Mint was granted to him, upon the same terms, with the usual fees. The Collectors of the Customs were commanded to pay the wages of the former office ^k.

In the year 1442 John Langton was appointed Receiver and Keeper in the same manner as Bokeland had been in 1409; and with such wages as Robert Whitingham, who lately held those offices, had received ^l.

ⁱ Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 340.

^k Rot. Franc. 16 H. VI. m. 7. Nov. 19.

^l Rot. Franc. 20 H. VI. m. 21. Jan. 19.

Giles Seintlowe again resigned his Patent into Chancery in the year 1444, and the King granted to him a new one, by which he and William Wever were appointed to the offices of Comptroller and Assayer of this Mint^m.

On the 16th of May in the following year, 1445, Letters Patent were granted to John Langton, Clerk, and Walter Aumener, appointing them Wardens and Receivers of this Mint, and of all the King's Profits belonging or appertaining to all the Money coined therein, and also Keepers of the Dies. By themselves or deputies for life, and to the longer liver, with all houses and buildings belonging to the said offices. The wages to be the same as Robert Whittingham had received, *i. e.* twenty Pounds *per annum* for himself, and twelve Pence a day for his Clerk, out of the first Money that should arise from this Mintⁿ.

Upon the surrender of these Letters Patent into Chancery, in the next year, 1446, the King appointed Richard Vernon and the aforesaid Walter Aumener to the said offices, for their joint and separate lives, on the terms above recited^o.

Giles Seynclowe was again appointed Exchanger and Assayer of this Mint on the 21st of March 1452, by a Writ directed to the Treasurer. He was to receive the usual wages from the 6th of November, 1449^p. This fresh Grant was probably occasioned by the death or resignation of Wever.

^m Rot. Franc. 23 H. VI. m. 12. Sept. 20. The Close Roll calls the latter of these persons Ralph Wevir, and says that the appointment was for life. [Cl. 23 H. VI. m. 17. Sept. 20.]

ⁿ I have not found this entry, but it is recited in the Roll next following. ^o Rot. Franc. 25 H. VI. m. 20. Sept. 1.

^p Cl. 36 H. VI. m. 39. Nov. 24.

In 1453 the reversion of the offices of Comptroller of Calais and of the Mint was granted to John Hewet, to be performed by himself or his deputies. He was to have, hold, and occupy the same as soon as either of the said offices should become vacant by death, or should otherwise come into the King's hands. They were to be held by him for life, at the usual wages, &c.; all Gifts, Grants, &c. from the King to the said John, and all Statutes, &c. notwithstanding ^q.

He does not, however, appear to have profited by this reversionary Grant; for, in the 39th year of Henry VI., 1461, Richard Whetehill was appointed to both those offices ^r. It is not specified in the Record by whose death or resignation the offices were then vacant, so that it cannot be discovered whether Hewet ever enjoyed them.

In 1460 Robert Bishop of Ross was Master of this Mint, as well as of that in London ^s.

Soon after the accession of Edward IV. the appointment of Whetehill was renewed ^t.

No Coins of that Monarch, struck in this Mint, are known to exist; so that it is probable it was not worked after the reign of Henry VI.

The Town was retaken from the English, by the French, in the year 1558.

CALAIS EXCHANGE.

The earliest notice of this Exchange occurs in 1370, more than twenty years after the establish-

^q Rot. Franc. 31 H. VI. m. 2. July 12, where the appointment is recited.

^r Cl. 39 H. VI. m. 3. Jan. 18.

^s See London Mint.

^t Cl. 1 E. IV. m. 21. July 26.

ment of the Mint by Edward III., immediately after his conquest of the Town. In that year, which was his 44th, he committed the office of Exchanger here to John de Leycester of London, during pleasure, in the same manner as others had held the said office afore-time, with the accustomed wages and fees^u.

The appointments of various other persons to this office may be seen in the account of the Mint here, under the years 1375; 1376, 1393, 1396, and 1409.

From the Act of Resumption in the fourth year of Edward IV., 1463, it appears that William Hattecluf, the King's Physician, and Moreys Burghill, Esq. had the office of the Change here, and also of that within the realm of England, "toward stranger parties; yielding thereof to the King yearly xxli., as it was laten to ferme befor, and xli. over of encrease by yere;" to which they were appointed by Letters Patent, dated on the 22d of March^v.

CONSTANTYN EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY;

see ROUEN.

DIEPPE MINT.

This place, and the Town of Lillebone, both in Normandy, dispute the claim to a Mint which appears upon a Coin of William I. It reads upon the Reverse IVLIOBINA, which, according to Cluverius^x, is Dieppe, but according to L'Abbé^y, Lislebon. The latter place has the preference in Dr. Ducarel's con-

One of them is engraved among Snelling's Silver Coins of Eng:

^u Rot. Franc. 44 E. III. m. 9. Sept. 6. *land. They are struck upon*

^w Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 529. *older coins, and are now*

^x Introductio in universam Geographiam, p. 70.

^y L'Abbei Concilia, tom. X. p. 395.

acknowledged even by the French coin-dealers to be false. (1840.) H.E.

Duby has engraved one of these Coins of the Conqueror from a specimen in the Cabinet of Mr. John White.

jecture ; but for that preference he has not assigned any reason^z.

EAUSSE OR EUSE MINT, IN GASCONY.

On a Coin of King Edward III. is found the letter E, which is supposed, by Dr. Ducarel, to mean this Town, situated in the Province of Gascony^a.

I know not whether it possessed the privilege of coining at so early a period ; but, in the eighth year of Henry V., 1420, John Basin, Burgess of Candebec, was appointed Warden of the Mint in this place^b, without any intimation that it was then newly established.

EVREUX EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY ;
see ROUEN.

MINT IN GUISSSEN CASTLE.

King Edward III., in the year 1377, granted to his son John King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, the privilege of coining in this Castle, or in the City of Bayonne^c.

Guissen, whose modern name I am unable to trace, was situated about two leagues and an half East from Bayonne, on the North-east bank of the Bidouze, in Bearn^d.

LAGUN MINT.

King Henry III., in the 12th year of his reign, 1228, ordered Henry de Trubevill, Seneschal of

^z Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 2.

^a Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 93.

^b Rot. Norm. 8 H. V. pt. 3. m. 9. dors. March 8.

^c See Bayonne Mint.

^d Janson's Map of Le Pais de Bearn. Novus Atlas Amstelodami, folio, 1658.

Gascony, to coin his Money of Bourdeaux, according to the standard and weight of Tours, at his Town of Lagun, or his Town de Regula, as he might think most expedient^e.

Lagun is, perhaps, what is now called Langon, a small Town upon the Garonne, in Guienne^f.

Regula, now La Reole, is also situated upon the Garonne^g.

LILLEBONE MINT; see DIEPPE MINT.

LIMOGES MINT, IN GUIENNE.

I have not been able to discover, by positive evidence, that this Town ever possessed a *Royal Mint*, although the Earls of Brittany coined here at the beginning of the 14th century^h.

There, however, exists a Writ of the year 1362, directed to the Seneschal and Judges of this place; in which it is stated that some of the King's Workmen and Moneyers had, at times, refused to work in his Mints, and had worked in those which were prohibited. It was therefore commanded that all the Workmen and Moneyers should be held to work in the King's Mint whenever it should be necessary, and should be compelled thereto, by seizing their bodies and goods, or by any other way or manner more expedient; and that they should be enjoined to abstain from such refusal in future, and never to serve in the prohibited Mints. If they disobeyed this, they were to be punished so severely that others might be deterredⁱ.

^e Pat. 12 H. III. m. 2. August 2.

^f Ducarel's Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 10, note r. ^g Id. note q.

^h Ducarel's Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 61.

ⁱ Rot. Vasc. 36 E. III. m. 23. June 20.

From this Writ I should presume that Edward III. had a Mint here; otherwise it would not have been specially directed to the Magistrates of this City alone.

MINT IN VILLA DE MEDICINO.

In the year 1340 Edward III. (finding it to be expedient and necessary, for the advantage of himself and his Subjects in part of his Duchy of Aquitaine, that Money should be coined in this Town ^k) commanded the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux to appoint Moneyers and other Artificers and Ministers sufficient and fit for making such Money ^l.

PARIS MINT.

As Henry VI. kept possession of this City during the first thirteen or fourteen years of his reign, it is probable that a great deal of Money, of Gold, Silver, and of mixed Metal, was coined here; but it is remarkable that only two pieces, and they Billon, or base Coins, have hitherto been discovered with the name of this City as the place of Mintage. They are called by Le Blanc a Double Parisis and a Denier Parisis ^m.

POICTIERS MINT.

In this City, which is the Capital of Poitou, it is to be presumed those Coins of Richard I. were struck which bear upon the Reverse PICTAVIENSIS, to designate them as the Money of that Earldom; for it

^k Villa de Medicino. The situation of this place has hitherto eluded all research. Dr. Ducarel fixes it at Mezin. But query?

^l Rot. Vasc. 14 E. III. m. 4.

^m See his Plate, p. 244. According to Haultin (as quoted by Dr. Ducarel) the former of these was struck in 1424, and the latter in 1426. [Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 41.]

is probable that he himself exercised here that privilege which his nephew Otho doubtless derived from him, when he received a Grant of the Earldom of Poitou. That Earl, being in his Castle of Monstereulbouin, in the year 1199, the last year of Richard I., or the first of John, granted to a certain person the office of cutting the Money in the Mint of this Townⁿ.

Coins of Edward the Black Prince have the letter P upon them, which Dr. Ducarel, with reason, supposes to be intended for this place, the Earldom of Poitou having been granted to him by his father, amongst other lands, &c.^o

LA REOLE MINT; see LAGUN.

ROCHELLE MINT. ^{see H. A.}

In the year 1360 Peter Bataille, Master-general of the King's Monies of Gold, Silver, and Billon, in this Town, which is the Capital of Aunis, was ordained to oversee and direct the said Monies, and to change the Standard and Coins, for the King's advantage, as often as it should seem expedient to the King's Council established here. He was to hold this office during pleasure, with the usual wages.^l

At the same time Colin Galliard was appointed to the office of Weigher of the King's Monies here, of every kind, during pleasure, with the accustomed emoluments^p.

At the latter end of this reign the Rochellers put themselves under the obedience of the King of France, on condition that ———— and “that the

ⁿ Holinshed, vol. II. p. 150.

^o Ducarel, p. 23, referring to Rymer, tom. VI. p. 385.

^p Rot. Cales. 34 E. III. pt. 1, m. 6. Oct. 29 and 30.

Town should be allowed a Mint, with liberty to coin Florins, and black and white Money, with the same alloy and form as those of Paris." ^q

ROUEN MINT, IN NORMANDY.

Monsieur de Boze has ascribed two Coins of this Mint to William I. of England ^r; and Dr. Ducarel has placed them at the head of his Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins ^s. But there is no evidence to prove that they were coined after he ascended the Throne of England; or, to speak more strictly, the evidence proves the direct contrary, as the Coins have not on them the title of King. They cannot, therefore, be admitted into the Series of Anglo-Gallick Money.

Stow, under the year 1419, says, King Henry V., the rather to relieve this oppressed City (which had suffered so much during his besieging it), ordained the same to be the chief Chamber of all Normandy; and ordained his Exchequer, his Treasury, and his Coinage to be kept in the same ^t.

From a Regulation of the Coins, dated on the 12th of January in this year, it appears that Money was at that time struck here, and that John Boindon and Robert Deboymaire were Wardens of this Mint ^u.

There was another Regulation of the Coins of this Mint on the first day of February ^w.

On the 30th of March, John Courel, son of Laurens Courel, late Assayer of this Mint, was appointed

^q Froissart's Chronicle, Johnes's edition, vol. II. p. 125.

^r Plate XXVI.

^s P. 1, and Plate I. Nos 1 and 2; and has also given another, Plate VIII. No 99.

^t Annals, London, 1592, as quoted in Dr. Ducarel's "Tour through Normandy," p. 10.

^u Rymer, Fœdera, vol. IX. p. 847.

^w Id. p. 860.

to that office during pleasure, with the usual fees, privileges, &c.^x

In the next year, 1420, Godin Dureaume, Changeur and Merchant of this Town, was ordered to coin certain Monies here with the new title of *HÆRES FRANCIE* ^y.

If the Author of a curious MS. which is preserved in the Cotton Library be correct, then Henry VI. also coined here. But it does not appear on what grounds he determines the Coin, of which he has given a drawing, to have issued from this Mint ^z.

EXCHANGE AT ROUEN.

In the year 1420, Peter Edomart, Burgess of Caen, was appointed to hold the office of Exchange in Rouen, Caen, and Constantyn (now Coutance); and the Treasurer of Normandy was to agree with him how much he was to pay to the King for the said office.^a

In 1421 Roger Mustel had the same appointment for Rouen, Caen, and Evreux ^b; as had also John le Gris in the following year, 1422 ^c.

SAINT SEVER MINT.

It appears, from the Rolls of Parliament, that at some period, probably not very long before 1347 or 1348, James de James had been appointed to the offices of Warden and Assayer of the Mint of St.

^x Rot. Norm. 7 H. V. pt. 1. m. 81. dors. March 30.

^y Rymer, Foedera, vol. IX. p. 920, June 16.

^z Ducarel, p. 43, note g. The MS. is classed under Tiberius D. 11.

^a Rot. Norm. 8 H. V. pt. 3. m. 9. dors. March 6.

^b Rot. Norm. 9 H. V. m. 32. dors. June 8.

^c Rot. Norm. 10 H. V. m. 14. dors. August 28.

Sever in Gascony ; that he was then dead ; and that his brother, William de James, petitioned that the said offices might be granted to him for his life. It does not appear whether his petition were granted or not ^d.

SAINT LO MINT, IN NORMANDY.

In the year 1419 Greffinet Chemin was appointed Moneyer in this Mint ^e.

The Regulations for the Money of Normandy, which were made in the following year, were directed to the Wardens of the Mint in this place, on the 18th of April, and on the 16th of June ^f.

In the same year this Mint was committed to John Marceur, to make Money therein, according to the above-mentioned Regulations ; and the office of Moneyer was given to John le Chou and others ; Perrin Pelagin was appointed Assayer, and Colin Barva Warden ^g.

1421. In the year following, authority was given to the Treasurer of Normandy to put the new Money, made here, as often as it should be coined, into bags or chests, and to take the same to the Castle of Cadomum, there to be kept safe ; and the Officers of the Mint were commanded to be obedient in that respect ^h.

TOURS MINT.

A Petit Denier Tournois of Henry V. or VI. has on the Reverse TVRONVS CIVIS, to shew that it was

^d Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 209.

^e Rot. Norm. 7 H. V. pt. 2. m. 40. dors. January 20.

^f Rymer, Foedera, vol. IX. pp. 888 and 920.

^g Rot. Norm. 8 H. V. pt. 1. m. 10. dors.

^h Rot. Norm. 9 H. V. m. 32. dors.

struck in this City, which is the Capital of Touraine, in the Province of Orleannois¹.

FLANDERS.

ANTWERP.

Edward III. coined Money here about 1337, when he resided at the Castle of Louvain, in quality of Vicar General and Lieutenant to the Emperor^k.

BRUGES, GHENT, AND LBRE.

In the year 1346 Edward III. appointed persons to coin Nobles, with their Half and Quarter, in these Towns^l; but I know not whether the Mints were ever set to work.

TOURNAY MINT.

Three Groats are known, which were struck here by Henry VIII. after his conquest of the place, in the year 1513^m.

GERMANY.

The Mints at Brunswick and Hanover come within the scope of this work from the Accession of George I. to the Throne of Englandⁿ.

¹ Ducarel's Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 35.

^k See the Annals.

^l Pat. 20 E. III. pt. 1. m. 19. See the Annals under this year.

^m See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Nos 13, 14, and Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. No 9.

ⁿ Specimens of the Coins are given in the Supplement, Part II.

OF PRIVY, OR MINT, MARKS.

“IT hath been usual from old time to oblige the **Masters and Workers** of the Mint, in the Indentures made with them, ‘to make a Privy Mark in all the **Money** that they made, as well of Gold as of Silver, so that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which **Moneys** of Gold and Silver, among other of the same **Moneys**, were of their own making and which not.’^a

“And whereas, after every Trial of the Pix at Westminster, the **Masters and Workers** of the Mint, having there proved their **Moneys** to be lawful and good, were immediately intituled to receive their quietus under the Great Seal, and to be discharged from all sute or actions concerning these **Moneys**, it was then usual for the said **Masters and Workers** to change the Privy Mark before used for another, that so the **Moneys** from which they were not discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their quietus. Which new Mark they then continued to stamp upon all their **Moneys**, until another Trial of the Pix gave them also their quietus concerning these.”

As the Pix was sometimes tried not more than once in several years, it happened that, among the pieces which are dated as well as marked, three or

^a See Indenture with Lord Hastings, Master and Worker to King Edward IV. *Archæologia*, vol. XV. p. 164.

more different dates are sometimes found upon pieces impressed with the same Mark, and again that different Marks are found upon pieces bearing the same date^b.

These Marks are placed at the beginning of the legend, and not unfrequently on both sides of the Coin, where the piety of our Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman Monarchs usually fixed the sacred sign of the Cross. In some instances these Crosses are accompanied by Points, or Pellets; but whether for any particular purpose cannot now be ascertained.

For a long time the Annulet, which is so frequently to be found within the inner circle of the Reverse of Edward the Confessor's Pennies struck at York, was thought to be intended for a Mark peculiar to that Mint; but the discovery of other Coins so impressed, in the Leicester and Lincoln Mints, proves that supposition to be without foundation, and gives cause for suspicion that the other Marks, which sometimes occur, in the same situation, on the Coins of other Monarchs, may likewise have no determinate meaning.

The earliest instance where the Cross, in the legendary circle, has been superseded by any other Mark, occurs in the 32d year of Henry III. when its place was supplied by a Star, either alone or placed over a Crescent.

These Marks, however, cannot, I presume, be considered as Mint Marks, because they are found upon the Coinage of a great variety of places, dispersed over almost the whole of this Island; and

^b Folkes's Table of English Coins, p. 58, note *.

they do not even designate the whole of those peculiar Coins with the long Cross, upon some of which only they are found.

The Ecclesiastical Coins, which were struck at Durham in the reign of Edward I. afford the earliest specimens that I have been able to discover of these distinctive marks; which appear also upon Coins of the same Mint in the following reigns.

The Money of Edward III. gives the first instance of a Mint-mark upon the Regal Coins.

In the reign of Henry VI. the Marks began to be varied, and their number increased very rapidly in that of Edward IV. A great variety of them continued to be used so late as to the end of the reign of Charles I. and they were not entirely disused in the time of his son and successor.

Mr. Folkes ascribes the discontinuance of them to the introduction of the mill and screw, by which the Coins were made "with far greater regularity and exactness than before, in consequence of which these Marks have either been totally laid aside, or such only have been used, as are of a more secret nature, and known only to the officers and engravers engaged in the Coinage: and indeed the constant practice that has ever since prevailed of dating all the several pieces, has rendered all such Marks of less consequence than before." ^c

The last Trial of the Pix which noticed the Privy Marks, was held upon the 9th of July, in the year 1663^d.

^c Folkes's Table of Silver Coins, p. 60, note.

^d Pollett's MS.

PRIVY, OR MINT, MARKS^e.

Letters of Reference to authorities for some of the Mint Marks.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Plates to the Annals.
 B. Mr. Bartlet's Plate as a second part of the Supplement to the Plates in the Antiquaries Edition of Folkes's Tables.
 D. Ducarel's Anglo-Gallic Coins.
 F. Folkes's Plates.</p> | <p>FR. Sir C. Frederick's Plates of Anglo-Gallic Coins.
 L. Leake.
 P. Lord Pembroke's Plates.
 S. Snelling.
 SI. Simon's Plates.
 T. Tyssen's Sale Catalogue.
 W. Wise's Bodleian Coins.</p> |
|--|---|

EDWARD I.

Cross Moline.

EDWARD II.

Cross Moline. B.

Lion rampant. B.

Lion rampant between two
Fleurs de Lis. B.

EDWARD III.

Crown or Coronet.

Star.

Cross Crosslet. L.

Rose. L.

Mullet of six points. L.

Cross, each bar of which is terminated by a Pellet. W.

*Anglo-Gallic.**Silver.*Four Pellets placed crosswise.
S.

Quaterfoil. S.

EDWARD THE BLACK
PRINCE.*Anglo-Gallic.*
*Silver.*Fleur de Lis and Mullet.
Rose. A.

RICHARD II.

Gold.

Rose. P.

Coronet or Crown. F.

Anglo-Gallic.
Gold.

Rose.

HENRY IV.

Cross crosslet. L.

Cross pierced. L.

Fleur de Lis. L.

Mullet, &c. L.^f*Anglo-Gallic.**Silver.*

Rose. A.

^e This Collection of Mint-marks is taken chiefly from a MS. obligingly communicated by Dr. Combe. The additional Marks have a letter of reference to the authors from whose works they are copied.

^f Mr. Leake gives no authority for these, and therefore it is at least doubtful whether they be rightly appropriated.

HENRY V.*Gold.*

Fleur de Lis. F.

Irish.

Single Pellet. SI.

*Anglo-Gallic.**Silver.*

Crown. P.

Lion passant guardant. A.

Cross. Moline pierced. D.

Gold.

Lion passant guardant. D.

Fleur de Lis.

HENRY VI.*First Coinage.*

Cross Crosslet. Rev. Cross Patee.

Cross Patee Fitchée.

Martlet.

Last Coinage.

Fleur de Lis.

Rose.

Gold.

Fleur de Lis. F.

Fleur de Lis between three Trefoils. D.

Rose. F.

Three Quaterfoils. F.

Quaterfoil. Rev. Fleur de Lis. F.

Cross Patee. L.

Irish.

Fleur de Lis. SI.

Star or Mullet. SI.

Figure of 8. SI.

*Anglo-Gallic.**Silver.*

Fleur de Lis. S.

Lion passant guardant. A.

Quaterfoil. A.

Crescent. A.

A. A. }
Crown. D. } g.*Gold.*

Lion passant guardant. S.

Crown. A.

EDWARD IV.*First Coinage.*

Cross Crosslet.

Rose.

Cinquefoil.

Second Coinage.

Crown or Coronet.

Crown. Rev. Star.

Star. Rev. Crown.

Rose.

Star.

Cross patee fitchée. Rev. Star.

Cross with a Pellet in each quarter. Rev. Plain Cross.

Cinquefoil. Rev. Plain Cross.

Cinquefoil.

Annulet.

Annulet inclosing a Pellet.

Annulet surmounted by a Cross.

Y.

Y. Rev. Rose.

Fleur de Lis.

Plain Cross. Rev. Star.

Sun.

Sun. Rev. Annulet.

Gold.

Crown or Coronet. S.

Rose. S.

Sun. F.

Sword.

Circle or Annulet. } T.

Irish.

Sun. SI.

Cinquefoil. SI.

Rose. SI.

Crown or Coronet. SI.

Sun. Rev. Rose. SI.

Crown. Rev. Rose and Crown.

SI.

Trefoil. SI.

Star. SI.

Cross. SI.

Mullet. SI.

G. SI.

L. SI.

V. SI.

§ The letter A. and Crown M. M. for the Silver Coinage are omitted in the published copies.

RICHARD III.

Boar's Head.
 Boar's Head. Rev. Rose.
 Rose.
 Fleur de Lis.

Gold.

Boar's Head. F.
 Rose. F.

Irish.

Small Cross. SI.

HENRY VII.

*First Coinage. Crown with
 single Arch.*

Greyhound's Head.
 Cross Crosslet.

Crown with double Arch.

Greyhound's Head.
 Cinquefoil.
 Cinquefoil. Rev. Anchor.
 Anchor.
 Escallop Shell.
 Cross Crosslet.
 Leopard's face crowned.
 Fleur de Lis.
 Portcullis.
 Tun.
 Tun. Rev. Fleur de Lis.
 Martlet.
 Key.
 Double Fleur de Lis. S.

Second Coinage.

Cross Crosslet.
 Fleur de Lis.
 Fleur de Lis. Rev. Pheon.
 Pheon.
 Greyhound's Head.
 Cinquefoil.
 Martlet.

Gold.

Plain Cross. F.
 Cross Crosslet. F.
 Portcullis. F.
 Greyhound's Head. F.

Dragon. F.
 Cross Patee Fitchee. F.
 Pheon. F.
 Fleur de Lis. F.
 Cinquefoil. F.
 Quaterfoil. F.
 Castle. T.
 Rose. T.
 Sword. T.

Irish.

Boar's head, in the centre of
 the Cross. SI.

Ecclesiastical.

Fleur de Lis. Durham.
 Rose. Rev. Martlet. York.
 Martlet. York.

Perkin Warbeck.

English Lion. F.

HENRY VIII.

First Coinage. Father's face.

Bolt.
 Portcullis.
 Castle.
 Martlet.
 Poppy head^b.
 Long Cross.
 Cinquefoil.
 Escallop.
 Pheon. S.
 Bird's Head. S.

*Second Coinage. His own
 side face.*

Rose.
 Bolt.
 Pheon. Rev. Fleur de Lis.
 Fleur de Lis.
 Sun shining through a cloud.
 Plain Cross.
 Key.
 Cross Fleury.
 Cross Fleury and T.
 Cross Fleury and V.
 Catharine Wheel.
 Star.
 Sun, Crescent, and Star.
 Crescent.

^b Whether this be not a Pomegranate.

500 OF PRIVY, OR MINT, MARKS.

Third Coinage. Full face.

Fine Silver.

Fleur de Lis.

Fourth Coinage. Full face.

Base Silver.

Fleur de Lis.

Fleur de Lis, Plain Cross, and
Annulet, inclosing a Pallet.

Picklock.

Bolt.

K.

Plain Cross.

Martlet.

E.

€.

W.

τ. Tau.

Fifth Coinageⁱ.

Bow.

E.

VY.

Saltire. Rev. Lozenge pierced.

Gold.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Cross Cross-
let. F.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Bolt. F.

Castle. F.

Lion passant guardant. F.

Pheon. F.

VY on Reverse. F.

S. F.

Annulet. F.

Bolt. F.

VY and Cross. F.

Portcullis crowned. F.

Rose. F.

Fleur de Lis. F.

E. F.

Quaterfoil. Rev. VY and Qua-
terfoil. F.

Annulet and Fleur de Lis. F.

Circle or Annulet. T.

An Inescucheon with St.

George's Cross. L.

Irish.

Harp. SI.

Trefoil. SI.

Fleur de Lis. SI.

Quaterfoil and W. SI.

Crown or Coronet. SI.

Quaterfoil. SI.

P. L.

Anglo-Gallic.

τ. Tau, crowned.

Ecclesiastical.

Martlet.

Flower.

T. Tau.

Catharine Wheel.

Martlet. Rev. Fleur
de Lis.

Cross Crosslet.

Crescent. Rev. Tre-
foil.

Star.

Trefoil.

Flower.

Key.

Fleur de Lis.

Plain Cross.

Star.

Cross patee.

Acorn. Rev. Cross
patee.

Thistle? Rev. Bell?

EDWARD VI.

First Coinage.

Bolt, on both sides.

Square.

Testoons.

Cinquefoil.

Bolt.

Rose j.

Rose. Rev. Picklock.

Picklock.

T. Rev. t.

t.

τ Rev. Star.

Canter-
bury.

Durham.

York.

ⁱ Snelling has the Anchor as a M. M. for the 4th or 5th Coinage.
Durham House. 1547. Leake, 220.

Bow.

V.

Y. k

Bow.

Rose on Reverse.

Plain Cross.

Fleur de Lis.

Harp.

Swan.

Lion.

Key. T.

T. G. in a cipher. F.

Rose. Rev. Square and Rose.
F.Flower like a Marigold. Rev.
Cinquefoil^l. F.*Last Coinage.*Tun { 1551.
1552.
1553.

Y. 1551.

Mullet on both sides.

Mullet pierced.

Gold.

Y. F.

Y. Rev. Y and Rose. F.

Rose. Rev. Y.

Arrow or Bolt. F.

Bow. F.

Ton. F.

Cinquefoil. F.

Eagle's Head. F. m

Rose. T.

Swan. L.

Picklock. T.

MARY.

Small Pomegranate. F.

Rose.

Gold.

Small Pomegranate. F.

Irish.

Annulet. si.

Lozenge. si.

PHILIP AND MARY.

Fleur de Lis. F.

Annulet.

Gold.

Fleur de Lis.

Fetterlock. L.

Irish.

Rose. si.

Portcullis.

ELIZABETH.*First Coinage.*Martletⁿ.

Cross Crosslet.

Fleur de Lis.

Second Coinage.

Pheon. 1561, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Rose. 1565.

Portcullis. 1566.

Lion, 1566, 7.

Crown or Coronet. 1567, 8, 9,
70.

Castle. 1569, 70, 71.

Third Coinage.

Ermine Spot. 1572, 3.

Acorn. 1573, 4.

Cinquefoil. 1574, 5, 6, 7.

Plain Cross. 1578, 9.

Long Cross. 1580, 1, 2.

Sword on both Sides. 1581, 2.

Fourth Coinage.

Bell, 1582, 3.

A. 1582, 3, 4.

Escallop. 1584, 5, 6.

Crescent. 1587, 8, 9.

Hand. 1590, 1, 2.

Ton. 1592, 3, 4, 5.

Woolpack. 1594, 5, 6.

Key. 1595, 6, 7, 8.

Anchor. 1597, 8, 9, 1600. s. o scallop.

Annulet. 1600.

*From the Lapid.**Manuscript 48,**art. 1. it app^rs**that the Sword**the Bell, the let.**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the**ter A and the*^k York. Leake, 216.^l Those are on the thick piece, Plate IX. N^o 7.^m In Tyssen's Catalogue this is called a Dragon's head.ⁿ Commonly, but erroneously, called a Drake.^o Snelling's MS addition to the Silver Coinage.

Fifth Coinage.

Emony. F.P

1. 1601, 2.

2. 1602.

*Milled Money.*Star q. 1561, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
1570.

Fleur de Lis r. 1567, 8, 70.

Castle. 1571.

Star of five points. 1574, 5. F.

Portcullis Money.

Annulet.

Gold.

Portcullis.

Rose. F.

Crown or Coronet.

Fleur de Lis. F.

Lion.

Eglantine Flower.

Cross.

Long Cross.

1. F.

2.^t

A. F.

Ton. F.

Cross Crosslet. F.

Escallop Shell. F.

Acorn. F.

Woolpack. F.

Mullet or Star. F.

Crescent. T.

Cinquefoil. T.

Sword. T.

Ermin Spot. T.

Cross. T.

Bell. T.

Hand. T.

Key. T.

Anchor. T.

Lion and Ton. T.

Coronet. T.

Fleur de Lis. T.

Irish.

Rose. SI.

Crescent. SI.

Fleur de Lis. SI.

Cypher. SI.

Harp. SI.

Star. SI.

Cinquefoil. SI.

Trefoil. SI.

Cypher. }

Mullet. }

Martlet. }

43d year. L.

Copper.

Fleur de Lis within a Crescent

L.

Cinquefoil. SI.

Star. SI.

JAMES I.*First Coinage. Angl. Scot.^u*Thistle. 1603, 4.^w

Fleur de Lis. 1604.

*Second Coinage. Mag. Brit.*Fleur de Lis. 1604, 5.^xRose. 1605, 6.^yEscallop Shell. 1606, 7.^zBunch of Grapes. 1607, 8, 9.^aCoronet. 1609.^bKey. 1609, 10.^c

p Plate XV. No 9.

q Folkes confines the star of six points to the years 1561, 2, 3, 4.

r Folkes dates this M. M. in 1564, 5, 6, 7, 8.

s From Harleian MS. No 698. See in the Appendix Notices of Trials of the Pix under 1566, &c.

t From the same MS.

u Snelling adds the dates when these Coinages commenced, and Folkes the period of their termination. I shall give both of them in the Notes. The time when each was brought to the Trial of the Pix will be found in the Appendix.

w May 21, 1603. Snelling.

x May 22, 1604, to June 20, 1605.

y June 20, 1605, to June 10, 1606.

z July 10, 1606, to June 30, 1607.

a June 30, 1607, to Nov. 11, 1607.

b Nov. 11, 1607, to May 17, 1609.

c May 17, 1609, to May 11, 1610.

Bell. 1610.^d
 Bell. Rev. Mullet. 1610.^e
 Mullet. 1611.^f
 Castle. 1612.^g
 Trefoil. 1613.^h
 Cinquefoil. 1615.ⁱ
 Ton. 1615.^k
 Book. 1616.^l
 Crescent. 1617.^m
 Cross Patee. 1618.ⁿ
 Saltire. 1619.^o
 Spur rowel. 1619.^p
 Rose. 1620.^q
 Thistle. 1621, 2.^r
 Fleur de Lis. 1623.^s
 Trefoil. 1624.^t
 Fleur de Lis. Rev. Trefoil. *f*.
 Thistle. Rev. Trefoil. *f*.

Gold.

All the Mint Marks above occur
 upon the Gold Coins. See
 Pollett's Abstract of the Pix
 Verdicts in the Appendix.

Copper.

Thistle.
 Trefoil.
 Pellet.
 Three Fleurs de Lis, two and
 one.
 A.
 Rose.
 Plain Cross.
 Lozenge.

Lion.
 Rose of dots.
 St. George's Cross surmounting
 St. Andrew's.
 Diamond.
 Coronet.
 Bunch of Grapes.
 Annulet.
 Triangle.
 Key.
 Fleur de Lis.
 Martlet.
 Cinquefoil.
 Lozenge surmounted by St. An-
 drew's Cross ^u.
 Ton. *s*.
 Tower. *s*.
 Dagger. *p*.

*Irish.**Silver.*

Martlet. *si*.
 Rose. *si*.
 Bell. *si*.
 Escallop Shell. } *x*.

Scotish.

Thistle. *f*.

Gold.

Thistle. *f*.
 Rose. *f*.
 Rose. Rev. Thistle. *f*.

^d May 11, 1610, to May 9, 1611.

^e This is not noticed either by Snelling or Folkes.

^f May 9, 1611, to May 22, 1612. ^s May 22, 1612, to April 28, 1613.

^h April 28, 1613, to October 20, 1613.

ⁱ October 20, 1613, to May 17, 1615.

^k May 17, 1615, to November 15, 1616.

^l November 15, 1616, to August 23, 1617.

^m August 23, 1617, to May 15, 1618.

ⁿ May 15, 1618, to June 9, 1619.

^o June 9, 1619, to August 20, 1619.

^p August 20, 1619, to June 28, 1620.

^q June 28, 1620, to June 8, 1621.

^r June 8, 1621, to June 3, 1623.

^s July 3, 1623, to June 17, 1624.

^t June 17, 1624.

^u Snelling calls this a fret.

^x From Pollett's Abstract of Pix Verdicts.

CHARLES I.

First Coinage. Square Shield.

Fleur de Lis.

Long Cross. T.

Second Coinage. Bust in Robes.

Fleur de Lis. 1625.

Cross raised on two steps.

Castle. T.

Blackamoor's Head. T.

Anchor. T.

Third Coinage. Long Bust.

Long Cross. 1626.

Blackamoor's Head. 1626, 7.

Castle. 1627.

Anchor. 1628.

Heart. 1629, 30.

Fleur de Lis. 1630.

St. George. 1630.

Fourth Coinage. Oval Shield.

Feathers. 1630.

Rose. 1631.

Fifth Coinage. Short Bust.

Harp. 1632.

Portcullis. 1633.

*Sixth Coinage. Without
trappings.*

Bell. 1634.

Crown. 1635.

Ton. 1636.

*Seventh Coinage. Square
Shield.*

Ton. 1638.

Anchor. 1638.

Triangle or Delta. 1639.

Star. 1640.

Triangle in a circle. 1641.

P in two semicircles. 1643.

R in two semicircles. 1644.

Eye. 1645.

Sun. 1645.

Sceptre. 1646.^y*Briot's Work.*

Anchor.

Rose.

Anchor and small Star.

Anemomy Flower and small B.

F.

Small B. F.

Anemomy Flower and small B.

Rev. Small B.

*Aberistwith Mint.*Open Book.^zFleur de Lis. }^a

Crown. }

Cross.

York Mint.

Lion.

Rose.^b F.Fleur de Lis. Rev. Lion.^c F.*Oxford Mint.*

Fleur de Lis. 1644, 5, 6.

Trefoil. 1644.

B. and R. in a Cypher. 1643,
4, 5.

A. 1645.

B. 1646.

Open Book. F. s.

Rose.^d F.

^y These dates are copied from Folkes, and refer to the different Trials of the Pix. See Pollett's Abstracts in the Appendix.

^z Folkes, p. 83, says, the open book M. M. was used from Oct. 22, 1637, to July 10, 1641, and that it was afterwards resumed in 1643, on Coins supposed to be struck at Oxford.

^a Crown and Fleur de Lis unknown whether used in this Mint before July 10, 1641, or after the removal of the Mint. Folkes, p. 83.

^b This M. M. is thus appropriated by Folkes, p. 90. N° 3, in the 5th Supplemental Plate, has a Rose upon its stalk.

^c See Plate XXVI. N° 7.

^d On the Crown with the City under the horse. The Table, p. 89, calls it a sort of Cross croslet. But see Plate XXIV. N° 1, and the Explanation.

Chester Mint.

Three Garbs or Wheat Sheaves.

F.

*Exeter Mint.*Rose. 1644^e, 5.

Castle. 1645.

Castle. Rev. Rose. 1645.

Rose. Rev. Castle. 1645.

Worcester Mint.

Pear. Rev. Three Pears.

Unknown Mints.

Cross. Rev. Harp.

Castle. Rev. Helmet.

Gauntlet on each side.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Helmet.

Castle on each side^f.

Fleur de Lis on each side.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Lion.

Martlet. Rev. Boar's Head^g.

Helmet on Rev.

Castle.

Rose. Rev. Helmet.

Gauntlet on Reverse only.

Triangle in a circle on each side.

Rose.

Anchor on Reverse only

Fleur de Lis.

Fleur de Lis on each side.

Rose on each side.

Long Cross on each side.

Helmet, Quaterfoil, or Saltire,

Lion Rampant and eight Pel-

lets, on Reverse only. F.

Lions on Reverse only. F.

Cross crosslet pierced in the
centre. F,*Gold.*

It appears from Mr. Pollett's Abstract, referred to above, that Gold was coined with all the various M. M. which have been enumerated for the Silver

Coins, of the regular Coinage, from the year 1625 to the year 1646, both inclusive.

*Copper.*Castle. Rev. Three Fleurs de
Lis.

Lion. Rev. Martlet.

Bell. Rev. Portcullis.

Lozenge.

Ton. Rev. A.

Flower. Rev. Ermine Spot.

Fleur de Lis.

Cross Patée.

Rose.

Harp.

Long Cross raised on two Steps.

Flaming Sword.

Crown, or Coronet.

Annulet inclosing a Pellet.

Crescent.

Crescent and Star.

Book.

Trefoil.

Mullet of five points.

Mullet of five points. Rev. An-
nulet.Mullet of five points. Rev.
Crescent.

Annulet.

Bolt.

Ball. [Qu. Bell?] s.

Billet. s.

Three Daggers. s.

Sword. s.

Woolpack. s.

Three Pellets, 2 and 1. Rev.
Crescent. F.

Woolpack. Rev. Portcullis. s.

Bell on both sides. s.

Fleur de Lis on both sides. s.

Scotish.

Thistle and Roman B. F.

B F

* On a Half-Crown of the Exurgat Money. See Supplement, Pl. V. No 20.

f Another Coin has two Castles of a different form.

g Between a Coronet and two small Crosses. F.

F. F.

B and Anemony Flower. Rev.

B and Thistle. F.

Thistle. F.

Gold.

Thistle. F.

B and Thistle. F.

COMMONWEALTH.

Sun. 1649, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Anchor. Anchor. 1658, 9, 60.

Gold.

Sun. F.

Anchor. F.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

CHARLES II.

First Coinage.

Crown.

Gold.

Crown. F.

*Second Coinage.**Milled Money. Silver.*Bear's head ^b. 1677.*Irish:*

Fleur de Lis. v.

Quaterfoil. F.

*Scotish.**Copper.*

Rose of Dots.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

*Scotish.**Copper.*

Rose of Dots.

GEORGE I.

*German.**Silver.*

Mullets of six points.

Rose of Dots.

GEORGE III.

*German.**Silver and Gold.*

Rose.

^b This M. M. is given in Folkes's 34th Plate, N° 10; but, as is supposed, through mistake, as the Coin is not now known to exist. A flaw in the die has been taken for a boar's head.

THE END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

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Times, Jan. 31. **NEW COIN.** 1817.

The issue of the New Coinage, which was expected to take place on Monday next, the 3d inst. is, we now learn, to be delayed till the 13th inst., that is, to the Thursday of the week following. The chief subject of regret that we find in this change is, that it will create disappointment respecting a great national measure, for the success of which we confess, with no sense whatever of gain or loss to ourselves, we were on public grounds greatly interested. For this alteration two reasons are assigned, and both are valid to a certain extent, though neither seem to justify the length of the delay. Monday, it is said, is an inexpedient day, for it is at the beginning of the week that the labouring poor may be supposed to have their week's wages most unimpaired, and they would consequently lose time, and create a great crowding at the exchange offices if that day were retained. This is no doubt true, but it is not more true now than it was at the time when Monday was the day first selected; the difficulty, therefore, should have been foreseen by those who had the ordering of the issue. Monday next is also the day, it is said, on which the Spafelds gentry have appointed their meeting, and it is certainly desirable not to increase the bustle that may be apprehended on that occasion, or to supply the disaffected, if they should break forth into outrage, with others on whom they may lay the blame of their own misdeeds. Perhaps Mr. Hunt, whom every body knows to be a very loyal, gentlemanly, accommodating man, might, if spoken to, have been prevailed on to put off his meeting; and to have gathered his pretty little innocent lambkins together on some future day. However, we must say of both the above reasons, that though they are sufficient for altering the day, they are not so for altering the week; we suppose, therefore, some unforeseen impediment has occurred, which has occasioned this delay of a week, and which it would have been better and more candid to have stated at once. The exchange, it is stated by authority, will continue from the 13th to the 27th of February.

(Copy)

Mint Office

14 Dec. 1821

Gentlemen

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his Commands to the Master of the Mint, that specimens of the Double Sovereign and Five Pound Pieces intended for Coins of ~~the late~~ ^{the late} ~~King~~ ^{King} should be presented to you, to be deposited in the Collection of Coins at the British Museum; I have the honor to acquaint You that they are now ready to be delivered on Application at the Mint.

These Pieces were ordered to be struck from the Dies which were in preparation previous to His late Majesty's demise, but as, in consequence of that event the Coinage did not take place, His Majesty has signified his pleasure that a few Cabinet pieces should be struck, and that the same should be preserved in the Chief Public Collections of the United Kingdom. I have the honor to be
Gentlemen

To
The Trustees of the
British Museum.

Your most obedient
humble Servant
 Jas. W. Morrison.

In the Gazette of Oct. 21. 1820 The Kings Proclamation announced a new Coinage of Half-Crowns to be issued forthwith. The obverse impression upon which to bear the portraiture of His present Majesty; with the Inscription GEORGIUS III. D.G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F.D. and for the reverse the Insigne armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a Shield surmounted by the royal Crown, the royal crown of Hanover being inverted instead of the Electoral bonnet, the rose, thistle, and shamrock being placed round the shield, with the word ANNO and the date of the Year; and the edge with the graining used on the Coins of His late Majesty. Dated Carlton House 20th Oct. 1820.

In 1821 Half-sovereigns of George IVth were prepared the type of the Reverse of which was so exactly like that of the Sixpences of George IVth. that the latter, if gilt, might easily have been passed for them. In consequence of this the circulation of them was withheld; and the great mags of those coined were ordered to be melted for recoinage. Mr Rhodes of the Cashiers Office in the Bank informed me Sept. 31. 1823 that the number of these Half-sovereigns which were coined amounted to £26,000: and that certainly not more than £200 worth were issued.

~~Mon. Mar. Saturday~~ March 22. 1823.
The Maundy moneys—viz. 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d.,
in a new silver coinage of the present year, were
issued from the Royal Mint on Thursday, preparatory
to the usual distribution of his MAJESTY'S alms, on
the 27th instant, at Whitehall Chapel, under the
orders of the Lord High and Sub-Almoner. We
understand that the dies have been prepared for this
coinage, and that the pieces are particularly beautiful.

The 3^d of this Coinage of 1823 differed in
type from the former 3^d of George IVth.

Sept. 31. 1823 I saw this Day at the Bank The Halfcrown
of Geo. IVth with a new type on the Reverse, viz. the Arms en-
blazoned with the Garter and Collar of the Order of the Garter
surrounding them. I was informed by Mr. Rhodes of the
Cashiers Office that the Treasury-Order for their Circulation
had not yet been issued; or I should have been allowed to
procure myself of one.

Mr Rhodes also assured me this day that the Copper Penny
and Halfpenny for Ireland of 1823 were not struck at
Boulton's Mint, but at the Tower.

New Half-sovereigns, not dissimilar in Type to those of
Geo. III. are about to be issued.

from the **LONDON GAZETTE** of Saturday, June 18

Ob. 19. 1825
at the Court at Carlton House, the 14th of June, 1825—Present
the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a representation from the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, Master of his Majesty's Mint, dated the 29th of April last, in the words following, viz.:

"In pursuance of your Majesty's gracious commands, that dies for your Majesty's coinage should be prepared according to the model of a new effigy of your Majesty which I had the honour to submit for your Majesty's approbation; and also that new reverses should be prepared for the gold and silver coinages, I humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty the annexed designs intended to be struck upon the several species, forming the whole series of your Majesty's gold and silver monies, namely:—

1st. The five pound gold piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy of your Majesty, with the inscription "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia," and the date of the year; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield mantled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid.: Def.:" and upon the rim of the piece the words "Decus et Tutamen" & the year of the reign."

2d. The double sovereign, or forty shilling gold piece, having for its obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the five pound piece, with the same inscription & words on the rim.

3d. The sovereign, or twenty shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield plain, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia," and a graining upon the rim.

4th. The half sovereign, or ten shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the sovereign, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

5. The crown, or five shilling silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield, surmounted by the royal crown & helmet, with its mantlings, and the motto, "Deu et Mon Droit," in a scroll beneath, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid.: Def.:" and the words on the rim, "Decus et Tutamen," and the year of the reign.

6th. The half-crown, or two shillings and six-pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the crown, with the inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

7th. The shilling, or twelve pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the emblems of the United Kingdom, namely, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by the royal crest, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid.: Def.:" and a graining upon the rim.

8th. The half shilling, or six pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the shilling, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

Should it please your Majesty to approve of the said impressions to be struck upon his Majesty's coins herein respectively described, I humbly request your Majesty will be graciously pleased to signify your Majesty's orders thereon, that the coinage may be forthwith proceeded upon."

His Majesty, having taken the said representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of the said designs which are hereunto annexed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1823.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION, FOR GIVING CURRENCY to the DOUBLE SOVEREIGN, or GOLD TWO POUND PIECE.

George, R.—Whereas we have thought fit to order, that certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called “double sovereigns, or gold two pound pieces,” each of which should be of the value of forty shillings, and that each piece should be of the weight of 10 pennyweights six grains, & $\frac{5480}{10000}$ troy weight of standard gold, according to the weights approved of and confirmed by us in Council, in pursuance of an Act made in the fourteenth year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled “An Act for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the gold and silver coin of this kingdom:” And we have further thought fit to order, that every such double sovereign, or gold two pound piece, so ordered to be coined as aforesaid, shall have for the obverse impression, our effigy, with the inscription “Georgius III, D: G: Britanniar: Rex F: D:” and for the reverse, the image of Saint George sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon, and the date of the year, and on the edge of the piece, in raised letters, the words “Decus et Tutamen. Anno Regni,” with the year of the reign: And whereas pieces of gold money of the above description have been coined at our Mint, and will be coined there, in pursuance of orders which we have given for that purpose; we have, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the said pieces of gold money so coined, and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be called “double sovereigns,” or “gold two pound pieces,” and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and every of such double sovereigns, not weighing less than ten pennyweights five grains, shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, every such double sovereign as of the value of forty shillings of like lawful money, in all payments whatsoever.—Given at our Court at Windsor, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, in the fourth year of our reign.—God save the King.

THE NEW COINAGE.—The sovereigns of the new coinage will be issued to the Bank next week. On the obverse is a medallion profile of the King, engraved from Mr. Chantrey's bust; the features are well defined, and present a bold and medal-like appearance. The reverse is similar to the present coin. It is intended to complete the whole series of coins from the gold five and two-pound pieces. The Maurick money will be ready for distribution on Maunday Thursday.

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